

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

Priority 4:

Reduce the underlying risk factors.

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, and includes original reporting in English, French and Spanish.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

De notre point de vue, le niveau compris entre 3 et 4 serait approprié.

En effet, le plan national d'action pour l'environnement et le développement durable PNAEDD et la stratégie nationale prennent en charge et intègrent la réduction des risques naturels comme élément du plan et de la stratégie au même titre que les autres aspects et risques environnementaux. Des projets et des activités sectoriels et intersectoriels dédiés à la réduction des risques sont arrêtés et mis en oeuvre.

Context & Constraints:

Le contexte économique et social en pleine mutation réduit quelque peu l'efficacité des efforts fournis dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement et la prise en considération des outils déjà élaborés par l'ensemble des planificateurs.

L'émergence d'une culture du risque est une condition préalable de construction d'une politique en la matière.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Ces actions sont représentées par :

- le Plan National de Développement Agricole qui depuis l'année 2000 a amélioré substantiellement la sécurité alimentaire par un système d'aides publiques orientées vers les exploitations agricoles (modernisation et mise a niveau) et les ménages ruraux.

- le Plan National de Santé prévoit la multiplicité des établissements de Sante (urgences medico-chirurgicales) disponibilité en produits pharmaceutiques d'urgence et une formation des personnels de sante en médecine d'urgence et de catastrophes.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

De plus, les entreprises industrielles ont pris des initiatives au titre de leurs activités de sécurité et de protection de l'environnement. Dans ce contexte, le dispositif juridique a été renforcé par la promulgation des lois 03-10, 4-20 et les lois régissant les activités minières 01-10 et des hydrocarbures 05-07.

A titre d'exemple, on peut signaler la décision portant la délocalisation de la ville pétrolière de Hassi Messaoud vers un autre site ainsi que la déclaration par décret exécutif des cinq zones industrielles comme étant à risque majeur.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La réglementation sur les établissements classés pour la protection de l'environnement rend obligatoire des études d'impact et de danger préalables et instaure des plans internes et externes d'intervention en réponse à une catastrophe. Ces études et la réalisation des investissements et installations concernés font appel aux normes et standards de conception, de construction et d'exploitation les plus rigoureux et universellement admis.

Context & Constraints:

Le principal défi en la matière réside dans l'amélioration significative du respect des prescriptions et règles de construction et de sécurité industrielle. Ceci pourra être obtenu progressivement par la démultiplication des actions de formation des intervenants et d'organisation des différentes professions concernées.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

L'ensemble des projets de développement sont soumis à la procédure d'études d'impact préalable. Ceci est valable pour l'ensemble des projets, qu'ils soient à vocation sociale, économique ou culturelle.

Cependant, au plan pratique, les Services locaux du Ministère de l'Aménagement du territoire, de l'environnement et du tourisme (MATET) et la Caisse nationale de l'équipement et du Développement (CNED) sont de création récente et ne possèdent pas toutes les capacités requises pour assurer des opérations de suivi et de contrôle qui nécessitent des qualifications appropriées.

Par ailleurs, et au vu de l'importance des enjeux, le gouvernement s'efforce, en application de la loi 04-20, d'intégrer des procédures d'évaluation de l'impact des actions de réduction des risques de catastrophes accompagnant les différents projets de développement.

Context & Constraints:

Pour faire progressivement face aux défis considérés,

Des actions de renforcement des capacités des administrations et organismes concernés par ces aspects sont nécessaires et sont en partie en cours de concrétisation.

Angola (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe acções tendentes a integração da gestão de desastres nos program e politicas ligados ao ambiente. Com efeito estão em curso a formação com a criação de escolinhas ambientais. Foram igualmente realizadas acções diversas ligadas ao mapeamento das zonas de sinistros, reassentamento com segurança em caso de desastres e calamidades naturais. Foram criados instrumentos juridicos de combate a desertificação e a seca através da arborização nas províncias do Namibe, Cunene e Benguela. Foram criadas leis de terras e reservas fundiárias com vista ao melhor aproveitamento de terras e

recursos naturais produtivos.

Context & Constraints:

As políticas e planos existem para uma maior implementação dos recursos naturais e uso de terras adaptado as mudanças climaticas. Todavia é preciso uma melhor coordenação multisectorial para permitir a integração dessas políticas e planos nos objectivos da gestão ambiental.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Todos os projectos para as novas construções no país tem sido objecto de análise e parecer dos órgãos competentes como os bombeiros, polícia e gabinetes especializados.

Context & Constraints:

A falta dessas estruturas no resto do país tem dificultado o trabalho do estado a certos níveis.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Foi criada uma comissão especifica para fazer o estudo e avaliação dos edificios em degradação. Existe uma lei sobre avaliação na planificação e implementação de projectos de grande dimensões gerido pelo Ministério do Ambiente e Urbanismo. Existe legislação especifica sectoriais, tais como Ministério da Saúde, de estudos e avaliação de impactos ambientais pré-projectos. Foram realizados estudos de projectos de impacto ambiental com base na lei do ambiente. Foi uma comissão para avaliar as zonas de desastres e vulneráveis a riscos em toda extensão do território nacional.

Context & Constraints:

Existe o desafio de doptar o país de uma capacidade de preventiva eficaz para se evitar resistir aos efeitos dos desastres.

Burkina Faso (in French)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le Burkina Faso pays sahelien, menacé par la destruction accélérée de ses ressources naturelles a inscrit la protection de la nature dans sa loi fondamentale (Constitution). Un ministère chargé de l'environnement a été créé à cet effet. Ce ministère a élaboré et mis en oeuvre des politiques et des programmes axés sur la gestion durable de l'environnement: on peut citer entre autres:

- La politique nationale en matière d'environnement;
- Le programme d'action nationale d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA);
- Le Code de l'environnement;
- Le programme d'action nationale de lutte contre la désertification (PANLCD);
- Le projet de partenariat pour la gestion durable des terres (CPP);

- L'Agence nationale de biosécurité (ANB) et son Conseil scientifique;
- L'Observatoire national de biosécurité (ONB);
- L'Observatoire de l'environnement en cours de création.
- La Commission spécialisée pour la prévention et la gestion des catastrophes du Conseil national pour l'environnement et le développement durable (CONEDD).
- La stratégie nationale d'éducation environnementale.

Context & Constraints:

- L'insuffisance des ressources financières;
- L'insuffisance des ressources humaines qualifiées;
- L'insuffisance des moyens logistiques;
- La faible collaboration entre structures nationales chargées de la question environnementale.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le Burkina Faso conscient de l'existence et de l'importance des populations à risque, a mis en place des politiques et des programmes sociaux pour réduire leur vulnérabilité. Ces programmes et politiques sont exécutés à travers dix (10) principaux départements sectoriels que sont: la Santé, l'Agriculture, l'Environnement, les Infrastructures, l'Élevage, l'Education de base, l'Action sociale, l'Habitat, l'Economie et les Transports (Météo).

Quelques programmes et politiques existants:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

On peut citer entre autres:

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

Context & Constraints:

- L'Insuffisance des ressources financières
- L'Insuffisances de ressources humaines qualifiées
- L'Insuffisance de moyens logistiques.
- L'Insuffisance de coordination des interventions.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le Burkina Faso a mis en place une politique de planification et de gestion des établissements humains qui s'exécute à travers le ministère de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme. La planification et la gestion des établissements humains se font sur la base du Schémas directeurs d'aménagement urbain (SDAU) et du Plan d'occupation des sols (POS). Pour aider ce département ministériel à mener à bien cette politique de planification et de gestion des établissements humains, le gouvernement vient de créer le Conseil National de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction dont les membres ont été installés le 17 Juillet 2008.

Il existe un ensemble documents et de textes de base regissant le secteur de l'urbanisme et de la construction au Burkina Faso dont FASONORMES en cours d'élaboration.

Context & Constraints:

- Insuffisance des ressources financières,
- Insuffisances de ressources humaines qualifiées,
- Insuffisance de moyens logistiques,
- Insuffisance et difficulté d'application des textes,
- l'analphabétisme des populations,
- la pauvreté des populations,
- L'insuffisance d'information.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Tous les projets de développement exécutés dans le pays, notamment les infrastructures comportent systématiquement une étude d'impact environnemental pour tenir compte de la problématique de la réduction des risques.

Il existe une cellule environnementale et sociale pour veiller à la réalisation des études d'impact au sein des Ministères chargés des infrastructures, des mines et des carrières.

Le gouvernement vient de créer le Fonds d'entretien routier de première génération pour un entretien efficace du réseau routier.

Context & Constraints:

- Insuffisance des ressources financières;
- Faible application des mesures préconisées dans le plan de gestion environnementale et sociale;
- Difficulté de financement de l'entretien courant et périodique;
- Financement problématique de l'entretien courant périodique;
- Insuffisance d'information.

Burundi (in French)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Des politiques et plans nationaux de gestion de l'environnement et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques existent et prennent en compte la RRC.

Context & Constraints:

Manque de synergie et de concertation à travers les interventions.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Les ressources financières sont insuffisantes.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Allocation budgétaire insuffisante par rapport aux besoins des populations vulnérables.

Contexte politique encore instable.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La planification et la gestion des établissements humains n'a pas intégré la réduction du risque dans le passé. Actuellement, des initiatives tenant compte de la RRC commencent à voir le jour avec le soutien de quelques bailleurs .

Context & Constraints:

Le contexte socio-politique instable.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

L'implantation de tout projet de développement est obligatoirement soumis à une étude d'impact environnemental. Il en est de même des infrastructures routières et des exploitations minières.

Context & Constraints:

La vulgarisation de cette politique qui se heurte aux habitudes du passé (problème de changement de mentalité)

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Bien que les politiques et plans de gestion des ressources naturelles et environnementales existent et peuvent d'une certaine façon prendre en compte la réduction du risque, il convient de relever qu'elles n'intègrent pas toujours explicitement des stratégies et des objectifs de réduction du risque.

Context & Constraints:

La meilleure façon de prendre en compte la réduction du risque est de les intégrer systématiquement dans les plans et politiques de gestion des ressources naturelles et environnementales. La mise en place d'une plateforme RRC qui est un forum multisectoriel devrait pouvoir y veiller.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le DSRP en phase d'achèvement pour l'atteinte des objectifs du Millénaire prévoit des politiques et plans pour résoudre les problèmes dans un certain nombre de secteurs sociaux, notamment la sécurité alimentaire, la santé publique, l'accès à l'eau potable, l'environnement, l'habitat, etc.. ; elle est plus ciblée sur la réduction de la pauvreté, mais la notion de réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations à risque ne constitue pas une préoccupation manifeste.

Context & Constraints:

Pour remédier à cette situation, la notion de réduction de la vulnérabilité doit être systématiquement et clairement incorporée dans les politiques et plans sociaux contenus dans le DSRP.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Pour réduire les impacts généraux des catastrophes et s'inscrire dans la durabilité, il convient de mettre l'accent sur la protection des activités et des secteurs de production les plus vulnérables de l'Etat. La mise en place prochaine de la plateforme RRC devrait pouvoir y veiller à travers des politiques et plans sectoriels.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La planification et la gestion des établissements humains intègrent très peu des éléments de réduction du risque ; en effet, la grande expansion des habitats humains et le manque d'infrastructures d'assainissement associées notamment dans les grandes agglomérations, la pratique de l'agriculture extensive ainsi que l'anarchie qui caractérise l'utilisation des espaces (pour l'habitat et l'agriculture) dans certains cas, sont de nature à augmenter les risques.

Context & Constraints:

Un des problèmes rencontrés dans la planification et la gestion des établissements humains est celui l'installation des populations déshéritées (majoritaires) dont le nombre continue de croître avec le coût élevé de la vie. Pour réduire la vulnérabilité des populations et de l'environnement, la planification et la gestion des établissements humains doivent nécessairement intégrer des éléments de réduction du risque, notamment, la gestion rationnelle des espaces.

Core indicator 5

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

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 récurrence.

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le DSRP actuellement en élaboration ne prend pas explicitement en compte l'intégration des mesures de réduction du risque dans les stratégies, plans et programmes de développement durable.

Context & Constraints:

Pour que le développement n'engendre pas d'autres catastrophes et donc le rendre durable, il est indispensable d'institutionnaliser les procédures pour intégrer les mesures de réduction du risque dans les stratégies, plans et programmes de développement durable. Pour ce faire et en attendant la mise en place de la plateforme RRC, les différentes structures identifiées pour la constituer doivent veiller à proposer des mesures de réduction des risques à intégrer dans le DSRP en élaboration.

Egypt (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Projects and programmes related to environment and natural resources management include disaster/environmental risk reduction in existing mechanisms. Therefore, disaster management and risk reduction are integral components of environmental protection. For example, the Law of Environment No. 4/1994 includes among other articles:

- > Article 19: provides for an environmental impact assessment for new establishments (EIA).
- > Article 25: provides for the preparation of the national environmental disaster contingency plan.
- > Regarding projects and programmes related to land use, the concept of disaster management and risk reduction is considered and a set of regulations and codes of practice were developed by the National Center for Planning State Land-Use.
- > Environmental related policy is presented in the National Environmental Action Plan (2002 - 2017).

Context & Constraints:

Coordination is to be strengthened and legal aspects are to be revised through the NCCMDRR in order to integrate environment related policies and plans, including those for land use, natural resources management and adaptation to climate change, since the existing modalities are not fully integrated. The multi-sectoral approach is to be adopted and operationalized to ensure full integration and harmony.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Industry and urban development sectors are amongst the most productive ones, yet they are vulnerable activities. They require a set of procedures outlined in the sectoral policies for protection, such as EIA for newly established or developed establishments, and the preparation of the Environmental Disaster Contingency Plan.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Land-use management plans contain regulatory disaster prevention measures at the national and local levels.

In Egypt, planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes, particularly for the newly developed settlements in satellite cities and new community structure hosting medium to low income people. A new code of buildings has been introduced and all structural designs should be based on the new codes. Licensing and permits for construction have utilized tighter measures.

Context & Constraints:

Although construction codes were developed and the law required for their implementation was issued, violation of these codes happens and the results are catastrophic. Therefore, enforcement of the construction codes will remain a challenge. Disaster risk reduction elements are incorporated in land-use plans particularly for the newly expanding human settlements.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Some procedures and mechanisms are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects as the EIA and the Environmental Disaster Contingency Plan. Concerned ministries and institutions have developed procedures, and plans to ensure prompt resumption of essential facilities, through an integral approach between the various involved bodies such as ministries of Trade and

Industry, Electricity, Water Resources and Irrigation and so forth to minimize the economic loss and social impact.

Context & Constraints:

The NCCMDRR and CMDRS will put on track the modalities to institutionalize procedures to integrate disaster management and risk reduction measures into national sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes in key areas such as poverty reduction, housing, water, sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, infrastructure and environment to ensure that development does not create disasters. In this regard, the ministries of Economic Development, Social Solidarity and relevant institutions will lead the integration process.

Ghana (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Institutions such as the Town and Country Planning, the District Assembly Engineers Unit, and the Environmental Protection Agency exist and have guidelines to reduce risks/hazards associated with building, construction, and mining and quarrying. NADMO/Ghana National Fire Service collaboration in volunteers for bushfire prevention also exists.

Context & Constraints:

The Engineering Departments of the District Assemblies are unable to enforce building/construction regulations and bye-laws due to lack of logistics and personnel.

The Environmental Protection Agency also has not been able to regulate the activities of the mining/quarrying companies to appreciable level.

Volunteers are not adequately motivated to prevent or control bushfires.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Developers are not yet fully aware of hazard/risk being part of development. Consequently, policies by developers, both public and private, to reduce vulnerability of affected communities are non-existent. The low level of education among the population also makes it more difficult by the vulnerable communities to take effective steps to reduce risk/vulnerability. Besides all this, the harsh climate conditions due to seasonal changes and poverty make it difficult to reduce vulnerability.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The existing building code/regulations are not adhered to, especially since post independence. Current estate private developers also flout the building code by putting up building without cognisance of the identified and publicised hazards. A typical example is the establishment of a real estate by the Social Security and National Insurance Trust - SSNIT and the private Ghana Real Estate Developing Agency - GREDA at Donkonna, an area of flooding, earthquake and radio gas emission. Private individual building are that close to and even in known hazard prone areas of flood and earthquake.

Context & Constraints:

Real Estate developers - both public and governmental have the idea that real disasters such as earthquakes are not possible in the country, but that they can exist only where they have been reported through the media, outside the country. Even modern real estates lack designated safe havens, properly managed refuse disposal and therefore sanitation, many private constructions are going on along with potential land/mass slides in hilly areas.

High-rise building also do not have risk reduction elements such as helipods on the highest floors; rather they are occupied by communication utterance, etc. Inadequate or no-drainage systems exist even in modern real estates.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Procedures for comprehensive - economic, financial and social, assessments of risk impacts of all major development, especially infrastructures are yet to be agreed on, adopted and adhered to. new building/construction code/regulations are yet to be developed and implemented. Indicators for assessment of risk impacts are yet to be developed.

Context & Constraints:

Knowledge and skill to assess risk impacts of development project are inadequate in the country. Most development projects are undertaken without prior submission to the relevant agencies, such as the Town and Country Planning to monitor and assess the risk impacts. Especially, implementors of Government projects feel they are above the law and reject adherence to procedures and rules that minimise or eliminate associated risks.

Kenya (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Local Focal Points have been created in all the Line Ministries.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of funds.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

But they are at different levels.

Context & Constraints:

The pace is slow though.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Kenya has reported economic gains.

Context & Constraints:

But post 2007 election results reversed most of the gains.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Enforcement of building codes is poor which unethical activities being rampant.

Context & Constraints:

Professionals' etiquettes are weak, no political goodwill to reinforce the existing laws.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

But the impact assessment on Disaster Risk is poor.

Context & Constraints:

Infrastructure here is poor.

Madagascar (in French)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le pays est grandement conscient de l'effet du changement climatique. Le département de l'environnement est en charge de développer des politiques et plans nationaux de réduction de l'effet du changement climatique. Le gouvernement malagasy envisage de mettre en œuvre une quinzaine de projets dans ce sens. Ces projets intègrent la réduction des risques dans leurs approches. Actuellement, les liens entre ces deux domaines (RRC et changement climatique) sont de plus en plus compris. C'est ainsi que le pays s'attèle aujourd'hui à mettre la politique nationale de RRC en cohérence avec le Programme Environnemental III et le PANA. De plus, des programmes d'adaptation au changement climatique et de protection de l'environnement ont été initiés.

Context & Constraints:

Il manque une coordination des activités de RRC et de réduction des effets du changement climatique. Il est important de relier les deux domaines et harmoniser les politiques de RRC et de réduction des effets du changement climatique.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

concentrées dans une seule zone.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Des politiques existent pour réduire la vulnérabilité des activités économiques. Ces politiques visent notamment à diversifier et pérenniser les sources de revenus des populations de telle sorte que lorsque les catastrophes frappent, elles arrivent à se relever rapidement. Ces programmes existent dans le domaine de l'agriculture en particulier.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le gouvernement lance aujourd'hui le processus d'élaboration des schémas régionaux d'aménagement du territoire (SRAT). Ces plans détermineront la politique en vigueur en matière d'occupation de l'espace à l'échelle régionale. L'élaboration de ces SRAT tient compte de la dimension de la réduction des risques. Par ailleurs, le BNGRC, en collaboration avec des partenaires a déjà initié le processus d'intégrer les normes et standards de construction et de reconstruction. Le processus est à ses débuts. Mais il conquiert déjà l'approbation du Gouvernement et l'appui de plusieurs partenaires.

En coopération avec la Banque Mondiale, un programme de protection sociale est aussi mise en œuvre dans la construction d'écoles et de centres de santé de base suivant les normes anticycloniques dans les zones exposées aux aléas.

Context & Constraints:

Des recherches approfondies doivent encore être menées pour trouver les normes et standards de construction adaptables au contexte géographique de Madagascar et aux moyens financiers des populations (des normes qui requièrent un gros budget seront de facto rejetées par les populations locales faute de ressources financières). Des échanges d'expériences avec d'autres pays présentant des similarités géographiques et climatiques seront importants.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

L'engagement institutionnel de mettre en place des procédures pour intégrer les mesures de RRC dans les stratégies, plans et programmes de développement durable est acquise.

Les lois sont claires : il est interdit de construire des maisons, des bâtiments dans les endroits risqués déjà définis dans une optique de réduction des risques.

Context & Constraints:

Les lois existent et tiennent compte de la dimension réduction des risques mais leur application n'est pas toujours effective.

Malawi (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Environmental management policies in the country do incorporate DRR and seek to reduce underlying risk factors . For example, the requirement that Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) be undertaken for all major projects seeks to ensure that all developmental activities do not exacerbate the vulnerability of communities. There is also a link between DRR and environmental management and this is reflected in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in which DRR activities have been prioritised for implementation to reduce vulnerability of communities.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of enforcement of environmental regulations and legislation. Although Malawi has an Environmental Management Act and Policy, lack of enforcement has resulted in lack of protection of the environment. This has resulted in environmental degradation in some areas thereby contributing to disasters such as floods.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Most social development policies being implemented are contributing towards reducing vulnerability of populations at risk. The Social Support (Social Protection) policy which is about to be approved (2009) has clearly indicated the link between social support and DRR. A pilot cash transfer project that is currently being implemented in a number of districts in the country has positively contributed to reducing the vulnerability of households that are being targeted most of whom are elderly with orphans. The food and nutrition security policy advocates for increased production of food for self sufficiency.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of adequate financial resources for implementation of planned activities. Although the social development policies and plans may have activities which can contribute to reducing vulnerability, lack of funds, sometimes, makes it difficult or impossible to implement such activities. This results in the populations at risk not being assisted.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy has a number of key priority areas which will contribute towards the economic development of the country. These include agriculture and food security; irrigation and water development; transport infrastructure development; integrated rural development and energy generation and supply. A lot of development projects under these priority areas are being implemented in the country and they are contributing to reducing vulnerability of economic activities.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Currently, there is no policy framework for human settlements especially for the rural setting. While building codes exist for buildings in towns, they don't exist for houses in the villages where most of the disasters occur. Development of a Settlement policy framework is one of the activities to be undertaken under the UNDAF cluster work plan for 2009. The development of the policy framework will ensure that DRR is incorporated in human settlements.

Context & Constraints:

Poverty of most people in the rural areas results in their constructing weak houses which are usually

damaged when affected by disasters. There is need for these people to be empowered economically.

Core indicator 5

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

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 ad rehabilitation processes will depend on availability of adequate funds for implementation of planned activities.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There is a requirement that EIAs be undertaken for all major development projects. This requirement ensures that there is an assessment of the disaster risk impacts of such major projects.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of adherence to findings of the EIAs. This could result in a development project contributing to disasters although the risks were identified in the EIA. The vulnerability of communities could, therefore, be increased. There is, therefore, need to strictly enforce findings of EIAs to avoid increasing vulnerability of communities.

Mauritius (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A number of measures already implemented do target disaster risk reduction, though they are not specific environment related policies. Similarly, there are some adaptation measures already in place without specifically mentioning the issue of climate change.

The National Environment Policy (revised version 2007) has a number of measures pertinent to disaster risk reduction. The National Forest Policy has a provision for land use management in the context of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

Though hazard information do exist, it has not yet been translated into integrated policies across planning

documents. The issue of climate change and climate variability has not yet been integrated in general sustainable development policies.

Request of developments permits in areas with high hazard exposure is a real concern. An example is the high demand for coastal properties that are at increasing risk from storm surge, coastal erosion, tsunami and the effects of climate change.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A wide range of programmes of central government address different concerns of vulnerable groups who are at risk within the society. These programmes are often integrated within broader strategies aimed at addressing the needs of socially disadvantaged persons and communities in general. They are therefore not always viewed as an emergency management measure.

The Prime Ministers Special Fund has been constituted to help victims of major emergency events and other natural disasters. Ad hoc special funds are also constituted when and as the necessity arises.

Context & Constraints:

Improving the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for Mauritius and its Outer Islands

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Integration of disaster risk reduction policies in general sustainable development policies

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Generally human settlements do take into consideration disaster risk reduction elements. But, in the absence of proper legislation, there are some human settlements in vulnerable areas, namely in landslide and flood prone areas.

Building codes have not been systematically enforced with the result that a few building in coastal regions are in the beach within the high water marks.

Context & Constraints:

Relevant policies need to be promulgated to encourage disaster risk reduction.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are general regulations that are taken into consideration, including disaster risk reduction measures in the development of major infrastructures. But no policy at national level exists.

Context & Constraints:

Relevant policies need to be promulgated.

Mozambique (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Progresses are being made by the Mozambican Government. The National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA) was approved at 04 December 2007 by the 32nd session of the Ministers Council.

Relationship between Disaster risk reduction and environment are strongly addressed in the 2nd PRSP generation (2006-2009) and approved by Government in 2006. PRSP is a response to 5 year 2005-2009 Government Plan and it address both disaster risk reduction and environment as cross-cutting issues which must be implemented by all key sectors. Effects of droughts, floods and erosion are faced as a result of climate change to which government and partners have to clearly address by improving land use natural resources management by capacity local communities and implementing good land use planning and

environmental protection policies and strategies

Water supply and sanitation are seen as key factors to reduce environmental related diseases. In other hand, legal framework and institutional building capacity has been identified as essential to ensure changes and rapid dissemination and implementation of this broad vision to all government level so that disasters risk reduction and environmental protection must be viewed as tied issues each other. In This sense, natural disasters are seen as critical part to attain sustainable development in Mozambique

Since 2007, this vision is being disseminated in all the country provinces and districts by evolving local leaders and technical staff in workshop trainings with the objective of integrating disasters risk and environment in the local strategic and operational plans and budgets. In 2005 was set up a National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) chaired by the Prime Minister to monitor the progresses achieved in the implementation of the Government Plan related to sustainable development, where natural disasters are seen as a big environmental constraint.

Thus, since 2006, all the provinces and districts are gradually integrating disaster risk reduction and environment protection in their annual plans and budgets. In addition, district land use plans are been elaborated by local governments (districts) with support of provincial Governments and integrated in the District Development Strategic Plan.

Context & Constraints:

There's a strong institutional weakness to rapidly deal with complex issues such as the relationship between disasters risk reduction and environment in all sectors and government levels. In other hand, for sector which is champion in these issues e.g. the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, there's shortage of human and financial resources to implement massive actions throughout the country.

The country is heavily dependent on international technical support to formulate and implement national and local levels plans which fully contribute to disaster risk reduction.

There's still weak coordination between Disaster Risk Reduction coordinator institution (INGC) and environmental affairs coordinator (MICOA) to critically address disaster as environmental issue and lead common and collective actions to fight them.

There's also lack of environmental indicators which shows this direct link between environment and disaster risk reduction as a strategy to ensure that all necessary action are taken by responsible institutions and progresses and challenges are monitored.

In other hand, there's full country recognition that there is a lack of indicators to measure the reduction of risk in a comprehensive manner. In this sense, setting up national and sector DRR indicators appears as a priority to ensure that all stakeholders are engaged to meeting the national targets and goals.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

There's in attention to prevent massive hunger events by regular surveys conducted by SETSAN to prevent food shortage related shocks in vulnerable populations living in risky areas. There's significant

investment in drought resistant crops production and alternative income activities in dry lands. As a result there were significant drop of food insecure people from 800.000 in 2005 to 302.000 in 2008

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Recent experience with floods (from 2000 to 2008), demonstrated the need of improving settlement location planning, mainly in floods risky areas.

After 2007 and following 2008 floods in Zambezi River, a large resettlement programme was set up aiming to transfer 59 000 families that were affected in both event to new safe location.

In this sense, in 2007 the objective of the resettlement programme was to build 30.000 new improved houses using conventional materials: burnt bricks produced by each family. Other materials were supplied by government.

In 2008, new 21000 families were affected and enlarged the 2007 year figure. To improve standard living of the former residents of the resettlement areas, they were also benefited by the programme. As result, the figure increased to 59.000 families.

To ensure that all people remain in the resettlement areas, all the 92 areas created were chosen by the community leaders and approved by MICOA. In cyclone affected areas, in 2007, Inhambane Government launched a reconstruction programme using improved local materials and promoting new technologies so that houses can resist to storms and winds. Housing construction guidelines and standards are being developed by Government with the support of the UN-Habitat. Sensitization is being made to ensure that all families follow the building codes that are disseminated.

This resettlement programme is being used as a mechanism for technology transfer to local communities: groups of 8 local individuals were trained to design and implement settlement expansion plan according to future local needs. Government supports all activities through INGC, MICOA, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Currently, a Socio-anthropological study on resettlement carried out by Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), with support of UNDP has started and is expected that the results will contribute to understand the causes for the failure of the resettlement programmes conducted in the past in the same areas and offer an opportunity to prevent similar scenarios in future.

In urban areas land use planning is a new priority for municipalities, district capitals and small towns where rapid urbanization is taking place, as a mechanism to avoid soil erosion and flooding. In other hand, there are plans to requalify slums in Maputo, Xai-xai and Tete cities until 2009.

Context & Constraints:

There are essentially 3 constraints: time, financial resources and local capacity.

Related to time, the 2007 post-emergency resettlement Program view was to build all 30.000 houses until December 2009. But, before good progress was made, the same areas were flooded again in 2008, bringing more 21000 families to the programme. As a result the adjusted programme is designed to end in 2010. Now it becomes challenging to end this programme within the deadlines as local skilled man power is not sufficiently available to build 59.000 houses in 3 years.

Financial resources are another big constraint. Within the current scheme, the whole resettlement programme costs over than US\$120 million. This amount is extremely high when compared to the annual Government budget, which will not support such high demand to build all houses in 3 years. Changing the approach, for instance, by hiring construction companies can accelerate the process, but it will increase the cost and reduce the number of jobs available to local labor.

Once finalized, housing construction guidelines and standards must be disseminated in a systematic manner to play a critical role to build hazard proof houses. Nevertheless, these codes must be flexible to be used in all areas since they are adjusted to the local context.

For urban areas, there's a need to enhance local planning capacity to Provinces, municipalities and district so that they can accelerate land use plans formulation and implementation in new areas identified for urban expansion before populations decide to settle by themselves and initiate the production of news slums in the urban expansion areas.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially

infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Since 2000, systematic data collection of the major damages in infrastructures and production has been conducted.

During floods and cyclones events in the year 2007 and 2008, multisectoral rapid assessment team including, Government sectors, International Agencies and UN System Agencies were dispatched to access all the damages in cyclone affected areas. Here, accurate information is captured.

Difficulties have been imposed to access flooded areas in the first weeks. The assessment has been limited to the surroundings of the affected areas. Local government and local communities are key informants of infrastructures damages according to the people who do not have access to the regular facilities and services previously available in the flooded areas. However, all the information is lately checked and confirmed by the sectoral or provincial authorities and are further integrated in post-disaster reconstruction or recovery needs.

In this case of roads during floods, reports generally use information of cuts and bridges damaged and the extension of roads where traffic is interrupted.

In agriculture, flooded areas are calculated using early warning system information, and the rapid assessment which is regularly undertaken by SETSAN (a multi-sectoral team) to assess food security and livelihoods in the affected areas and the need for food assistance programmes.

For example, the Government Preliminary assessment report for 2007 disasters, estimate in US\$71 million the amount needed to post-disaster infrastructure and productive recovery and rehabilitation.

Finally, it is important to mention that weekly report is written showing the evolution of the damage information update. This report is submitted to the Disaster Management Coordinator Council and to the President of the Republic.

In the end of each emergency, a global emergency report is written. This report is presented to all emergency stockholders and Government for Approval

Context & Constraints:

Systematic macroeconomic analysis of impact on infrastructure is weak and methodologies and assessment criteria's are still missing. As a result, some damages categories in roads and housing are not fully covered during assessments in flooded areas. There is a need of strengthening national and local capacity to collect this sort of information.

Information system is still weak to ensure that information is captured and shared by all stakeholders. Information management system is still weak. So, receiving, processing and disseminating and conservation of information in a database is one of the great needs in future.

In other hand loss estimates in economy must be done in a continuous and systematic basis as a tool to assessing future recovery and rehabilitation needs.

Senegal (in French)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Les instruments nécessaires à la RRC sont mis en place récemment (plateforme nationale de RRC, programme national de RRC, plan de contingence national, etc.) mais des réflexions sont nécessaires pour faire de la RRC un objectif intégral pour les politiques et plans d'environnement incluant la planification et la gestion des ressources naturelles et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

Context & Constraints:

Les concertations menées avec la Direction de la Planification Générale, le Programme National de Développement Local (PNDL), le réseau des parlementaires ainsi que le fonctionnement de la plateforme nationale de RRC devrait fortement contribuer à la prise en compte de la RRC dans la planification et la gestion des ressources naturelles et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Les différents codes établis au Sénégal (code de l'environnement, code de l'urbanisme, etc.) intègrent des éléments de réduction du risque, la vétusté des textes de lois et les interférences entre les responsabilités de certaines structures en charge de la RRC (Protection Civile, Urbanisme, Environnement, etc.) sont de plus en plus dénoncées.

Context & Constraints:

L'étude commanditée par le projet d'appui et relative à la réforme des textes législatifs et réglementaires en rapport avec la RRC devra contribuer à mettre davantage en relief l'intégration des éléments de réduction du risque, y compris l'intégration des normes de construction dans la planification et la gestion des établissements humains.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le programme national de RRC dont le démarrage est prévu pour 2009 va contribuer à la promotion de la culture de RRC et la mise en place de procédures pour évaluer l'impact de la réduction des risques dans les principaux projets de développement.

Context & Constraints:

La formulation du programme national de RRC devra dès le départ intégrer des procédures relatives aux évaluations d'impacts.

Sierra Leone (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Not all community radio stations are used in the campaign and there are communities in the country with people speaking a dialect that only using their community radio can help in sensitising them on DRR. Thus, the need for funds to take the message of DRR to all in the country.

Context & Constraints:

The level is FIVE. Many of the disasters that befall Sierra Leoneans are a result of man's negative interaction with the environment. Thus, the government have put in place policies and plans to reverse this trend with punishment for defaulters. This measure is to curb the underlying risks that are associated with the many disasters.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Enforcement of policies is another aspect and it not always done, thus enforcement and strengthening must be a priority at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

The level is THREE. There is the national office in charge of town and city planning and an office responsible for issuance of building permit and regulations. However, the enforcement of the laws governing the operations of these offices is very minimal if any at all. After the civil conflict the city and other provincial and district headquarters saw a sharp increase in population and with the same plots of land, settlements sprung in areas not fit for human settlement.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

With no disaster management/emergency funds and a greater reliance to donor support, the national disaster management programme tries to meet the minimum international requirement because it cannot boast of independent funds.

Context & Constraints:

The level is FIVE. Disaster risk reduction is part of the pillars of the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and all development and social policies on WATSAN, agriculture etc incorporate disaster management as not to create a disaster during development.

Swaziland (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Environmental legislation and related policies, strategies/plans including land use natural resource management does not explicitly integrate disaster risk reduction. Although the Environmental Management Act of 2002 has a sustainable management purpose, it does not have explicit requirements to address the effects of natural hazards.

The Second National Communication (SNC) on climate change whose implementation is underway seeks to among others integrate climate change risk management (CRM) within the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Swaziland is party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Capacity constraints is a major challenge on integrating climate change issues and concept within the context of DRR model/framework.

Context & Constraints:

The absence of substantive information on major hazards constitute a major challenge to translate this information into integrated planning and implementation across sectors.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

There is some capacity constraints

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

DRR has not been mainstreamed. we are currently engaged on public awareness campaigns

Context & Constraints:

Capacity constraints

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There has been no awareness creation and any form of advocacy on this area

Context & Constraints:

capacity constraints

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The national land Policy of 1995 emphasized the need to provide secure land tenure for those who were to invest in land. The village Act No. 5 of 199 requires village councils to designate and prepare Village Land Use Plans for various uses e.g. agriculture, pastoralist, forestry, water, minerals and conservation. In addition, the National Human Settlement Policy, 2000 has a section on Village planning which states that, the preparation of village Land use plans will be based on the National guidelines for the participatory Village Land Use Management and that village plans shall be prepared in response to felt demands of the villagers. Now, with the Land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007, the village assembly is the approving authority of village land use plans. Also provides for cooperation between the government, Local Government Authorities and other Institutions in Land use planning. The outcome is reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The national land Policy of 1995 emphasized the need to provide secure land tenure for those who were to

invest in land. The village Act No. 5 of 199 requires village councils to designate and prepare Village Land Use Plans for various uses e.g. agriculture, pastoralist, forestry, water, minerals and conservation. In addition, the National Human Settlement Policy, 2000 has a section on Village planning which states that, the preparation of village Land use plans will be based on the National guidelines for the participatory Village Land Use Management and that village plans shall be prepared in response to felt demands of the villagers. Now, with the Land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007, the village assembly is the approving authority of village land use plans. Also provides for cooperation between the government, Local Government Authorities and other Institutions in Land use planning. The outcome is reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Poverty at family level denies children's with basic needs e.g education, health and safety needs. Improving the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for all areas of government and development partners. Therefore government is incorporating risk management and reduction initiative in various programs as emphasized by Poverty Reduction Strategy and UN Millennium Development Goals (MGDS). With regard to social services provision, focus will continue to be directed to enhance both quantity and quality of services with the adoption of the public private partnership. Efforts to institutionalize the social protection arrangements will also be adhered while considering the vulnerable groups. Environmental campaigns will also be scaled up to raise awareness on environmental conservation and protection.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Clean and safe water is clearly a key attribute to quality life and social well being. The government continued to implement the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) and Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) which guide the implementation of various water supply and sanitation service delivery projects and water resource management interventions. As a result supply of clean and safe water in rural areas has increased from 53.5 percent in 2005/6 to 55.7 percent in 2006/07 while in Urban areas increased from 74 percent in 2005/6 to 78percent in 2006/7.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Tanzania Land Use Framework Plan 2008 - 2028 promote balanced distribution and spatial organizations of settlements to enhance socio economic development and environmental management through: designating eight settlements agglomeration zones as centers of growth and nodes of socio economic and environmental development; establishing viable urban jurisdictional areas for all urban caters consistent with future land requirements and capacities in service provision and facilitate preparatory authorities to prepare City, Municipal, district, regional, zonal and village land use plans in their respective jurisdictional areas as stipulated under section 29 of the Land use Planning Act (2007). Other policies that have emphases in planning and management of human settlement include The National Land Policy, 1995; The National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000 and The Environmental Management Policy. All these policies are supported by legislations

Context & Constraints:

Streamline management of land issues in accordance with the National Land Policy 1995 Land use planning takes place at various levels ranging from farmland, village, district, Regional and National levels. These levels have to be critically examined in order to address obstacles and issues of conflicts that affect sustainable land use and management. Section 19 of Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007 empowers the National Land Use Planning Commission as the National Planning Authority to Prepare National frame work Land Use Plan the Plan is a guiding document which Intends to meet challenges of Land

management in Tanzania.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster Management under its program on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development have identified roads and infrastructure, Agriculture, Education and health services as priority sectors to initiate mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. With a massive infrastructure development in the country underpinned by the investment in roads and bridges construction, prioritizing the Road Sector is necessary. Road sector in Tanzania works in close collaboration with various government departments like planning, Finance, Environment and Local government Authorities so as to assess the disaster impacts

Road projects are based on area development plans. The feasibility study prepared for each road project or development project under goes an environmental and social impact assessment led by National Environmental Council.

Developing a typical infrastructure project follows a cyclic process consisting of four phases; identification, preparation, implementation and operation /evaluation. After projects are identified, feasibility studies are conducted which includes investigations and analysis to determine the extent and degree of desirability of the project against technical, economic, social, environmental, financial and operational aspects. The feasibility reports include review of hazard specific threats on road.

Context & Constraints:

Further coordination and collaboration is required with technical agencies responsible for producing hazard information related to natural disasters.

Togo (in French)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

la loi-cadre sur l'environnement,
le vote par le parlement du code forestier,
le plan national d'action sur l'environnement,
processus de mise en oeuvre du programme national de gestion de l'environnement,
le projet de deuxième communication sur les changements climatiques ,
le processus de mise en oeuvre du programme d'action national d'adaptation,

Context & Constraints:

le financement de tous les projets identifiés dans le Plan National d'adaptation.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

la création du collège de l'ordre des architectes du Togo chargé de la prospection et de délivrance des permis de construire suivants des normes adaptées aux aspects morphologiques des sols.

Context & Constraints:

faiblesse d'une politique réelle en matière d'habitat. les difficultés liées à la politique foncières rendent complexe la gestion des établissements humains.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Il existe un décret d'étude d'impact qui régleme et identifie les projets sujet aux études d'impact sur l'environnement à l'effet de réduire la vulnérabilité des populations. ce décret prévoit des prescriptions d'évaluation d'impacts de la réduction de risque au cours de l'exécution des projets. parmi les projets soumis à ces études figurent la construction des infrastructures surtout socio collectives et industrielles.

Context & Constraints:

absence de suivi par manque de ressources.

Zambia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Focal Point persons have been appointed in all line Ministries to ensure that DRR activities are mainstreamed in their programmes. The Government has also commissioned projects relating to DRR to ensure that steady progress is attained in this area.

Context & Constraints:

Coordination is still required to bring all on board. Resources to conduct the DRR activities remain inadequate.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Government through the Fifth National development Plan (FNDP) has developed programmes aimed at reducing vulnerability of communities that are most vulnerable. Social safety nets have also been developed for the portion of the community that is most vulnerable to help build resilience.

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

Context & Constraints:

The resources to implement these programmes are not adequate.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

The global economic downturn that has driven commodity prices especially raw materials downwards threatens to reverse these gains. Further, the increase in the global food prices has driven inflation up making production more expensive.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Laws and bi-laws governing planning and management of human settlement incorporate aspects of Disaster risk reduction. Enforcement of building codes at national and district levels are however weak.

Context & Constraints:

Local authorities do not have sufficient funds and commitment to monitor and enforce building codes.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Procedures have been institutionalized in the following institutions/ministries: Ministry of Works and Supply, Road Development Agency, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Environmental Council of Zambia, Ministry of Energy and Water Development. All these enforce infrastructural laws and also carry out environmental impact assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate resources and operational capacities in most of the Ministries/Institutions.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

St Georges Declaration, Sustainable Development Policy, Biodiversity Strategy/Policy, Oil Spill Plan ownership, significant progress has been made in this area.

Context & Constraints:

ownership issues between departments - is being addressed via the harmonisation committee.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

vulnerable populations are tracked to some degree by several agencies, none are coordinated to any large degree. Progress has been made in the need of psych-socio assessment and the need to base HRV on financial, geographical, mental, physical and socio vulnerabilities.

Context & Constraints:

time

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Defer this to the Ministry of Finance

Context & Constraints:

Not area of knowledge

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 addition of the Director Disaster Management on the Land Development Control Committee greatly enhanced the understanding of settlement and location issues as well as giving a voice to climate change and mitigation of risk to environment.

Building codes are available but not enforceable in their current form.

Context & Constraints:

via CDERA the participating states are working toward model building codes taking into account seismic as well as CUBIC

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Phase 1 of the Mitigation Risk Reduction Framework developed in 2007-2008 and began enforcement on the large developers via the LDCC (Land Development Control Committee) in 2007 by with holding planning approval until agreed to adhere to mitigation and risk reduction requirements

Context & Constraints:

This has really been a successful programme and the large developers, and small ones doing at risk services, have all complied readily and welcomed the opportunity to show they cared about risk management and the safety of their employees, resources and properties.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Tanto desde el ámbito de la Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible como de la Subsecretaría de

Desarrollo Territorial del Ministerio de Planificación, se implementan programas para esta cuestión. Si bien institucionalmente el compromiso es fuerte, y se han involucrado en ello el PNUD y otras agencias del sistema, lo cierto es que las limitaciones presupuestarias y, en algunos casos, dificultades técnicas de ello derivado, hacen que estos programas recién se estén consolidando

Context & Constraints:

Mejorar la capacidad técnica y la contribución presupuestaria, será el reto.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

El vínculo entre pobreza y vulnerabilidad es uno de los temas principales de la agenda de Cascos Blancos. Es así que en muchos casos ha instado programas con el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, tanto a nivel nacional como provincial, que han mostrado una actitud positiva en este sentido. Los planes de desarrollo incorporan la temática, aunque en casos con la limitación que impone una situación con gran cantidad de excluidos sociales.

ONGs, como es el caso de Hábitat para la Humanidad-Argentina y Caritas, contemplan específicamente esta situación.

Context & Constraints:

Extender conciencia sobre esta problemática, incluyendo los planes de vivienda sociales impulsados por áreas gubernamentales, que no en todas las oportunidades prestan atención a esta situación.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Los planes de vivienda social en el orden gubernamental y los planes impulsados por diversas ONGs, como se nombrara anteriormente, contemplan en sus programas la implementación de códigos de construcción adaptados a las nuevas exigencias para la RRD.

Por otra parte, se ha aprobado el Plan de Desarrollo Territorial con alcance nacional que involucra a los

asentamientos humanos.

Sin embargo, en ocasiones los indebidos controles (seguramente más en el orden masivo público) pueden derivar en efectos no deseados.

Context & Constraints:

Extender la necesidad de este impacto, y alcanzar con ello también otras cuestiones como las viviendas de nivel medio o alto, que a veces no asumen este tipo de responsabilidades.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Los procedimientos están habilitados. Pero no siempre se cuenta con el personal técnico suficiente para la evaluación, monitoreo y control. En otros casos, la limitación proviene de decisiones políticas que aprueban excepciones por diversas razones que podemos calificar de “difusas”.

Context & Constraints:

Llevar conciencia sobre la necesidad de limitar las excepciones a casos extraordinarios y absolutamente evaluados con participación comunitaria, en lo que se denomina Planificación Estratégica Participativa.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

En términos de reducción de de desastres con temas relacionados al medio ambiente y gestión de los recursos naturales y uso de suelo y adaptación al cambio climático, se considera que si bien existen ciertos compromisos institucionales, estos son temporales y enfocados a la asistencia inmediata sin embargo no se contemplan seguimientos a largo plazo ni la evaluación de los resultados obtenidos.

En la Ley 1333, de medio ambiente, se incluyen, en el capítulo 3, elementos relacionados con prevención y control de los problemas ambientales derivados de desastres naturales o de las actividades humanas.

En relación al tema de Cambio Climático, se tiene un documento nacional llamado “Mecanismo Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático”, se están considerando 5 sectores prioritarios (i) Recursos Hídricos, (ii) Seguridad Alimentaria, (iii) Salud, (iv) Asentamientos Humanos y GdR con enfoque de infraestructura urbana, y (v) Ecosistemas; además de tres programas transversales: (i) investigación científicas, (ii) educación sensibilización, y (iii) conocimientos ancestrales. Este es un proceso inicial que abarca, en una primera etapa el diagnóstico, un proyecto piloto y la instalación de un Sistema de Alerta Bioclimática.

Además se cuenta con el Plan Nacional de Cuencas que incluye: (i) manejo integrado de cuencas y (ii) gestión de recursos hídricos; el plan está orientado a la gestión del ciclo hídrico y de forma implícita a reducir el riesgo.

Las nuevas guías y lineamientos de ordenamiento territorial (en fase de diseño, no están implementadas), consideran el tema de la gestión del riesgo y la adaptación al cambio climático.

Context & Constraints:

Deficiencia en la asistencia técnica para mitigar riesgos por ejemplo: erosión y degradación (uso de suelo) - migración, asistencia de epidemias, fenómenos naturales, etc.

Atención limitada, sin ejecución eficiente, ni seguimiento a largo plazo. La asistencia es parcial y limitada,

Carencia en cuanto a la retroalimentación o políticas sistemáticas que comprendan el compromiso de ambas partes: asistencia y asistidos, esto genera, falta de confiabilidad, y disconformidad por parte de la población en general y afectados directos.

Se requiere mejorar asistencia y coordinación técnica integrando los saberes culturales.

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

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

Los logros no son amplios ni considerables y las políticas tampoco son sistemáticas ni consecuentes.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Deficiencia en la capacitación y asistencia técnica para mitigar riesgos.

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

Se requiere mejorar la asistencia y coordinación técnica.

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Carencia de conocimiento con respecto a la normativa vigente.

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

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

Necesidad de formulación de planes sectoriales estratégicos que contemplen la integración de los niveles de acción pública (nacional, departamental, municipal) y la mitigación de pérdidas económicas en el sector productivo.

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe cierto progreso, como por ejemplo la iniciativa del Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial que en la actualidad contempla la inclusión del factor de vulnerabilidad al riesgo en su totalidad, sin embargo no existen aún políticas sistemáticas ni compromisos institucionales fortalecidos, además que existen severas limitaciones en la implementación del Plan.

A nivel del Viceministerio de Vivienda y Urbanismo, se trabaja la promoción de la vivienda que no genere riesgo o que no reproduzca el riesgo preexistente en las zonas afectadas.

Desde el año 2007, se cuenta con un código de construcciones sismo resistentes. Adicionalmente se está considerando la reducción del riesgo de edificaciones de salud.

Iniciativas en materia de promoción de edificaciones seguras en el sector de educación, se están considerando desde el Ministerio de Educación.

Context & Constraints:

Falta de normativa en el tema de desarrollo rural y urbano.

Carencia de conocimiento con respecto a la normativa vigente.

Deficiencia en la capacitación y asistencia técnica para mitigar riesgos.

Difusión a comunidades y líderes locales de normativas, leyes, etc. limitada

Atención limitada, sin ejecución eficiente, ni seguimiento a largo plazo. La asistencia es parcial y limitada.

Mejorar la implementación de los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial existentes y la formulación de nuevos planes.

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

Core indicator 5

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

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).

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen programas y proyectos recientes que implican la evaluación de los impactos de riesgo. Estos programas tienen una tendencia a continuar con la evaluación de los impactos a largo plazo, sin embargo aún carecen de políticas sistemáticas y compromisos establecidos o fortalecidos.

En relación a inversión pública, no existen todavía la incorporación de normas y metodologías para considerar el riesgo de desastres asociado a la inversión (riesgo del ambiente al proyecto y riesgo del

proyecto al ambiente).

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere la delimitación de competencias pertinentes, y coordinación interinstitucional.
Falta de normativas y reglamentaciones claras con respecto al tema y su forma de hacerlas operables.
Se recomienda observar las prácticas de mantenimiento de la infraestructura.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

With regards to Physical Planning, the CDM Strategy includes various programmatic efforts that contribute to 'focusing on risk reduction in the future from natural and man-made disasters' and 'improving the coordination of disaster management, physical planning and environmental management to ensure that these considerations are incorporated in decision making in an integrated fashion'. Activities include having the DDM Director sit on the Planning Authority and Environmental Management committees, non-structural mitigation, targeting the enhanced awareness of planners, engineers and developers for hazard mitigation integration into building/development and ongoing coordination and collaboration between Planning and the DDM. The DDM shall also continue to work with government ministries in Disaster and Emergency Management planning.

With regards to Environmental Management (in addition aspects already noted), the strategy shall also contribute to 'strengthening environmental planning among the various land environmental management agencies'.

Context & Constraints:

Availability of technical data at times can pose a tremendous challenge to providing information towards the building and development process, a condition not unique to the Virgin Islands. Efforts are being made to address existing gaps.

The mapping and vulnerability/hazard assessment process is heavily dependent on external funding. This process is also seen as a singular activity instead of a continuous process which can be informed as events occur. In order for the investment of funds to be realized the mapping and vulnerability/hazard assessment process must receive reliable and significant long term funding to ensure coverage across the territory. Additional technical support is required to provide site specific updated and improved hazard data for the VI (UK) for emergency and planning purposes.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A Welfare Policy has been drafted, but not accepted to date. The CDM Strategy is indeed focused on the institutionalization of disaster management in national development through areas such institutionalizing

DRM Liaison Officers (focal points) in all sectors and government ministries, departments and agencies and the private sector; and, Working to ensure that planning and development are enhanced through disaster mitigation and improved integration of hazard/vulnerability data

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Currently, the VI (UK) Physical Development Plan is being drafted. To support this plan, a land use and zoning plan is being designed, and will designate hazard and risk prone areas.

Context & Constraints:

Enforcement of building codes is an on-going challenge. A large effort is being made by the Planning and Building Authority within the Development Planning process to ensure compliance with Building Codes.

Additional technical Resources and Trained Professionals within the Government and Private Sectors are needed to ensure the success of this measure.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Various programmatic areas and activities for the 2009-2013 Strategy address this aspect such as activities targeting the enhanced awareness of planners, engineers and developers for hazard mitigation integration into building/development and the application of Hazard and Vulnerability Assessments (HVAs) as part other Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) process all for enhanced mitigation.

Context & Constraints:

The integration of the proposed measures and projects within Government Projects has been a challenge. The passing of the Planning Act No. 15 2004 binds the crown for compliance with the Act. There is need for improved integration and coordination with the government agencies.

Cayman Islands (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land

use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The revision of the National Development Plan takes into account national development issues such as coastal setbacks.

The Draft Environmental Legislation addresses a number of issues relating to protection of natural resources.

Draft Hazard Management Legislation addresses especially vulnerable areas such as wetlands and areas prone to flooding.

A climate change working group has been formed. Climate change policy will address disaster risk reduction issues and sustainability.

Context & Constraints:

Many of these issues are medium to long term mitigation and risk reduction strategies and it is hard to get the public to accept these things as being of immediate importance.

The challenge is not with the technical and scientific agencies; they accept and appreciate the need for action. The challenge is communicating the need to balance present development requirements with the future cost of inaction.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The new highways are being constructed away from vulnerable coastal areas and existing coastal roads

are being protected by sea walls.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The majority of businesses have taken steps to prepare for disasters. Shutters are widespread, hurricane rated glass is common. Generators are elevated on concrete pads. Prior to a hurricane the vast majority of businesses already recognize the need to protect computer hard drives and vital documents. Companies have sprung up since Hurricane Ivan that offer data protection and storage. Brac Infomatics is a licensed data and disaster recovery centre that offers a wide range of business continuity solutions. There are several risk management companies on Island.

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

Context & Constraints:

Business costs are associated with preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery efforts for disasters. These may be unnecessary in locations less prone to disaster, so this presents a business challenge to the competitiveness model of the country. At some point it may be necessary to identify creative strategies

and mechanisms to ensure Caymanian companies maintain a competitive advantage in the global financial services market place.

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Cayman Islands adopted the Southern Building Code (U.S) in 1995 and it is rigorously enforced for new developments. The Building Code mandates homes and offices have suitable means of egress for evacuation purposes. Many properties are fitted with fire alarms and have fire suppression equipment.

Electrical building inspectors conduct field inspections to ensure that electrical installations and electrical components comply with the standards contained in the National Electrical Code and Electrical Law and Regulations. New electrical application drawings submitted for approval are reviewed to ensure that they meet standards.

The Builder's Law (2007) which has passed (but not fully activated as yet) requires that contractors are licensed and obtain a minimum C.I. \$1 million in liability insurance. The law requires both construction businesses and their employees to register with the Builders Board, New road infrastructure is built five feet above Mean Sea Level thus reducing potential risks associated with flooding in natural disasters.

The Petroleum Inspectorate closely monitors installations and fuel storage areas that handle petroleum products and most service stations currently employ the 'Veeder Root' system which offers vapor-recovery and leak detection devices. All new installations for above and below ground fuel tanks must be UL listed or equal and must be installed according to NFPA 30 and 39A.

Vehicles that transport bulk petroleum products are required to come completely off main arterial roads when dispensing fuel. Esso and Texaco service the Cayman Islands as the wholesale suppliers and they both espouse a safety-first ethic and work environment.

Companies that store dangerous substances are required to conduct emergency drills.

Home Gas Ltd. is currently the sole provider of propane gas. The company operates a Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) bulk storage facility close to one of the main school districts on Walkers Road, in the capital George Town and there is also one on the Island of Cayman Brac. The installations comply with all aspects of the adopted National Fire Protection Association Standards. Home Gas Ltd. has the capacity to store 210,000 gallons of propane in above ground storage containers and a further 540,000 gallons of propane can be stored underground in buried tanks. These buried tanks are enclosed in concrete walls which are then backfilled with quarried sand and aggregate, providing two feet of protective insulation. Fire protection systems at the sites have been upgraded and the new buried installations comply with the American Petroleum Institutes API-2510 requirements.

All buildings must get approval from the Planning Department, and regular inspections are carried out

during construction.

Context & Constraints:

Properties constructed under the requirements of the Southern Building Code are rated to a category three hurricane. The Cayman Islands remain vulnerable to impact from hurricanes of categories four and five. Increasing the standard of the Building Code to require new developments to meet or exceed the impact of a category five hurricane could cause building costs to become prohibitively expensive.

There are some ongoing problems with the improper use and storage of small LPG cylinders offsite from the wholesale gas distribution sites but Home Gas Ltd. has conducted some public awareness campaigns and have liaised with the Fire Services Department to upgrade premises and private dwellings not in compliance with the fire protection standards. There are a number of independent contractors who install gas appliances and some of this work has been identified as below standard, however Home Gas Ltd. recently brought down an instructor who conducted a week long course to train contractors. Those that successfully completed the training obtained a gas fitters license. The use of gas is almost exclusively confined to pressurized cylinders and is not piped underground as is common in some countries. Following the passage of Hurricane Ivan it is believed a number of cylinders were washed away from private homes and may have ended up on raw or undeveloped land. These cylinders pose a small but potential risk if they are handled improperly as they deteriorate with time.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Conservation Bill has been written and is awaiting debate in the Legislative Assembly. This new legislation provides the framework for environmental impact assessments. Key elements of the legislation include the establishment of a National Conservation Council, which will be responsible for the proper administration of the law. The Council will consist of representatives of various government agencies, private sector organisations and members of the public. The new law also provides mechanisms for the nomination, designation and management of protected areas and species.

A Sustainable Development Unit has been developed within the Department of Environment (DoE), whose primary focus is to guide the creation and implementation of a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS). The NSDS has four priority policy areas: sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection; and sustainable communities.

The Central Planning Authority (CPA) can request that an Environmental Impact Assessment be performed when considering an application.

This is an area in development.

Context & Constraints:

Work is ongoing to further develop capacity in this area.

Currently impact assessments are rarely demanded by the CPA, except for some large projects and are limited in scope, typically focusing on environmental considerations.

Significant national infrastructure issues include:

The 71 acre landfill site in Grand Cayman (which is unlined) may be leaching harmful substances into the surrounding soil and water. The current annual rate of trash added to the 900,000 ton landfill is 167,170 tons, based on a daily rate of 458 tons. A 'Waste to Energy' plant is planned but is at least two years away from becoming operational.

Mains sewerage is limited to a small part of the Cayman Islands. A major capital outlay is required to extend the service across the country and there are ongoing budgetary constraints.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Se ha incorporado la Gestión de riesgo en las políticas de gestión ambiental. Actualmente el análisis del riesgo es un componente integral de instrumentos como los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial, planes de Manejo de Cuencas Hidrográficas- y de los instrumentos a través de los cuales se busca incorporar la dimensión ambiental en los procesos de ordenamiento del territorio, esto es; los planes de gestión ambiental regional, lo anterior soportado normativamente a través de la Ley 388 de 1997 y el Decreto 1729. El Ministerio de Ambiente Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial ejecuta las políticas del Ordenamiento Territorial, así como las de medio ambiente y recurso natural y el uso del suelo. Estas políticas van articuladas en los tres niveles, tanto así que el nivel territorial se convierte en funciones prioritarias de los Comités Locales y Regionales. De igual forma, los avances que se han realizado a nivel municipal, frente a los temas de uso y ocupación del suelo han sido trascendentales para la definición del marco normativo a nivel municipal, en especial en temas correlacionados con zonas de protección ambiental y de alto riesgo no mitigable. Es de destacar que en la actualidad el país cuenta con el 98% de los municipios con planes de ordenamiento territorial, documento en el que confluyen los temas correlacionados con el medio ambiente, recursos naturales, usos del suelo, proyecciones de crecimiento, etc; De igual forma, a través de las CARs se están formulando planes de ordenamiento que trascienden al ámbito político administrativo de los municipios, y aborda una visión mucho más amplia de región a través de un elemento integrador como lo es la cuenca, en la actualidad se están liderando 35 procesos de ordenamiento de cuencas.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Una correcta articulación entre los esfuerzos que adelantan la nación y las tareas que puedan desarrollar los entes territoriales y las corporaciones regionales autónomas debería traducirse en impactos significativos sobre condiciones de riesgo en todo el país. No obstante, en términos de incorporación de la gestión del riesgo en los procesos de planificación territorial, un esfuerzo que corresponde tanto a Gobernadores como Alcaldes, con la asesoría de las corporaciones autónomas, son incipientes los avances. Lo anterior, salvo con excepciones, especialmente en ciudades, debido al hecho de que los entes territoriales normalmente no reconocen responsabilidades en el tema más allá de la que le suelen asignar al nivel nacional. Finalmente, es importante mencionar como una limitación estructural de los anteriores procesos, el abordaje desde la óptica de la vulnerabilidad aspecto que es necesario fortalecer en dichos procesos.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Actualmente y en el marco del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo se vienen implementando varios proyectos que buscan incidir en la reducción de la vulnerabilidad de sectores específicos y la vulnerabilidad fiscal del Estado. Para el primer caso se viene implementando un proceso de apoyo a empresas prestadoras de servicios públicos de acueducto, alcantarillado y aseo en gestión del riesgo, para el segundo la implementación de un proceso de capacitación y difusión de herramientas para la transferencia del riesgo de desastres a nivel nacional. Con relación a sectores productivos esenciales: Algunos sectores

económicos y productivos analizan globalmente el riesgo de desastre, principalmente los “grandes” sectores para la toma de decisiones de inversión. Dentro del proceso de adjudicación de licencias ambientales (ciertos procesos productivos), existe la consideración del análisis de riesgo. La consideración de los riesgos tecnológicos en los sectores económicos y productivos se viene implementando cada vez más. De igual forma, es de destacar como una acción insipiente de política nacional reactiva es la que se estructuró e implemento en el sector agropecuario a través de unos mecanismos de seguros y transferencia del riesgo ante destrucción total a causa de eventos naturales y en el sector industrial y comercial ante atentados terrorista

Context & Constraints:

Si bien, el PND genera directrices encaminadas para la consecución de un desarrollo para todos y las acciones de las instituciones de orden nacional, regional y municipal, las cuales se enmarcan en su quehacer funcional, NO necesariamente están totalmente direccionadas a reducir la vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas, en la actualidad se generan acciones más reactivas que prospectivas frente al manejo de dicha vulnerabilidad, como limitación importante, es la escasa información, análisis y estudios correlacionados con la determinación de los niveles de vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas, lo que se manifiesta en una desconfianza por parte de las entidades aseguradoras e instituciones para adelantar este tipo de mecanismos. En el caso del proyecto de promoción de herramientas para la transferencia del riesgo de desastres a nivel nacional, una de las limitaciones más importantes identificadas es la ausencia de información de detalle sobre condiciones de riesgo que permita que las acciones sean confiables y ajustadas a las capacidades económicas de la nación y de los sectores productivos.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La Ley 388 de 1997, por la cual se desarrollan los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial establece en su artículo 10, en donde se especifican los determinantes de los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial que “en la elaboración y adopción de sus planes de Ordenamiento Territorial los municipios y distritos deberán tener en cuenta las siguientes determinantes, que constituyen normas de superior jerarquía, en sus propios ámbitos de competencia, de acuerdo con la Constitución y las leyes:” “1. Las relacionadas con la conservación y protección del medio ambiente, los recursos naturales y la prevención de amenazas y riesgos naturales, así:... Las políticas, directrices y regulaciones sobre prevención de amenazas y riesgos naturales, el señalamiento y localización de las áreas de riesgo para asentamientos humanos, así como las estrategias de manejo de zonas expuestas a amenazas y riesgos naturales.” Existen normas urbanísticas derivadas del Ordenamiento territorial que incluyen la gestión de riesgo. Se ha logrado interiorizar la utilidad del Ordenamiento territorial y de la inclusión de la gestión de riesgo en el desarrollo municipal. De forma complementaria, es de destacar que el país cuenta con la Ley 400 de 1997, por medio de la cual se adoptan normas sobre Construcciones Sismo Resistentes y la norma NSR-98 de Diseño y Construcción Sismo Resistente, a su vez se cuenta con el decreto 564 de 2006, por el cual se reglamentan las disposiciones relativas a las licencias urbanísticas, normas que establecen los parámetros claros para los desarrollos futuros y adecuación de los existentes en materia de asentamientos humanos.

Context & Constraints:

Entre las limitación más importante es la falta de control urbano y en el seguimiento en el cumplimiento de las disposiciones derivadas del POT correlacionados con las normas urbanísticas y las zonas de expansión a nivel municipal. Lo anterior se agudiza, si se tiene claro que en el país su desarrollo urbano ha sido principalmente a través de la informalidad, aspecto que complejiza la toma de decisiones para la

incorporación de elementos de la reducción del riesgo de desastres, entre ellos el cumplimiento de los códigos de construcción.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

En la actualidad para el desarrollo de proyectos de gran envergadura se les exige a estos el cumplimiento de una serie de requisitos como son las licencias ambientales y de construcción, dicho licenciamiento siempre está respaldado por un conjunto de estudios como lo son los de Impacto Ambiental se incluye el Análisis del Riesgo de Desastre, lo estructurales de la obra y de su zona de influencia directa. El Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional - BPIN ,donde se formulan los proyectos de inversión de todos los sectores productivos , incorpora el estudio de desastres y/o análisis de riesgos como un requisito básico para la formulación y aprobación de los proyectos. Dicho estudio tiene como objetivos “identificar y analiza los riesgos que pueden afectar el diseño y el desarrollo de un proyecto de inversión y/o los riesgos que este pueda generar en su entorno.

Context & Constraints:

No en todos los estudios de impacto ambiental es intensivo el análisis del riesgo. No se cuenta con todos los elementos necesarios para lograr que el análisis sea correctamente aplicado en las fichas del banco de proyectos de inversión del país. Aunque se han desarrollado instrumentos que buscan que el análisis del riesgo sea un componente básico del ciclo de los proyectos, estos no son implementados de manera consciente por parte de las diferentes entidades. Se puede consultar la página web del Departamento Nacional de Planeación www.dnp.gov.co, Por otro lado, a nivel municipal se desarrollan y ejecutan proyectos de escalas inferiores los cuales en la mayoría de las veces no se realizan los estudios detallados bien sea por la flexibilidad de las entidades y/o personas que lo desarrollan, o porque en el marco normativo no se exige.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“La reducción del riesgo de desastres es un objetivo integral de las políticas y los planes relacionados con el medio ambiente, lo que incluye la gestión de los recursos naturales y el uso del suelo, al igual que la adaptación al cambio climático”

Nivel alcanzado: 4

La aprobación de la Ley N° 8488 en enero del 2006, así como el antecedente de tener un plan estratégico para impulsar la política de gestión del riesgo entre los años 2002 y 2006, ha significado un cambio en el marco de la planificación pública que ha posicionado el tema de la reducción del riesgo. En la actualidad el capítulo II de la Ley explícitamente hace referencia a la “Política de Gestión del Riesgo”, como transversal a toda iniciativa de desarrollo del país y como una responsabilidad de todas las instituciones del Estado. En materia ambiental y de uso de la tierra el país tiene un buen marco normativo que vincula y complementa la temática de riesgo. El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo incluye la temática del riesgo en el anexo del sector social, pero en la acción estratégica relacionada con el “desarrollo de ambientes seguros”, un enfoque que orienta al ordenamiento territorial. Del mismo modo, en el anexo de Armonía con la Naturaleza, en varias de las acciones estratégicas y concretamente en la acción destinada al Cambio Climático, se identifican acciones relacionadas con el tema de la adaptabilidad y el manejo del recurso hídrico. Así por ejemplo la “Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático” incorpora una serie de acciones tendentes a unificar agenda con el tema de gestión del riesgo. En el tema de uso del suelo, de acuerdo con esta Ley, las municipalidades deben ser asesoradas para que incluyan el análisis del riesgo en la planificación del territorio.

Context & Constraints:

Las limitaciones que se observan están referidas al ámbito de las capacidades institucionales de Estado, por falta de recurso humano y de capacitación, así como la vigencia de otras agendas de trabajo prioritarios, ante las cuales la reducción del riesgo queda subordinado o relegado; falta posicionar el tema de desastres en la agenda política institucional.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Nivel alcanzado: 4

Aunque la política en materia social explícitamente no se orienta a reducir vulnerabilidad a desastres, el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo tiene un anexo sectorial orientado al Desarrollo Social y Lucha Contra la Pobreza y en esta Sector, subordinado a la Acción Estratégica número 9, encontramos 4 metas referidas a la reducción de la vulnerabilidad: La convocatoria de los sectores para la articulación del Sistema Nacional, la organización y el desarrollo de obras comunitarias, los sistemas de alerta temprana y la puesta en práctica del Plan Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo. La vinculación de la temática de riesgo con el tema social tiene su asidero en los compromisos del país con los Objetivos del Milenio.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Nivel alcanzado: 4

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

concepto de continuidad del negocio.

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“La planificación y la gestión de los asentamientos humanos incorporan elementos de la reducción del riesgo de desastres, entre ellos el cumplimiento de los códigos de construcción”

Nivel alcanzado:4

Desde los años sesenta y con algunos antecedentes previos, Costa Rica cuenta con leyes que regulan el desarrollo de los asentamientos humanos y las construcciones; su código de construcción data de entonces y posteriormente ha tenido varias reformas. El Instituto de Vivienda y Urbanismo colabora con y asesora a las municipalidades para la planificación de este tema y para que velen por el cumplimiento de las normas.

Los proyectos de construcción que superan los 300 metros de construcción están sujetos a la aprobación de medidas definidas en la Ley de Ambiente y que entre otros aspectos obligan a la presentación del estudio de impacto ambiental.

Recientemente los técnicos han empezado a poner énfasis estricto en la valoración de amenaza, así como la determinación de consideraciones de vulnerabilidad para la adecuación de los procedimientos de fiscalización y control. Igualmente, existen proyectos de gran escala, como el proyecto PRUGAM, que busca generar propuestas y medidas para la regulación del desarrollo en el Gran Área Metropolitana, en una perspectiva que entre otras cosas, trascienda el ámbito municipal y abarque la dimensión de cuenca.

Context & Constraints:

La exacerbación de proyectos de explotación agrícola, turística y residencial, especialmente el desarrollado con capital extranjero se une a la práctica continua de “precarización” de zonas de amenaza, en un proceso complejo que se combina con la falta de capacidad del Estado para ejercer control, especialmente en el ámbito municipal. Ello demanda de un esfuerzo por planificar a efecto de contar con nuevas medidas de regulación y de ordenamiento del territorio.

Core indicator 5

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

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 en 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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“Los procedimientos están habilitados para evaluar el impacto del riesgo de desastres de los principales proyectos de desarrollo, especialmente de infraestructura”

Nivel alcanzado: 4

La legislación ambiental del país exige la aplicación de estudios de impacto ambiental para el desarrollo de proyectos, especialmente los de infraestructura pública, residencial y comercial. Esta legislación considera la valoración de las amenazas. Se cuenta con 71 leyes que tienen vinculación con la regulación o medidas de control del riesgo. Entre los requisitos que el Ministerio de Planificación solicita para la aprobación de proyectos de inversión pública y para el endeudamiento público se encuentra uno destinado a la valoración del riesgo. Del mismo modo, el Instituto Nacional de Seguros considera la valoración de riesgo en la asignación de seguros y las instituciones de Estado tiene que desarrollan infraestructura hacen estudios de valoración del riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

Faltan tecnologías y modelos de indicadores para calcular y medir riesgo, aspecto que demanda de esfuerzos de definición y asignación de recursos. Sobre esto se está trabajando.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land

use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La adaptación al cambio climático constituye una oportunidad importante que hay que aprovechar para integrar el factor ambiental a todos los niveles de riesgo

Context & Constraints:

Tomar en cuenta el cambio climático al momento de formular políticas para reducir el riesgo a desastre

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Requiere avance previo en el punto anterior

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen varios desafíos a enfrentar:

1. Asegurar el respeto de las normas de construcción vigentes.
2. Actualizar las normas para tomar en cuenta el factor riesgo
3. Promover una política de ordenamiento y de reubicación en zonas de alto riesgo

Context & Constraints:

Hace falta desarrollar proyectos piloto para demostrar la validez del ordenamiento territorial a nivel municipal.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La adopción de procedimientos para evaluar el impacto de desastres es limitada.

Context & Constraints:

Promover la adopción de procedimientos para evaluar los impactos ante desastres

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

•AVANCE

Nivel de Logro: 3

Se cuenta con la Propuesta de Estrategia Nacional de Gestión de Riegos en la que en cada una de las políticas hace mención a los desastres causados por la actividad humana y su relación con el medio ambiente.

Context & Constraints:

Limitaciones:

Aún pendiente la definición de las facultades y competencias institucionales en cuanto a Gestión de Riesgos.

Asignación de Recursos Financieros destinados a la Gestión de Riesgos en todos los niveles.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- Nivel de Logro: 3

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- Nivel de Logro: 3

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

Implementar la Política hacia Productos Agropecuarios.

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- AVANCE 3

POLÀTICA 5. Todas las instituciones, organismos colegiados, grupos técnico-científicos, centros de educación superior, etc., deberán iniciar acciones sostenidas de investigación y generación de información de la temática de gestión de riesgos.

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación

- Generar un proceso de construcción de estándares de construcción
- Elaborar mecanismos de participación conjunta en el nivel político y técnico para elaborar las normas de construcción en zonas de alto riesgo.
- Actualizar el código ecuatoriano de la construcción.
- Generar un proceso de construcción de instrumentos locales para el ordenamiento territorial

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- NIVEL DE LOGRO 2
- AVANCE POLÍTICA 8. El Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Gestión de Riesgos, debe contar con capacidades de respuesta fortalecidas, para enfrentar los eventos de emergencias o desastres naturales o antrópicos.

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

- Oficializar, estandarizar instrumentos de evaluación e implementarlos
- Estudios de impacto de riesgo de desastres en los proyectos de desarrollo.
- Socializar los indicadores de riesgo.
- Incorporar Metodologías / mecanismos para evaluación de riesgo.
- Hacer dos tipos de evaluación: Impacto ambiental y del riesgo en cada proyecto.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La reducción del riesgo de desastres está enunciada en las normativas nacionales y municipales, aun falta profundizar y vincular los aspectos relacionados con los planes ambientales, recursos naturales y el cambio climático; y no es un objetivo integral de las políticas ni los planes relacionados con el medio ambiente.

Aunque se señala que se ha adquirido institucionalmente un compromiso encaminado a la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

Context & Constraints:

El tema debe ser considerado en los planes de desarrollo, como eje transversal y no solo enunciado en las políticas nacionales, en la práctica debe traducirse en actividades que repercuten en la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

El plan de acción debe enfocarse más en el desarrollo que en la respuesta.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

La comisión de medio ambiente de la asamblea legislativa debería dar seguimiento.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen planes de ordenamiento y desarrollo territorial, pero se restringen a zonas específicas y aún en estos municipios no se ha incorporado la GR de una manera sustancial y categórica.

Context & Constraints:

Es necesaria la actualización de los planes de desarrollo para las amenazas, revisión de códigos de construcción.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen mecanismos como estudios de impacto ambiental, y Evaluación Ambiental Estratégica y se cuenta con la apertura para poder opinar alrededor de los proyectos de desarrollo; pero no se garantiza que la apertura para que la sociedad civil y las municipalidades colabore o avale dichos proyectos y su impacto.

Context & Constraints:

Es necesario ampliar la cobertura de los proyectos de desarrollo que realizan evaluaciones de riesgo y además de la difusión de los proyectos que ya lo hacen de manera que se pueda visualizar de forma clara cuales son los avances que se realizan en este proceso

Jamaica (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Jamaica has made significant strides in Environmental Management with the establishment of the National Resource Conservation Act (1991) and the formulation of a single agency (national Environment and Planning Agency) in 2001 with sole responsibility for addressing environmental issues. Projects such as the “Ridge to Reef” looks specifically at land use and natural resource management of targeted watershed areas and its effects on marine environment.

The country has also examined the whole conceptual framework for the Adaptation to Climate change which was initially addressed under the preparation of the first National Communication and is being updated under the preparation of the second national communication which is scheduled for completion in December 2008.

Jamaica is Party to the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The Meteorological Service is the National focal point to the UNFCCC.

The mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into development planning has been an integral component of the work programme of the National Disaster Office. Notwithstanding greater buy in is necessary by the various sectors, in working towards this effort.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- While the link has been made in terms of Disasters and Environmental Protection there needs to be greater collaboration among agencies especially as it relates to monitoring and enforcement, sharing of data and public education strategies.

Recommendations

- Strengthen linkages among agencies and increase enforcement capabilities.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The Government of Jamaica through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) has implemented several programs to address the needs of vulnerable populations who are affected by disasters. Among these social development programs are the Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH); Rehabilitation Programs which includes compassionate grants and rehabilitation grants. There are other programs that are operated by NGO’s such as the Red Cross, Food for the Poor, Salvation Army and ADRA that provide assistance to vulnerable persons (housing, skills training, healthcare, food assistance and clothing).

The passage of Hurricane Dean in 2007 saw the distribution of rehabilitation grants with the MLSS taking a lead approach. Of important note was that rehabilitation grants to assist with rebuilding were not issued to families living in very high risk areas such as coastal habitats until they could provide evidence of the ability

to relocate to safer locations. This was supported by No Build Orders by the local authority and Public Education drives spearheaded through community-based organisations.

There is also the existence of a National Shelter and Welfare Action Plan developed by the National Disaster Office in conjunction with the National Shelter and Welfare Committee, which clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the welfare agencies in responding to emergencies along a three tiered level response approach.

A squatter management unit has also been implemented with the mandate of coordinating the national response to existing informal settlements as well as those which are emerging.

A draft Homeless Policy (conceptual framework to become Green Paper) has also been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- Absence of dedicated budget for the lead agency/ministry to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk. Budgetary allocations lean more towards addressing poverty alleviation strategies through the Government's Public assistance programme rather than adopting a socio-cultural approach to reducing risk.
- At present there is a Relief Policy, Emergency Relief Clearance Policy and a Shelter and Welfare Action Plan that needs to be revised to reflect the current realities.

Recommendations

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

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

Recommendation

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 achievements to date have been in the form of policy and legislation mainly as listed below. However there are limitations towards comprehensive management of human settlements due to the outmoded nature of numerous development orders and the deficiency in the institutional capacity of monitoring agencies to enforce existing legislations.

Building codes

Town & Country Planning Act

Local improvements Act

Parish Council's Act

NRCA Act

Development Approval process

The country's frequent experience with hazards prompted the decision for Environmental Impact Assessment to be a requirement for medium to large scale projects or those that are undertaken in environmentally sensitive areas. The National Disaster Office is also required to conduct vulnerability assessments for some types of developments.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- Limited human resource capacity to adequately enforce legislation related to the development process.
- Capacity of Local Planning Authorities limited as it relates to conducting Vulnerability/ Risk Assessments.
- Further dissemination of the Building Code

Recommendations

- Continued building of capacity of Local authorities in DRR
- Bolstering of technical/ human resource capacity of the National Disaster Office to deal effectively with DRR.
- Strengthening of legislation related to DRR/ development penalties as well as associated sanctions.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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 permit and license regulations under the NRCA act requires that such categories of development be submitted to the National Environment and Planning Agency for review.

Hazard and vulnerability assessments are conducted for these applications and recommendations made for mitigating hazards.

All large scale projects are required to submit Environmental Impact Assessments for review, these include infrastructure development projects.

The organization is also pushing to have Hazard Impact Assessments conducted for large projects as a policy.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- There are challenges with the timeframe of the approval process (90 days).
- Assessing development applications is not a core function of the organization, the human resources are not always available to adequately undertake such assessments although the skills exist.
- The volume of applications to be assessed nationally is quite large and beyond the capacity of the organization.

Recommendations

- Training has been taking place and will continue to take place with Local Planning Authorities to equip them with the tools and techniques required to undertake hazard and vulnerability assessments.
- A document has been created which provides guidelines for developments in high risk areas which can

be used in the project design stages of a development.

Panama (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Las políticas existentes deben ir hacia la comunidad; las mismas existen pero lastimosamente hay muchas personas inclusive que trabajan en el tema que desconocen que se mantienen vigentes o creadas.

Hay que trabajar de forma integrada entrelazando prioridades un Ejemplo de eso es el trabajo que se hace en la Unidad de Prevención de Desastres y Gestión Local de Riesgos del Municipio de Panamá; que dentro del programa de Organización Comunitaria (Comité de Gestión Local de Riesgos) que realizan en los corregimientos, también van formándolos en el tema de protección del ambiente como es el caso de orientaciones en Manejo de Desechos; Reciclaje; Cambio Climático, entre otros; de esta manera no solo les enseñan sobre desastres y organización también impulsan el proceso de instaurar una cultura de conservación del ambiente.

Existe la voluntad y el marco legal donde la reducción de riesgos es parte integral de las políticas.

Ejemplos:

Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (ANAM)

Política Nacional de Cambio Climático

Política Nacional de Producción Más Limpia.

Política Nacional de Información Ambiental.

Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de Residuos No Peligrosos y Peligrosos.

Política Nacional de la Descentralización Ambiental.

Política Nacional de Supervisión, control y Fiscalización ambiental.

Se realizan evaluaciones de riesgos en áreas destinadas a proyectos de desarrollo.

También se trabaja para que se realicen los estudios de impacto ambiental, solicitado por la Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente, pero en ocasiones se dan casos donde se inician obras sin que se hayan seguido los debidos procesos lo cual pone el ambiente en riesgo.

Existen instituciones que realizan inspecciones técnicas especializadas para la prevención y mitigación de riesgos de desastres. Incrementando en la ejecución de inspecciones técnicas especializadas en materia de reducción de riesgos a desastres, con el fin de contribuir en el tema.

Context & Constraints:

Realmente Panamá tiene avance en la existencia de leyes, normativas, políticas de protección al ambiente y de reducción de riesgos de desastres

Limitaciones:

- Se requiere del cumplimiento integral de cada una de las leyes existentes.
- Es preciso formar en la sociedad la necesidad del cumplimiento de las leyes y el seguimiento

permanente por parte de las instituciones responsables de esto.

- Nuestras comunidades deben ser sensibilizadas sobre la realidad de temas ambientales y como pueden afectar las generaciones futuras.
- La comunidad es parte de algunos problemas de contaminación y de deterioro ambiental por lo que hay que integrarlos para impulsar programas que les incentiven a reforestar, reciclar, proteger y a evitar las malas prácticas en el manejo de los desechos de los mismos.
- Es necesario integrar a la empresa privada en proyectos de conservación del ambiente y que los mismos tengan un mayor compromiso por el buen manejo de sus desechos y por la forma en que colaboran con el proceso de conservación del ambiente y con la reducción de riesgos.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Creación del Equipo Interdisciplinario en el programa de Salud Mental.
2. Elaboración del programa Interdisciplinario en Salud Mental.
3. Ejecución del programa Interdisciplinario de Salud Mental.
4. Programa de Inducción sobre:
 - a. Ofertas académicas
 - b. Servicios interdisciplinarios
5. Establecer las facilidades de ingreso a las ofertas académicas en Licenciaturas, Post Grados, Maestrías, Diplomados y Doctorados a funcionarios de SINAPROC.
6. Incorporación de estudiantes de practica y voluntariados sociales a las actividades que conforma SINAPROC
7. Desarrollar programas de Pasantías.
8. Elaboración de Investigaciones bajo la temática en gestión de riesgo.
9. Taller de sensibilización sobre la Gestión de Riesgo a administrativos, docentes y estudiantes para la conformación del Comité.
10. Creación del Comité de Gestión de Riesgo en UDELAS.
11. Asesoría y capacitación a los miembros del comité de Gestión de Riesgo
12. Incorporación como eje transversal del tema de Gestión de Riesgo a Desastres en los planes de

estudios de todas las carreras.

13. Participación en el estudio y análisis del Plan de estudio de la carrera Urgencias Medicas y Desastres.

14. Asesoría en la elaboración de los planes de emergencias y de evacuación. en los edificios de la UDELAS

15. Disponibilidad en el uso del Centro de Documentación de ambas instituciones.

16. Gestionar vínculos con organismos Internacionales para el desarrollo de programas educativos en UDELAS.

17. Acuerdo de Cooperación UDELAS-SINAPROC.

18. En el marco del Plan Nacional para una Cultura en Gestión de Riesgo, elaboración del Manual de Capacitación para docentes en formación y ejercicio. UDELAS, SINAPROC, Universidad de Panamá, Escuela NORMAL, UTP, Asamblea Legislativa, ANAM.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Como lo son los casos:

- Personas que sufrieron envenenamiento masivo por un ingrediente contenido en alguno de los medicamentos suministrados por nuestra principal institución de salud.

- Las muertes que se han dado por la falta de cumplimiento de las normativas de transporte.

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

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

Falta trabajar:

- La convocatoria la participación constante de la sociedad civil, en el proceso.

- En establecer el uso de los mecanismos de integración para poder presentarlo ante el ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, para que el mismo sea incluido y manejado como parte de las políticas (mientras no sea una política, no podrá verse como una prioridad de estado).

- Aprovechar que el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas forma parte de la Mesa del Dialogo (Concertación del Desarrollo), para que sea un socio estratégico en la integración del resto de las instituciones y de las empresas en el tema. A su vez pueden respaldarnos en la preparación de proyectos que se realicen de forma cruzada e integral con lo cual evitemos duplicar esfuerzos y avancemos en las soluciones.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas realiza estudios de Preinversión Pre-factibilidad de Proyectos, desde el punto social, más que económico, son esenciales para el proceso de reducir las vulnerabilidades económicas. A su vez las instituciones, también deben realizar estudios de factibilidad: Ejemplo En el MIDA, utilizan el Análisis de Riesgos que deben contemplarse en todos los proyectos que se manejan o formulan, por disposición del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas.

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

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

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

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

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

Secretaria General de Seguridad de Alimentaria.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Son varias las instituciones involucradas en este procesos algunas de ellas son: MEDUCA, GEOCIENCIAS, MEDUCA, MIVI, UTP. Las mismas preparan estudios y trabajos en conjunto que permiten conocer la facilidad de utilizar las tierras.

Ejemplos:

- Estudios de Microzonificación Sísmica. (GEOCIENCIAS)
- Mapas de Áreas vulnerable a inundaciones. (SINAPROC)
- Informe del Estado Ambiental de la Cuenca Hidrográfica del Canal de Panamá. Comisión Interinstitucional d la Cuenca Hidrográfica del Canal de Panamá (CICH)

A su vez el país cuenta con reglamentación para las construcciones sismo-resistentes y para resistir vientos fuertes; hay una nueva ley de ordenamiento territorial. También se incorpora al código penal procesos penales por los daños al medio ambiente y por la generación de nuevos riesgos.

Ejemplo:

De estos avances es que con la aprobación de la Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial se han generado más de 16 Juntas Municipales de planificación. El MIVI considera que no existe caos por el auge inmobiliario, mas bien lo consideran un proceso acelerado de desarrollo que se está tratando de nivelar, para que en un plazo no muy largo, Panamá pueda estar a la altura de este sistema.

También se han mantenido jornadas “Experiencias de la Juntas de Planificación Municipal en la Ley 6 de 2006 sobre ordenamiento territorial” dentro del programa que realizó la Secretaría Técnica de Infraestructura Pública. Actualmente se han instalado 17 Juntas de Planificación, cinco de las cuales se encuentran en la provincia de Los Santos. El potencial de la Ley de ordenamiento territorial únicamente se ha explotado en un 10%, no obstante con la instalación de las 17 juntas de planificación que existen, abarcan el 80% de la población nacional. En todas las cabeceras de provincias y los grandes centros urbanos, existen juntas de planificación, sin embargo aún faltan algunos municipios que son pequeños, que deberán ser integrados en el transcurso de la Ley.

Ejemplos de leyes:

El Ministerio de Vivienda MIVI mantiene muchas leyes, decretos, acuerdos en cuanto al tema, las cuales deben ser las bases para el asentamiento urbano.

Ejemplos:

- LEY N° 21 De 2 de julio de 1997, Gaceta oficial N° 23323 de 3 de julio de 1997. Por la cual se aprueba el Plan Regional para el Desarrollo de la Región Interoceánica y el General de uso, conservación y Desarrollo del Área del Canal.
- LEY N° 41 De 1 de julio de 1998, Gaceta oficial N° 23578 de 3 de julio de 1998. Ley General de Ambiente de la República de Panamá.
- LEY N° 79 De 23 de diciembre de 2003, Gaceta oficial N° 24956 de 24 de diciembre de 2003. Que hace

adiciones al anexo I de la Ley 21 de 1997, que aprueba el plan Regional para el Desarrollo de la Región Interoceánica y el Plan general de uso, conservación y desarrollo de Área del Canal, y dicta otras disposiciones.

- Decreto N° 44-B De 14 de mayo de 2001 Gaceta oficial N° 24331 de 26 de junio de 2001. Artículo 8: Para el desarrollo de los Programas de Viviendas que se ejecutan según las disposiciones establecidas en esta Ley.
- LEY N° 6. De 1 de febrero de 2006. Gaceta oficial N° 25478 de 3 de febrero de 2006. Que reglamenta el ordenamiento territorial para el desarrollo urbano y dicta otras disposiciones.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 13-91. (De 19 de febrero de 1991). Gaceta oficial N° 21836 de 24 de julio de 1991. Por el cual se aprueban las disposiciones varias y excepciones sobre el uso residencial.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 188-93. (De 13 de septiembre de 1993) Gaceta oficial N° 22390 de 8 octubre de 1993. Por el cual se aprueba la modificación y actualización de las Normas de Desarrollo Urbano Comerciales para los distritos de Panamá y San Miguelito.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 7-94. De 13 de enero de 1994. Gaceta oficial N° 22472 de 9 de febrero de 1994. Por el cual se establecen las Normas de Diseño relativas al Régimen de Propiedad Horizontal.
- DECRETO EJECUTIVO N° 36. De 31 de agosto de 1998. Gaceta oficial N° 23627 de 10 de septiembre de 1998. Por el cual se aprueba el Reglamento Nacional de Urbanizaciones, de aplicación en el territorio de la República de Panamá.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 139-2000. (De 8 de agosto de 2000). Gaceta oficial N° 24130 de 1 de septiembre de 2000. Por el cual se aprueban Normas Especiales de Urbanizaciones, para mantener el carácter de Ciudad Jardín en la Región Interoceánica.
- DECRETO EJECUTIVO N° 205. De 28 de diciembre de 2000. Gaceta oficial N° 24212 del 03 de enero de 2001. Por el cual se aprueba el Plan de Desarrollo Urbano de las áreas metropolitanas del Pacífico y del Atlántico.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 155-2001. De 31 de julio de 2001. Gaceta oficial N° 24392 de 20 de septiembre de 2001. Por el cual se establecen nuevas normas de diseño, relativas a estacionamientos para vehículos en la República de Panamá.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 160-2002. De 22 de julio de 2002. Gaceta oficial N° 24645 de 24 de julio de 2002. Por el cual se crean los Códigos de Zona y Normas de desarrollo para el área del Canal.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 236-2002. De 28 de octubre de 2002. Gaceta oficial N° 24675 de 6 de noviembre de 2002. Por la cual se dictan medidas urbanísticas especiales para la urbanización Punta Paitilla del corregimiento de San Francisco, distrito de Panamá.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 28-2003. De 21 de febrero de 2003. Gaceta oficial N° 24757 de 11 de marzo de 2003. Por el cual se aprueba el Reglamento para calles privadas en las urbanizaciones y notificaciones ubicadas en el territorio Nacional.
- RESOLUCION N° 112-2003 (de 22 de julio de 2003). Gaceta oficial N° 24858 de 4 de agosto de 2003. "Por la cual se aprueba el Plano de Zonificación de los usos del suelo y las Normas de desarrollo urbano para el corregimiento de San Francisco".

- RESOLUCION No.127-2003. (De 25 de agosto de 2003). Gaceta oficial N° 24882 de 8 de septiembre de 2003. “Por la cual se aprueba la zonificación del uso del suelo y las normas edificatorias para el Casco Antiguo de la ciudad de Panamá.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 184-2003. DE 20 de noviembre de 2003. Gaceta oficial N° 24942 de 5 de diciembre de 2003. Por el cual se establecen nuevas regulaciones a nivel Nacional, para el cálculo del número de habitaciones en edificios de apartamentos y establecimientos de hospedajes públicos y se deroga una Resolución.
- RESOLUCIÓN N° 237-2005. De 16 de agosto de 2005. Gaceta oficial N° 25376 de 1 de septiembre de 2005. Aclara los conceptos de aplicación a la altura, Línea de Construcción y Retiro Frontal para las actividades Mixta Residencial y Comerciales, contenidas en los artículos 3,24, 25 y 26 de la resolución 160-2002 de 22 de julio de 2002.
- RESOLUCION No 08-06 (De 18 de enero de 2006). Gaceta oficial N° 25490 de 21 de febrero de 2006. Por la cual se aprueba la adición del uso de suelo mixto comercial urbano de alta intensidad (Mcu3) al turismo urbano (TU) vigente, para los terrenos localizados en la península de Amador, corregimiento de Ancón.
- RESOLUCION No 09-06. (De 18 de enero de 2006). Gaceta oficial N° 25489 de 20 de febrero de 2006. “Por la cual se establece como uso complementario a la norma de alta densidad RM3, MCU3 y C2, el código de zona Residencial Turístico Urbano (RTU) de aplicación en el territorio de la República de Panamá”

Ya se han tenido situaciones donde los desarrollos urbanísticos ubicados a márgenes de ríos al haber crecidas del cauce de los mismos hemos tenido perdida de vidas y bienes por lo que hay que vigilar de cerca que se tomen en cuenta la probabilidad de ocurrencia de algún desastre, al momento de preparar proyectos urbanísticos.

Context & Constraints:

Tenemos el marco legal falta integración, intercambio de información y divulgación; porque la pregunta es cuantas de estas leyes se cumplen realmente.

Limitaciones:

- La principal, es lograr que el MIVI sea más participativo en las actividades de la Plataforma Nacional.
- Se requiere integrar los estudios técnicos científicos, el personal del MIVI, la empresas constructoras y promotoras en las acciones que llevan como resultado el desarrollo y planificación de asentamiento urbano de manera que los elementos de la gestión de reducción de riesgo estén incluidos en los planes para el uso del suelo es una herramienta de gran importancia para reducir la vulnerabilidad de las comunidades ante las amenazas. Una planificación del uso del suelo que se diseña cuidadosamente y se implementa rigurosamente representa un enfoque muy útil para abordar la expansión de los asentamientos urbanos y para minimizar los riesgos asociados con esto.

Debemos integrar a la Dirección de Desarrollo Urbano del MIVI, en el proceso de consultas para fortalecer este tema, ya que mediante la Ley No. 9 de 25 de enero de 1973, a ellos les competen las funciones, que tienen que ver con los asentamientos humanos y se relaciona con la planificación urbana a nivel nacional :

- Proponer normas reglamentarias sobre desarrollo urbano y vivienda y aplicar las medidas necesarias para su cumplimiento;
- Recomendar la aprobación de planes y proyectos de vivienda y de desarrollo urbano en el País tanto de carácter público como privado;
- Preparar los planes para el desarrollo armónico y ordenado de los centros urbanos del país.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

En Panamá los procedimientos están habilitados para evaluar el impacto del riesgo de desastres de los principales proyectos de desarrollo, especialmente de infraestructura. Las instituciones mantienen formalmente establecidos los procedimientos en los que integran las medidas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres en las estrategias, en algunas existen planes.

Se mantienen programas nacionales del desarrollo sostenible, especialmente en las áreas de mayor importancia.

Ejemplos:

El MEF: Dentro de la Mesa del Dialogo (Concertación del Desarrollo), se discuten las necesidades y prioridades de nuestro país, en ella se identifican programas y proyectos que buscan cubrir estos temas nacionales y la Ley de Concertación obliga a incluir los proyectos que se generen dentro de las partidas presupuestarias de las instituciones.

Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias (MICI): Participa en la Iniciativa de la Cuenca del Pacífico Latinoamericano (ARCO), el cual se ha fundamentado en cuatro pilares, representados en cuatro grupos de trabajo: Cooperación Técnica, Convergencia Comercial e Integración, Promoción y Protección de las Inversiones, y Facilitación del Comercio, Infraestructura y Logística, este último coordinado por Panamá.

A su vez el Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias impulsa los actuales Tratados de Libre Comercio:

- TLC Panamá - El Salvador
- TLC Panamá - China (Taiwan)
- TLC Panamá - Singapur
- Tratado Comercial Panamá - República Dominicana
- TLC e Intercambio Preferencial Panamá - Costa Rica
- TLC e Intercambio Preferencial Panamá - Nicaragua
- TLC e Intercambio Preferencial Panamá - Honduras
- TLC e Intercambio Preferencial Panamá - Guatemala
- Acuerdo de alcance Parcial Panamá - México
- Acuerdo de Alcance Parcial Panamá - Colombia
- TLC Panamá - Chile.

Tratados de Libre Comercio por entrar en Vigencia: TLC Panamá - Honduras y el TLC Panamá - Costa Rica.

Panamá ha establecido las bases para comenzar el acercamiento que permitirá retomar las negociaciones del Tratado de Libre Comercio Panamá-México, respondiendo así a las intenciones anunciadas por los Presidentes de ambos países de avanzar en el proceso de negociación de este acuerdo comercial. Hasta el momento se ha hecho una revisión preliminar de los aspectos que podrían ser objeto de mayor debate en el marco del proceso de negociaciones, resaltando la sensibilidad de Panamá por la aplicación de medidas fiscales que desincentivan el establecimiento de negocios entre ambos mercados.

Régimen arancelario del banano con la Unión Europea: los delegados del Ecuador, Colombia, Nicaragua y Costa Rica junto a Panamá manifestaron el interés de coordinar esfuerzos de cara a resolver el tema de la manera más satisfactoria para la región, tomando en cuenta que desde enero del año 2008, la Unión Europea abrió el mercado a las exportaciones provenientes de competidores de otras regiones, lo cual hace cada vez más necesario encontrar una solución satisfactoria al tema.

Estos son algunos de los Programas que mantiene el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social:

La Red de Oportunidades: está conformada por diversas instituciones gubernamentales enfocadas a prestar sus servicios a los corregimientos de pobreza extrema del país, identificados por el Mapa de Pobreza, el estudio de Vulnerabilidad Social y en la Encuesta de Niveles de Vida de 2003.

Alfabetización; En las últimas cuatro décadas el Estado Panameño y los diferentes Gobiernos, han desarrollado esfuerzos por reducir el analfabetismo en la República de Panamá. No obstante, según los últimos tres censos de Población y Vivienda de los años: 1980, 1990 y 2000 se puede observar claramente que no se ha podido combatir con eficacia este flagelo. El Censo del año 2000 indicó que existen en Panamá 168,140 iletrados.

Basta de Violencia: La violencia doméstica es un acto de abuso de poder, discriminación y constituye una violación a los derechos humanos. La Ley 38 de 10 de julio de 2001, define la Violencia Doméstica como: " El patrón de conducta en el cual se emplea la fuerza física o la violencia sexual o psicológica, la intimidación o la persecución contra una persona por parte de su cónyuge, ex cónyuge, familiares o parientes con quien cohabita o haya cohabitado, viva o haya vivido bajo el mismo techo o sostenga o haya sostenido una relación legalmente reconocida, o con quien sostiene una relación consensual, o con una persona con quien se haya procreado un hijo o hija como mínimo, para causarle daño físico a su persona o a la persona de otro para causarle daño emocional".

En nuestra sociedad se ha convertido en un hecho cotidiano, "natural", casi desapercibido y que afecta a las familias sin discriminación de clase social, edad, raza o religión.

Context & Constraints:

Se debe dar mayor divulgación a las acciones que realizan cada institución y empresa a nivel nacional.

Limitaciones:

- Las instituciones requieren identificar los posibles proyectos que se pueden generar en la mesa del dialogo, para poder señalar cuales han sido asignados y desarrollados. Existen iniciativas desarrolladas que no son documentadas adecuadamente, para evitar duplicidad.
- A su vez las mismas deben trabajar desde antes, en el proceso de preparación de los programas y proyectos, para poder incluirlo dentro de sus presupuestos; y a la larga no tener que sentir que el tema de gestión de riesgos no tiene fondos para ejecución.
- La realidad indica que no se da esto ya que el desarrollo de presupuestos con la asignación previa de la partida, a los programas puede generar el no uso de ese dinero al existir la falta de ejecución; esta es una de las razones por las cuales las instituciones no lo asignan previamente, para no limitarse.

Peru (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3:

Esta vigente la Ley del Medio Ambiente, asimismo existe el Consejo Nacional del Medio Ambiente

Se ha creado el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, habiendo sido designado como Ministro el Dr. Antonio Brack Egg.

Los lineamientos para la elaboración de la Zonificación Ecológica y Económica así como de Planes de

Ordenamiento Territorial incluyen objetivos y criterios relacionados a la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres.

Elaboración de una propuesta para incorporación de la gestión del riesgo de desastres como una política de Estado en el marco del Acuerdo Nacional de parte del INDECI

Context & Constraints:

- Fortalecer la aplicación del análisis de riesgo en la implementación de las estrategias: Diversidad Biológica, Cambio Climático, Humedales y el Plan de Acción de Lucha contra la Desertificación y Sequía.
- Impulsar en la Estrategia de Cambio Climático en el ítem de vulnerabilidad medidas de adaptabilidad necesarias para la mitigación de estos impactos.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 2:

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

Se ha emitido el Decreto de Urgencia N° 018-2008 que autoriza al Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas a negociar y celebrar financiamientos contingentes y mecanismos de cobertura para desastres de origen natural y/o tecnológico y situaciones de emergencia y crisis nacional

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 2:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 2:

Existen lineamientos de política de Ordenamiento territorial, incluye la Evaluación de Riesgos EVAR, no existe compromiso de las autoridades locales.

- Existen algunos avances en el Programa Binacional de Ciudades Sostenibles: Perú – Ecuador, incluye elementos normativos en el ámbito local de sus intervenciones elementos metodológicos en relación a Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial
- Se ha logrado la aprobación por ley la creación del Sistema Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico y del Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico (CEPLAN), encontrándose pendiente su reglamento e implementación.

Context & Constraints:

- Incorporar la Gestión del Riesgo como una política de Estado adicional a las existentes en el Acuerdo Nacional, con carácter vinculante en cada una de las escalas de gestión territorial.
- Promover la implementación del Sistema Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico y del Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico (CEPLAN).

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3.

Existen normas legales vigentes que contempla la incorporación sistemática del análisis del riesgo de desastre en los programas y proyectos de desarrollo o que propician el desarrollo.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien las normas vigentes contemplan la incorporación sistemática del análisis de riesgo en los programas y proyectos de desarrollo, en muchos de los casos estos análisis de riesgo no contempla todos los aspectos técnicos requeridos.

Limitaciones en la disponibilidad de personal especializado en temas de prevención y atención de desastres que evalúan aprueban u otorgan viabilidad a los proyectos de desarrollo en los diferentes sectores.

Saint Lucia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The following environment related policies all consider DRR concerns:

The Climate Change policy

Environmental Management policy

Water policy;

However, these policies have not been fully implemented or operationalized.

Context & Constraints:

The development and approval of policies and plans is only part of the resolution. Commitment to and the enforcement of these policies, plans and regulations is a grave issue; for example the enforcement of existing regulations regarding land use planning is a challenge and at best haphazard.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Efforts have been made to develop a Social Policy; however it is yet to be approved. Notwithstanding a number of Government and private sector agencies and non-governmental organizations are involved in the implementation of social interventions with DRR considerations. Some of these include:

The Poverty Reduction Fund;
The Basic Needs Trust Fund
National Community Foundation
Ministry of Social Transformation

Further, policies and plans for response to Avian Influenza and such other possible pandemics are currently being developed.

Context & Constraints:

The supporting resources and in some instances commitment by the decision makers for realizing these policies and plans are absent. Thus there is need to source the resources to support these initiatives. Also there is a need to target the more immediate issues of poverty such as food security and persons' employability, in an effort to elevate DRR issues on the scale of priorities.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Physical Planning Act covers some DRR considerations and requires the enforcement of some building codes; it also allows for the review of development plans by NEMO where DRR considerations may be addressed.

The Programme for the Regularization of Unplanned Developments (PROUD) was a program aimed at regularizing squatter settlements in the country and in its activities it did consider DRR issues. Its responsibilities including the DRR considerations were recently transferred to the Ministry of Housing.

Context & Constraints:

It is apparent that the existing building codes need revision and update. Additionally they need to be enforced

more stringently. Input by NEMO on the review of development plans need to be utilized more frequently.

Core indicator 5

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

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).

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The current development approval process requires that Environmental Impact Assessments be conducted for development proposals of a certain size and/or located in certain locales.

Context & Constraints:

Enforcement of the recommendations of the EIA's is an issue as they are sometimes not adhered to.

United States of America (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The NSTC Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction is working with the interagency Climate Change Science Program to ensure that the disaster reduction perspective is incorporated into strategies being developed to address climate change with the recognition that a number of aspects of mitigating disaster risks can also be effective for climate change adaptation.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The United States seeks to support the efforts of States and local governments to improve the disaster preparedness of vulnerable populations. For example, public preparedness materials have been produced in multiple languages that are widely spoken in specific areas as well as in Braille, then using the media that serves those populations to achieve effective distribution. The National Science Foundation supports social science research to improve understanding of how to effectively communicate with vulnerable populations to achieve effective results.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The United States recognizes that business interruption is a major cause of losses in the wake of disaster events and that many small businesses that close their doors after a disaster will not reopen. A number of programs are in place to address the needs of the private sector and help build resilience to disasters. The National Response Framework developed by the Department of Homeland Security includes long-term recovery with representation from a broad spectrum of federal agencies that can provide assistance.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 codes represent a key component of disaster risk reduction in the United States. Such codes are adopted and implemented at the state and local level based on model building codes that are developed through a consensus process by non-governmental organizations such as the American Society of Civil Engineers and International Code Council. These model building codes incorporate current scientific and engineering understanding across multiple hazards, including seismic shaking intensity, wind loads, and fire characteristics, among others.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

One of the Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction identified by the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction is the need to protect critical infrastructure, which can represent an important disruption and obstacle to community recovery. The United States recognizes that protecting critical infrastructure systems or "lifelines" is essential to developing disaster resilient communities. To be successful, communities must identify and address complex responses and the interdependencies of these lifelines at a systems level (e.g., communications, electricity, financial, gas, sewage, transportation, and water). The U.S. is investing in the development of integrated models of interdependent systems in order to identify and address additional vulnerabilities. Protecting critical infrastructure provides a solid foundation from which communities can respond to hazards rapidly and effectively.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Se ha establecido en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en el artículo 127 que "... El Estado protegerá el ambiente, la diversidad biológica, los recursos genéticos, los procesos ecológicos, los parques nacionales y monumentos naturales y demás áreas de especial importancia ecológica". Asimismo con la promulgación de la Ley Orgánica del Ambiente, el estado garantiza una mejor calidad de vida, mediante una gestión ambiental transversal, rectora, ejecutora y normativa, del uso y conservación de los recursos naturales promoviendo la participación de la sociedad para lograr el desarrollo sostenible. Por otra parte, a través de la misión árbol se promueve la reforestación de espacios que así lo requieran, orientada en la participación comunitaria fundamentada en la recuperación y uso sustentable de los bosques. También se lleva a cabo proyectos como saneamiento del río Guaire, Saneamiento del Lago de Valencia, lago de Maracaibo, entre otros.

El sector infraestructura realiza contactos con otros organismos en lo que respecta a la materia ambiental. Se estudian los riesgos ambientales y su posible minimización.

Parte de la labor de FUNVISIS se vincula con las actividades de RRD relacionados con el medio ambiente, trabajando con el Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente en la realización de estudios en Zonas Costeras y Cuencas ; también desarrollan con el Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Exteriores estudios sobre Calentamiento Global y Antárticos.

Por otro lado, el Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente impulsa la creación de la red nacional de vigilantes voluntarios del ambiente y brigadistas voluntarios de protección contra incendios forestales, lo cual permitirá articular la gestión del Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente, con los consejos comunales y comunidades organizadas, en las labores de guardería ambiental. También se lleva actualmente el proyecto Evaluación de Suelos Agrícolas y Propuesta de la Creación del Programa Nacional de Suelos, el cual trata la evaluación de estos para determinar sus potencialidades y promover su uso racional.

Context & Constraints:

Garantizar el cumplimiento de la normativa ambiental para impulsar la RRD.

Adecuar todo el marco jurídico y los planes del sector ambiente, ordenación del territorio y desarrollo, a los efectos del cambio climático.

Fortalecer el papel de las guarderías ambientales, como contralores en el cumplimiento del marco jurídico ambiental.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

materia de desarrollo son:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela cuenta con uno de los códigos de construcción sismorresistentes más actualizado de la región y los asentamientos humanos planificados se desarrollan siguiendo las normativas vigentes. Paralelamente y a lo largo de las últimas cinco décadas, también se han desarrollado construcciones no planificadas, que incrementan las condiciones de riesgo. Existen en Venezuela una serie de regulaciones que han sido creadas para la planificación y gestión de los asentamientos humanos, sin embargo, sus disposiciones no son cumplidas en todos los casos, y dichas faltas no son sancionadas.

Context & Constraints:

Dar cumplimiento a los proyectos concebidos por distintas instituciones, con énfasis especial en aquellos relativos a la microzonificación sísmica.

Asegurar la aplicabilidad y adecuación de la normativa vigente en los asentamientos formales, para promover construcciones siguiendo los parámetros urbanísticos que contemplen la variable riesgo.

Core indicator 5

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

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 .

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

El Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente, como ente rector en la materia, le exige a toda empresa un estudio de impacto ambiental, en el cual se consideran las evaluaciones del riesgo de desastres en el entorno, a través de los procedimientos enmarcados en la Ley Orgánica del Ambiente, Ley Orgánica para la Ordenación del Territorio y normas sobre las evaluaciones ambientales de actividades susceptibles de degradar el ambiente.

El estudio de impacto ambiental esta orientado a predecir y a evaluar los efectos de desarrollo de una actividad (minería, hidrocarburos, infraestructura entre otras) sobre los componentes del ambiente natural y social y propone las correspondientes medidas preventivas, mitigantes y correctivas, a los fines de cumplir con la normativa ambiental.

Context & Constraints:

Crear procedimientos interinstitucionales en las instituciones públicas, privadas y ONGs para evaluar el impacto del riesgo de desastres durante el diseño de proyectos de infraestructura para el desarrollo de

todos los sectores nacionales.

Asia

Bahrain (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- A major update of Environmental Law No.21 of 1996 is currently being processed through Parliament.
- Once this is official legislation, it will ensure legal compliance in many areas which are currently only carried out on a voluntary or goodwill basis.
- The Legislation update, however, indicates institutional support and is a good indicator for the future.

Context & Constraints:

- Once the Law is enacted it must be implemented in an inclusive manner for all involved stakeholders.
- The new Law will only function effectively if appropriate, effective and comprehensive regulations are in place to support it.
- In particular the Regulations must impact on current and future major development projects.
- Much of the work for ensuring implementation of the redrafted law will involve inspections and physical audits.
- This will almost certainly require additional resources and funding.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- The Kingdom’s Building and Fire Codes are based on International Standards.
- Implementation of policies, have ensured that land use and human settlements are in compliance with such regulations.

Context & Constraints:

- Close monitoring is essential as much of the Kingdom was built before such codes were introduced.
- A refined regime of regular inspections and in particular the use of licences for all sectors providing a service to the Public needs to be introduced.
- An effective inspection and audit regime will involve additional resources and funds.
- The current Legal Framework does not fully empower the Government to take immediate action to rectify major failings. New legislation will help.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- Under Building and Fire Regulations all major infrastructure development have to conform to the most up to date International DRR parameters.
- The revised Environmental Law (backed by effective regulations) will strengthen further this concept.
- The Government is very aware of the hazards posed by the numerous large new build projects in the Kingdom and is not complacent.

Context & Constraints:

- Despite good laws and practices to enhance DRR, they cannot entirely guarantee protection against unforeseen factors.
 - It is intended that further International experience will be requested to look beyond the Regulations and at the coordination of all factors involved.
 - Additionally the forthcoming Risk Assessment will focus areas for targeting.
-

Bangladesh (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The issue of climate change has received greater attention in past several years in Bangladesh. Draft of a National Adaptation Programme of Action is already prepared. During the reporting period, GoB proposed for the creation of a Climate Change Fund. Bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors are also exploring the possibility of creating a multi-donor trust fund to accelerate financing for research and adaptation in Bangladesh. At present the functions and institutional location of the Climate Change Cell are being reconsidered and it is possible that some of its functions and activities will be relocated within government to contribute to the broader GoB effort in addressing climate change.

Ministry of Environment and Forests in partnership with relevant stakeholders finalized and adopted the National Capacity Self Assessment for Environment and Natural Resource Management which addresses risk reduction issues in the policies and plans. This project identified the policy and planning gaps and in consensus recommended the road map for actions and development of capacity building plans and programmes. During the review period the Government has also initiated Sustainable Land Management Programme which is intended to cover land related risk reduction issues including mining. Ministry of Land is implementing Coastal Land Zoning Project. Ministry of Agriculture and its technical agencies are engaged and in continuous process to develop climate resilient crop varieties in the context of salinity intrusion, drought and submergence. A project is lunched in early 2008 by FFWC and ActionAid with support from Danida to understand effectiveness of expandable DRR approaches into climate change context in three agro-ecological zones.

Context & Constraints:

Research and piloting of climate change adaptation at the community level is necessary to inform various areas of intervention on CCA. Key constraints includes (i) small scale and isolated pilot initiatives which needs to be scaled up and mainstreamed; (ii) much more investment needed for large scale research and development investment and its dissemination; (iii) Short term, medium term and long term human resource development policies and plans are needed in order to make all risk reduction efforts sustainable.

On top of that exact institutional frameworks and financing mechanisms for a national level climate change initiative have yet to be fully finalised.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Country has established a number of social safety net programmes, which has been diversified and extended in recent times. During the reporting period, DRR has been included in the manual of two most important safety net schemes-food and cash for work. GoB also introduced policy guidelines for 100 days employment generation, which supports vulnerable people to ensure food security and avoid migration. NGOs in Bangladesh working in various risk-prone areas also invested in social development issues and emergency response in reducing the vulnerability of the population. Few examples are:

- (i. Hundred days safety net programme by GOB targeting 'reduction of Food Insecurity' in poorest regions and hard core poor population in different districts which covered around 2 million of poorest families utilized 134 million USD as a mechanism of DRR to prevent the 'monga' – silent disaster.
- (ii. HNPSP (Health, Nutrition & Population Sectoral Program) of ministry of health and welfare contributing a lot in reducing vulnerabilities for the community
- (iii. Food Assistance for Poverty Reduction – a project of department of fisheries of GOB.

Context & Constraints:

As a country is high concentration of poor people caused by layers of historical problems, it is an imperative to accelerate social investment that reduces vulnerability. Safety net programme in urban areas are insignificant. Particularly social development policies and plans from the perspective of potential earthquake is yet to take into active consideration.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Agriculture is the major sector that employ majority of the rural population in Bangladesh. As a result, new studies initiated to understand approaches to make agricultural more resilient to disaster in the context of climate change and variability in flood, saline prone and drought-prone areas. DAE introduced new crop varieties. Coastal and wetland biodiversity project of the government is implementing in partnership with the community and civil society for sustainable management of four ecologically critical areas the coastal and wetland sites. This is a pilot demonstration which is intended to incorporate in the policy and legislation for replication in other ecological critical areas.

Following the flood and cyclone in 2007, major economic recovery initiatives incorporated DRR as one of the key element. Support to small scale enterprise affected by the disasters is an example, practiced by all development and humanitarian partners of the government.

Context & Constraints:

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

as its enforcement are among the key constraints.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Ministry of Land is preparing for National Land Zoning which is supposed to identify safe settlement zones. Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation project of the Ministry of Environment and Forest in collaboration with the Land and Water Resources Ministries are planning to identify vulnerable coastal zone and protection of coastal settlement from potential natural hazards. Building codes are introduced in urban areas. Rural and Urban Landuse planning is under active consideration of the Government. Government prepared a plan to resettle the vulnerable people in the Chittong Hill Tract to safer places. Building Code document includes a guideline on planning settlement. GoB hosted a regional workshop to develop a guideline on community based risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

Building codes are in place but yet to be enforced appropriately. Updating of Building codes is one of the constraint.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction out of the MoFDM remains a key national challenge. GoB has introduced a revised Development Project Pro-forma and Executive Committee of National Economic

Council (ECNEC) approval forms. These include a section on risk identification and mitigation.

Context & Constraints:

However, developing new ways of working with a greater range of GoB ministries and departments is now the challenge, in order to raise the focus of risk reduction across a government wide dimension, and to have impact at scale. There is no formal focus for DRR mainstreaming within the current organization charts of MoFDM and SOD. Current efforts for mainstreaming require further acceleration to reach all actors in development planning and implementation.

Cambodia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are some efforts made by the national government and other local, international and regional organizations to address concerns related to environment, land use, natural resource management and climate change, for example:

- > Under national legal framework of social-economic development plan, environment and natural resource management is one of the five priority components.
- > Ministry of Environment developed and implementing the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) in aiming to implement the high priority activities of non-health and health related issues identified in the NAPA and lead ahead to address policies and legal frameworks on environment, land use, and natural resource management and climate change.
- > A few NGOs are now working on climate change mitigation and adaptation at national and local levels.
- > The royal of Government of Cambodia, established Tonle Sap Basin Authority (TSBA) for sustainable use of lake ecosystem with support of ADB
- > There are much consideration from funding agencies to support the Royal Government of Cambodia and other local, international organizations to implement food security projects, forestry and fishery conservation projects, include those related to community forestry and fishery protection in Kampong Speu, Rattanakiri, Mondul Kiri, Steung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Banteay Mean Chey, Odor Mean Cheay, and some other provinces along the Tole Sap and the Mekong River Basin
- > MRC implementing long term Flood Mitigation and Management Programme (FMMP) for lower Mekong basin in aiming to contribute to sustainable development and environment management as well.

Context & Constraints:

However, there are many emerging challenges and constraints to achieve the directions and efforts, such as:

- Inconsistency with technical and financial support to implement the initiatives and plans
- Human resources and the capacity of partner agencies is limited

- In a certain extent development and implementation of the comprehensive policies, guidelines and plans
- There are critical challenges of achieving the sustainability and ownership.
- Linkages between climate and DRR programme are no yet strong enough.

Recommendations to Overcome:

- There are needs to develop the comprehensive policies, guidelines, and plans to support implement the

policies and plans

- There are needs the high commitment from national government agencies to implement the initiatives, policies and plans, there are needs to the contribution from local, international and regional organizations in term of technical and financial support and to build up the capacity of human resources, enable the efforts, policies and plans would be effectively and efficiently implemented and achieved directions and goals.
- There are needs to initiate and develop the comprehensive guidelines and mechanisms on sustainability and ownership.
- Ministry of Environment and NCDM should be link climate change and DRR together.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are many development policies and plans are being implementing in over the country, including food security, food aid through Food for Work (FFW) programme targeted towards poorest communities. The projects are mainly under the projects of UN World Food Programme (WFP) and other International development organizations.

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Recommendations to Overcome:

- > There are needs to build capacity of multi-sectors, enable them to have the common understanding on

integration of disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction into development plan and other sectors. In addition, there are needs to develop the comprehensive guideline and policies on integration and include into the national legal framework.

> There are needs to build up and enhance capacity of national government line agencies at all levels and development agencies as well, enable them to have common understanding on disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction.

> There are needs to capacity of populations in high risk areas through public awareness raising activities and campaigns etc.

> Allocate funding to local authority for implementing DRR.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

At the moment, there are efforts from all sectors to initiate and achieve the goals of multi-sector integration, including socio-economic development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian aid, gender etc which those efforts are to contribute to reduce disaster risk reduction and vulnerabilities of the population in the high risk.

Context & Constraints:

> There is no common understanding of multi-sector integration approaches and lack of comprehensive understanding of disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction of development agencies.

> The capacity of economic sector on DRR is limited at all levels.

Recommendations to Overcome:

> There are needs to build up and enhance capacity of national government line agencies at all levels and development agencies as well, enable them to have common understanding on disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction.

> There are needs to build up and enhance capacity of national and local.

> The capacity on DRR to the economic sector should be built.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are some considerations and projects management of human settlements implemented by partner agencies, who are working on disaster risk reduction activities, for example, various small-scale village road repairing, raised houses, safety boats, safe area development etc. The projects are serving for human settlements during the flood seasons

There are also considerations from the national government agencies to implement the project related to disaster risk reduction measures (flood and drought), for example, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MOWRAM) are implementing flood protection structures (dikes and dams) to protect cities and provinces from river and flash flood. Moreover, Ministry of Public Work and Transportation are also

implementing the road protection from flood in the flood prone areas. The projects are usually funded by World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The projects are also used as the human settlements during flood seasons as well.

Context & Constraints:

- > There are critical challenges in managing and maintaining the projects, due to insufficient mechanism, policies and plans to maintain, while the projects handed over to communities and authorities.
- > There are inadequate human and animal settlements in the flood prone communities, and there are challenges of facilities on safe areas (latrines, clean water facilities, and drainage systems etc) are not available and/or are not functioning, due to lack of maintaining mechanisms.
- > There have not been initiatives and progresses of developments of Building Code or policies related to human settlements.
- > DRR in post recovery reconstruction has not been integrated into any strategy yet.
- > Most vulnerable people are located in slum and high risk areas, especially who are living along the river.

Recommendations to Overcome:

- > There are needs to have the comprehensive management and maintaining mechanisms the projects, such as policies and plans. The operation and maintaining mechanisms need to integrate with local development policies and plans.
- > There are needs of technical and financial support from partner agencies and funding agencies to implement the projects related to human and animal settlements, especially in the high risk areas. Meanwhile, the national government agencies at all levels also need to consider as one of the priorities within its programme and project cycle and mobilize the resources to implement these activities as well.
- > There are needs to provide technical and financial support to develop and enforce the Building Codes and develop the related policies and plans to ensure the implementations.
- > City planning and settlement planning at local levels should be integrated DRR and social land concession.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are developments of procedures, guidelines and methods to assess the flood risk impacts on major development projects, especially infrastructures. For instance, under Component (2) “Flood Proofing and Structural Measures” and Component (5) “Land Use Management” of Flood Management and Mitigation Programme of MRC, some procedures, guidelines and methods are being developed, including:

- Risk assessment tools and flood risk analysis, medium and long term model of flood forecast (C1),
- Guideline for the development and design of structural and flood proofing measures, guideline for integration flood risk management planning and impact evaluation, and guideline for flood risk assessment (C2 & C3).
- Flood probability maps for land use management and user’s guide (C5) etc.

There are some training are provided national experts and users on how to use the procedures, guidelines,

tools and methods to assess the flood risk impacts on development projects, especially infrastructures

Context & Constraints:

There are a few new developments of procedures, tools, methods, guidelines and manuals; however, there are a lot of challenges of using these new products, due to many factors, including:

- The new products are looking comprehensive, but they have never been tested with specific related projects and planned for periodic review, especially the new products produced under Flood Management and Mitigation Programme of MRC.
- Capacities of users of new products are limited. In generally, during the processes of development, there were some training courses provided by external experts to only a few national experts and/or users. Then, they were expected to continue and transfer knowledge to others, but the expectations have never been taken place.
- There are less participation of national experts, users and especially community and authorities during the processes of development methods, tools, guidelines, manuals. They have a slim chance to learn and absorb knowledge, experience, competencies and expertise from the external experts

Recommendations to Overcome:

- > There are needs to test and plan to periodically review to ensure that methods, tools, guidelines and manuals are contextual, applicable
- > There are needs to strengthen capacities of users, including government agencies, authorities, communities, and national experts and needs to involve them in the processes of development of the tools, methods, guidelines, and manuals, enable them to have opportunities to learn and absorb knowledge, experiences, expertise from national and external experts.

India (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The issue of climate change and the interlinkage that exists between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction has been widely acknowledged in India. Government of India has prepared the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which mentions two main strategies for disaster management response to extreme climatic events:

- 1) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into infrastructure project design.
- 2) Strengthening communication networks and disaster management facilities at all levels.

NAPCC emphasizes on such actions like disaster specific vulnerability assessments and sectoral impact assessments at the state and district level for preparing contingency plans, maintenance of such critical facilities like health and water supply, incorporation of DRR concerns into ongoing development schemes, capacity building of professionals like planners, engineers and financial institutions, collaboration with Insurance providers and enforcement of building codes. It acknowledges the importance of upgrading forecasting, tracking and early warning systems for cyclones, flood, tsunamis and storm surge and building the resilience of the community through appropriate training against extreme events such as natural disasters. The National Mission for sustainable agriculture one of the identified missions to be implemented under NAPCC focuses on managing the risks of the agricultural sector through weather insurance

mechanisms, development of GIS and remote sensing based soil resource mapping and land use planning at the level of a water shed or river basin. Such interventions have the potential to minimize the occurrence of severe drought events. The National Environmental Policy 2006 adopts a comprehensive approach towards Integrated Coastal Management by addressing linkages between coastal areas, wetlands, and river systems, in relevant policies, regulation, and programs. It provides guidelines for conservation and sustainable development of mountain ecosystems through appropriate land use planning and watershed management practices reducing the potential of occurrence of such hazards like landslides.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for extensive research to understand the interlinkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and it is to be further supported by implementation of pilot projects at the community level.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Government of India has adopted a holistic approach for ensuring sustainable development of the nation and a number of social development policies have been formulated and programmes are being implemented addressing different concerns of the vulnerable groups within the society. Some of the important ongoing national schemes implemented by GoI are:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

The burgeoning population affects the mission of the government of India to ensure sustainable development. However efforts are being continuously made to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities through adequate poverty reduction and livelihood generation programmes. The Disaster Management Act 2005 emphasizes on community based disaster preparedness and inclusion of disaster risk reduction measures into sectoral planning to reduce vulnerabilities caused by frequent disasters. It is envisaged that

the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans prepared at different levels would be integrated with the overall Development Plans and the disaster management authorities which are in a formative stage in various states will play a major role in bringing in the synergy between the two.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Agriculture is one of the key sectors in India which provides livelihoods to near about 60% of the population and is vital for food security. One of the key focuses of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is to accelerate agricultural growth and increase the incomes derived from this sector through appropriate policy interventions, improvement of infrastructure and introducing agrarian reforms. Government of India has developed a timebound business plan (2005-2009) to develop the rural infrastructure which will support the overall development of the agricultural sector named Bharat Nirman Programme. Under the irrigation component of the Bharat Nirman Programme assured irrigation facilities will be provided to 10 million hectares of land during the period (2005-2009). Gol has also established the National Rainfed Area Development Authority with an objective of overall holistic and integrated development of rainfed regions of the country. Guidelines have been developed for watershed management and Dryland agronomy. Drought being of the major threat to the agricultural sector, a Crop Weather Watch Group has been constituted to review on a weekly basis the weather scenario and its impact on agriculture. The Vision 2020 document prepared by Ministry of Agriculture tries to spell out some of the strategic areas of intervention in the agricultural sector which are as follows:

Increased investments in agriculture.

Improved Institutional and Credit Support .

Diversification of Agricultural products .

Adequate supply of water and emphasis on rainfed ecosystem .

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

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

1) National Watershed Development Project.

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

3) Drought Prone Area Development Programme.

4) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

water harvesting techniques and advanced irrigation technologies.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Standards/Codes for construction practices relating to structural safety from natural hazards including the National Building Code are second to none in technical content in India. The National Building Code is advisory in nature and lays down a set of minimum provisions relating to structural safety, fire safety and health safety to ensure safe habitat for public. In addition to it there are hazard specific codes designed by Bureau Of Indian Standard to ensure structural safety against natural hazards like floods, Cyclone, Landslides and Earthquakes. The country has also formulated the Model Town and Country Planning Act in the year 1960 further revised in 1985 which provides the provisions for preparation of comprehensive master plan for development of urban areas. In 1991 Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines have been formulated. Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a technical committee and prepared an expert report which provides the suggestive amendments to be made in the existing Land Use Zoning Regulations, Development Control Regulations, Town and Country Planning Act and building byelaws to ensure structural safety natural hazard prone areas. Many State governments have revised their land use zoning regulations and amended their byelaws to incorporate disaster risk reduction elements and developed compliance mechanism to ensure implementation of the building codes.

Context & Constraints:

The implementation of the provisions prescribed in the building codes and compliance to the building byelaws is an area of concern and despite creating an enabling environment there is an apprehension among people that adding disaster resilient features into the structural design may be costly and not much effective. There is a need to provide adequate training and create awareness among the engineers, architects, masons and common citizens about 'disaster resistant technology and its usefulness'. In rural areas of India masons construct houses for the people. It is very important to provide adequate training to these artisans on hazard resilient construction practices to ensure safe rural habitat.

Core indicator 5

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

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 Programme and 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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The significant physical infrastructure projects in India take into account the hazard safety aspect by adhering to the provisions of the construction codes. It is expected that all the major infrastructure projects in the country should follow the norms as prescribed in the standard codes of construction and implement it.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge lies in monitoring the quality of construction and in ensuring compliance to the prescribed norms. Non availability of comprehensive and specific checklists/formats for disaster impact assessment aggravates the problem further. National Disaster Management Authority is developing a system to screen and assess the disaster impacts of any major infrastructure projects to be taken up in future.

Indonesia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction into policies and plans related to the environment have been commenced. Spatial planning as stipulated in Law No. 26/2008 on Spatial Planning, for instance, has accommodated the importance of disaster risk assessments in planning the land use.

In addition, the government has also initiated the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk

reduction, as the outcome of the Bali Conference in 2007. This is followed up with the drafting of the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.

Awareness to protect the wetlands has been promoted but has not achieved significant implementation. Forest land use monitoring is carried out as one of the efforts done by the National Forest Inventory.

Context & Constraints:

The constraint or challenge faced in the integration of Disaster risk reduction into environmental-related policies and plans is, among others, the drafting of the policies without involving the relevant stakeholders. Regulations and policies are considered too broad to be implemented. Besides, the policy drafting has not been assessed based on risk indicators. Different interest between the central and local governments also creates different perceptions in interpreting the existing policies/regulations. Weak law enforcement and the unavailability of the monitoring and evaluation system using substantive indicators constitute the challenges at hand.

Efforts to overcome the challenges are recommended by revising or improving the existing regulations/policies to be more well-defined and comprehensive involving relevant stakeholders. A system to ensure the proper implementation of the regulations/policies needs to be set up followed by enforcement measures. To encourage the better implementation of the regulations/policies, a reward and punishment mechanism can be built. Whereas, to ensure the progress of the disaster risk reduction integration into the policies and plans, a mechanism using substantive indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programs must be developed.

There is also a need to strengthen the consultative process with relevant sectors to develop synergy in implementing policies/regulations, and this process must be supported by clear implementation mechanism and adequate resources.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Disaster loss insurance program to protect the communities at risk from multi-hazards (earthquakes, volcanic eruption, tsunami, flood and fire) is available. The stakeholders related to insurance and micro-insurance have given attention and commitment but meet technical constraints. Among them are the questions on who will pay for the premium, who will assess the vulnerabilities, and so on.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints related to the policies and plans for social development aimed at reducing the vulnerabilities of the populations at risk are identified. Among them is the low public awareness to insure their possessions. The promotion in the field of disaster insurance is still considered inadequate. The technical clarity (on the system and mechanism) for micro-insurance is not available. The availability of fund to ensure the sustainability of the program implementation such as JPS (Social Safety Net), BLT

(Direct Cash Assistance), Jamkesmas (Community Health Insurance) is limited. The administration system, the demographic data and information have not secured the population at risk. A well-defined mechanism to ensure the proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation using substantive indicators is required. The control system towards the safety net program has not been implemented properly.

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Pertaining to the planning and management of human settlement incorporating disaster risk reduction elements, including the enforcement of regulations for human settlements, the relevant institutions have enforced the policies on building codes, zoning and building construction permit. Besides, there is a growing public awareness of the earthquake-proof buildings and an effort to certify the quality of building, public buildings in particular. Law enforcement related to building supervision that considers public safety must be promoted.

Context & Constraints:

There are several of constraints, such as lack of coordination among the organizations concerned with the planning and management of people's settlements in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction elements, including the enforcement of building codes. Also there needs to be a comprehensive strategy for building codes and spatial planning, as well as clear distribution of roles among relevant government agencies.

To address these challenges, it is recommended that a coordination mechanism is established among the relevant institutions to make the work more effective; the use of micro-zoning for the formulation of spatial plans in hazard-prone areas; improved supervision for the enforcement of building codes; public awareness raising for building codes; and enhanced monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the building codes.

Furthermore, there is also a need to develop incentive/disincentive system to encourage the operationalization or implementation of existing policy and regulations.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There have been land use management policies for controlling disaster risk impacts, even though the implementation was still not optimal. The Department of Public Works and Department of Transportation have been regulating airports and their construction projects based on disaster risk reduction. Some schools have been constructed based on disaster risk impacts, although the number is still small. The government is also strictly controlling the infrastructure construction projects, in order to prevent the construction of public facilities in hazard-prone areas. In addition, despite the weak implementation, such as that in the case of emission test, no-smoking areas, and many others, regional regulations related to air pollution control have also been issued.

At this moment, BNPB is preparing a guideline that would require constructions with high risk of disaster to be equipped with a disaster risk analysis.

Context & Constraints:

In assessing the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, two main challenges were identified. The first challenge was the weak enforcement of land use which is appropriate with the spatial plan. The second challenge was the low accountability of infrastructure construction projects that obey DRR norms. For instance, not all hospitals have an adequate waste disposal system. In addition, the procedure for evaluating disaster risk impacts in infrastructure building was still limited. These challenges were probably caused by constructors' lack of awareness and commitment in implementing the DRR. Central and local government's different interests and priorities was another cause for the existing challenges.

To address such challenges, it is important to have better monitoring and law enforcement for the violators of city master plan, building codes, and other regulations related to DRR. It is also necessary to have accountability demand enforcement of all infrastructure development projects in accordance with DRR norms. Various efforts are still needed to increase the constructors' awareness and commitment in implementing DRR; in order that the procedure development in evaluating disaster risk impacts in infrastructure construction project can be facilitated. To accommodate the different interests and priorities between the central and local government, an effective communication and coordination needs to be built.

Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Environmental and Natural Resource Management

- Developing guidelines and standards for sustainable development in earthquake prone areas considering land-use planning and proper allocation of facilities and infrastructures.
- Evaluation of the seismic resistance of critical public facilities and physical infrastructure, such as fire fighting stations, hospitals and water networks.
- Strengthening some of the hospitals and schools in Tehran and other cities.

Left: Evaluation of vulnerability of water network in Tehran

Right: Evaluation of seismic resistance of Fire-Fighting Stations in Tehran

(ii) Land-use planning and other technical measures

- Developing criteria for land readjustment in old urban areas in the earthquake prone zones.
- Planning for allocation of disaster risk management infrastructure (such as evacuation sites, emergency response centers, etc.)
- Studying reconstruction process in earthquake damaged areas to develop sound guidelines for disaster rehabilitation and recovery in Iran.
- Studying the process of housing construction in earthquake damaged areas to find the missing connections and developing helpful guidelines on housing dispersion and production policies in mega-cities of Iran.

Context & Constraints:

The environmental consequences of human activity tend to be hidden until it is too late. Consequently, the global order of priorities has focused on economic development, human development and finally on sustainable development. It is now known that a lack of attention to sustainability can threaten both economic and human development and that benefits are cancelled out by growing environmental costs. But the fact that these costs are sometimes hidden means that they may not be taken account of, unless there is maximum public awareness and public commitment to dealing with them.

1. Lack of inter- agency coordination on subjects like de forestation, desertification that is not within the jurisdiction of environmental protection organization.
2. Lack of an integrated program for follow-up on natural disasters related to climate change.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Despite the relative wealth enjoyed by Iran through its oil and gas reserves, improving economic performance remains a significant challenge. Firstly, recent growth has been insufficient, either to create employment on the scale needed or to provide the tax base to finance necessary state efforts in health, education, welfare, infrastructure and environmental protection. Secondly, imbalances between

government income and revenue tend to prove uncertainty which discourages productive investment and often encourages un-productive rent seeking.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment at the indicated level Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Within the two 5-year development plan, 3 million residential buildings have to be retrofitted by the support of the government through providing subsidies, construction material and technical assistance to the low income families combined with other facilities including grants and soft loans to the owners. Each year 300,000 houses are planned to be completed by the end of the 2015

1. The buildings, whether rural or urban: A large amount of research has been carried out in this area. It is necessary that the related research leads to administrative procedures;
2. The lifeline infrastructures: No considerable research has been done in this area. It is necessary to do some applicable research concerning the importance of different infrastructures such as telephone, power, gas, water supply, wastewater and roads;
3. Emergency residences;
4. Temporary residences as a part of permanent residences. Special attention must be paid to this issue;
5. Permanent residence;
6. The important and particular structures: structures such as dams, bridges, power stations and public buildings like hospitals, and security centers particularly the crisis room, are the other areas where a fixed procedure is required
7. Providing fast evaluation methods for buildings security after earthquakes and classifying them;
8. Repairing methods: after natural disasters it is necessary to apply proper repairing methods for damaged buildings. It is also important to consider the material used, speed of work and the methods.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints is that people normally stick to the place they have lived and it is difficult to convince them to change their attitude and move to a newly constructed residential site that has been costly to the government

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) is responsible for defining policies, guidelines and plans on the basis of the overall policies on "prevention and reduction of the impact of natural disasters" endorsed by the supreme leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well the act on formation of the NDMO. However, the integration of disaster risk reduction into the plans is mandatory for each sector specified in the law. Any sectoral activities related to disaster risk reduction are subject to compliance with the law mentioned above .The national platform is also gradually enhancing its role in supporting and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the national plans and programs.

Context & Constraints:

Incorporation of concerns for flood, earthquake and other natural disaster in procedures applied to the formulation

and approval of development programmers and project is needed.

Japan (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Japan has National land conservation projects such as river improvement, soil erosion control (sabo), and soil and coastline conservation are carried out strategically for protecting national land, citizens' lives and property from various disasters. In 2005, the National Spatial Planning Act (revision of Comprehensive National Development Act) was enforced in order to make the shift from the policy centered on development. Based on the Act, the National Spatial Strategies was developed at national level in 2008 and have been currently under development at regional level. One of the strategic goals identified in the Act and the National Strategies are to design disaster resilience nation to ensure safe and secure life including promotion of comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures. Additionally, the "Forest Improvement and Conservation Works Master Plan (5-Year Plan)" was formulated in 2003 to promote comprehensive and effective forestry improvement and soil conservation projects.

Context & Constraints:

The task force to comprehensively review the current progress of adaptation to climate change in the national policies has established and just started the activities in March 2009. Disaster risk reduction is considered one of the important issues to be considered in the study.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

It is required to promptly ensure earthquake resistance of all the school facilities, where school children spend most of their time and are used as evacuation places in case of disasters. However, the 40 percent of the buildings of public elementary and junior high schools have problems related to resistance to earthquakes and need to enhance earthquake safety. With this point in view, in 2006, the system has been changed to broaden the discretion of local governments in dealing with the expenditures. In addition, the national government formulated the plan that the local governments promote reinforcement of the public school buildings with high risks of being collapsed in case of large-scale disasters within around 5 year. Currently the efforts have been made to complete the implementation of the plan ahead of schedule. To promote the countermeasures to support the evacuation of those who require assistance in case of emergency, a national plan was developed in December 2007. The Plan calls for development of evacuation support master plans by local governments with the view to smoothly proceed with collection and sharing of information of those who need assistance in each city, town, and village, and introduced the model plan formulated by the relevant organizations.

Context & Constraints:

Currently the implementation of the planned activities is in progress.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Cabinet Office promotes the enhancement of disaster reduction activities of corporations including development of BCP (Business Continuity Plan) of Corporations. The "Business Continuity Guideline" to promote development of BCP for enterprises was developed in 2005. For better understanding and more use of the Guideline, a practical guide of the Guideline was published in March 2007. According to the survey result in 2008, 18.9 percent of the large-scale enterprises and 12.4 percent of medium-size enterprises have developed the BCP.

Further, the Development Bank of Japan launched a new lending mechanism (disaster reduction rating system) for disaster countermeasures promotion projects, as an incentive for corporate disaster reduction activities.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Japan has City Planning Act which incorporates disaster risk reduction elements in the provisions. Especially it stipulates the measures to be taken for dense populated residential areas. Based on the Act and the related plans, disaster management bases with such functions as information management, operations coordination and logistics need to be developed and networks has been constructed. Additionally, subsidies are provided to local governments to promote qualitative and quantitative improvements of local disaster management bases.

Japan also has the Building Standard Act (enacted in 1950) and the Act on Promotion of Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings (enacted in 1995). It has been confirmed that buildings constructed under the revised Building Standard Act (known as the "New Seismic Design Method") enacted in 1981 have adequate earthquake resistance.

The Central Disaster Management Council drafted Urgent Countermeasures Guideline for Promoting the Earthquake-proofing of Houses and Buildings in 2005 which set a national target for lifting the rate of earthquake-proofed houses from the current 75 percent to 90 percent within 10 years. Further, the Act on Promotion of Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings were revised in January 2006, and defined the national goal for raising the rate of seismic resistant buildings from the current 75 percent to 90 percent within 10 years. In consideration of the estimated significant damage in the congested urban areas when an earthquake occurs, the urban areas which have high risks of suffering from conflagration was designated as the prioritized areas to improve the countermeasures within 10 years from 2001. Reinforcement of the system and active promotion of the project for the improvement has been pursued.

Context & Constraints:

Many buildings in Japan (roughly one-third of the total) have inadequate earthquake resistance because they had been built before the relevant standards were tightened in 1981; it has been pointed out that little progress is being made in improving the earthquake resistance of these aged buildings.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The revised Priority Plan for Social Infrastructure Development was set forth in 2008 to promote prioritized, effective and efficient infrastructure improvement projects. One of the main tasks identified in the Plan is to make a disaster resilient national land. The Plan identifies the disaster risk reduction as one of the four important issues to be addressed and needs improvement of social infrastructure putting emphasis on consideration of impact of global warming, increase of disaster vulnerable persons, and declining of mutual help system in local community.

Environmental Impact Assessment Act, which was enacted in 1997, legislates the system for predictive assessment of the environmental impact by the large-scale public works.

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism has conducted evaluation of the responsible public works from a broad perspective including disaster risk reduction when the projects are initiated, reevaluation during the projects, and post-project evaluation.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Kazakhstan (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Effectiveness of ES prevention depends completely on prevention measures as:

- 1) assessment of territory for possible ES;
- 2) scientific complex evaluation of ES risks;
- 3) reliable prediction of ES and a rate of negative sequences;
- 4) monitoring of dangerous area and zones of ES;
- 5) planning of complex measures for ES prevention;
- 6) risk control by engineering measures.

The Ministry has developed the Strategic Plan for 2009-2011 which includes 3 basic directions realized in a frame of 18 budget programs with 4 as development programs and 14 as current programs.

The first strategic direction: development of the CD system, effectiveness for material reserve in cases of various conflicts, ES and for market regulation.

The second strategic direction: prevention, mitigation and effective liquidation of natural ES consequences.

The third strategic direction: enhancement of industrial and fire safety.

Realization of the first direction is going by solving of the following tasks:

Task1. Formation of material reserve for mobilization needs, assuming immediate measures on liquidation of ES consequences, measures for market regulation.

Task 2. Development of technical and territorial infrastructure, legal base of the national material reserve.

Task 3. Increasing of operability level and sustainable operation in crisis situation.

Task 4. Adequate provision with search-and-rescue equipment of population and facilities on a whole territory.

Task 5. Enhancement of preparedness of rescue teams and personnel for different complicated works.

Task 6. Development of aviation service.

For the second strategic direction there are following tasks:

Task 1. Measure performance for population and territory protection against natural disasters, providing of monitoring, broadcasting and prevention of ES.

Task 2. Establishment of a scientific base of protection for people, facilities and territories against disasters.

To realize the third strategic direction:

Task 1. Providing of guaranteed fire protection for communities, strategic facilities, steppes and forests.

Task 2. Enhancement of an industrial safety at dangerous facilities.

Basic priorities of this Strategic Plan of MES are corresponded to principles, directions and mechanisms of the Development Strategy to 2030 of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land

use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 Mitigation Pre-Consideration Regulation has being enforced since August 2005 to predict and analyze any disaster potential due to changed land use and development.

Also, disaster standards are being revised reflecting climate change in Korea and natural disaster comprehensive plans are being updated accordingly.

Coping with climate change, seven national strategies are proposed as follows;

1. Study on the mechanisms between climate change and disaster occurrence
2. Establishment of national goal and mid- & long-term strategy for disaster mitigation
3. Establishment of holistic disaster response system in national level
4. Establishment of improved recovery system for recurrent disasters
5. Establishment of infrastructure such as disaster industry, education, BCP (Business Continuity Planning), etc. against mega-disasters
6. Strengthening vulnerable disaster management system with climate change
7. Reestablishment of disaster prevention standards with climate change

Context & Constraints:

Regarding sustainable development with changing climate, the Korean government focused on the industry aspect such as carbon dioxide reduction so far.

It is, therefore, necessary to view the climate change as one of factors that can alter the disaster management policies in the near future.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

To secure disaster-free settlement and enhance building code considering changing disaster factors, following items are currently reviewed and implemented.

1. Establishment of design code for disaster-prevention facilities considering river basin characteristics
2. Strengthening of design code considering abnormal climate
3. Reinforced construction for rainfall infiltration and detention facilities

Context & Constraints:

Since various disaster-prevention facilities such as river, dams, and reservoirs are managed by different authorities, it is not always possible or easy to implement holistic disaster risk reduction.

For a starter, integrated river basin management system is needed for holistic disaster management.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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 Mitigation Pre-Consideration Regulation has being enforced since August 2005 to predict and analyze any disaster risk impact due to development.

Also, five-year water and wind related disaster mitigation comprehensive plans for each local government have been established reflecting local risks.

Context & Constraints:

Sometimes, emerging risks are not updated in the regulation and plans accordingly.

Every year, the regulation and plans need to be reviewed and updated considering changing environment.

Kyrgyzstan (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Following the recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for Action the National Strategy on disaster risk management is being developed within the framework of the project supported by DIPECHO.

The Action Plan is being developed to implement this strategy. Such plan covers the activity including structural and non-structural measures on avoidance (prevention) or mitigation of and preparedness to the negative disaster consequences.

Relevant state bodies are responsible for implementation and coordination of activities on disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyzstan. Successful coordination in this field depends upon the participation of all stakeholders, from households with different incomes, local authorities, private sector, specialists and decision-makers to the support and participation of the international community in disaster risk management at the level of community and the republican level.

Disaster risk management issues are regulated by the laws and normative provisions and acts. Provisions of the organizations are approved by special regulatory documents on emergency situations. The key objective of these provisions is the determination of the organizational and legal norms on protection of the population, property, land, water, industrial and social resources, flora, fauna and other natural resources of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Analysis of the legislative acts shows that they determine the order of actions of the state bodies at various levels in the field of natural resources, human rights, and responsibility for violation of the legislation. Special attention is paid to the rational use of the environment, its protection, taking of appropriate measures of the safety and restoration of the property, protection against negative impact including emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Poor introduction of disaster risk reduction issues into the national legislation
2. Lack of special by-laws and orders on the implementation of the laws on disaster risk reduction
3. Limited insurance mechanism on emergency situations
4. Insufficient attention is paid to disaster risk reduction issues in the national development strategy of the country
5. Improper coordination on the issues of disaster risk reduction and the initiatives on climate change

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Insufficient funding of activities on provision of sustainable development of the economy branches and objects during emergencies
2. The Provisions on activity of all services on civil defense and their plans for emergency situations are developed improperly
3. Neglectful attitude of the senior staff to the training of the staff and implementation of required activities
4. Poor coordination of works of the services and commissions

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In the Kyrgyz Republic there is used the building code developed during the Soviet Union (1982). Buildings and structures of old construction are located in the cities and urban-type settlements. Construction of new buildings and structures in the cities and urban-type settlements was started during the recent years but not rapidly. The quality of new buildings and structures is improperly controlled. Only private houses are constructed rather quickly.

In the rural area the construction of new residential buildings is implemented by the same methods as before. i.e. the buildings are made of the local material (mainly clay and stone). Such residential buildings where the majority of the population lives are of the most serious danger during strong earthquakes and other disasters.

According to preliminary experts assessment the possibility of strong earthquakes occurrence in the area of one of the capitals of Central Asian states for the coming 20 years makes 40%, and for the coming 50 years - 70%.

Of course, separate activities on disaster consequences mitigation are implemented by the state organizations responsible for land management and urban planning, but it is not enough.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. New building codes including new modernized technologies and methods construction are not developed
2. The by-laws prohibiting construction of buildings and structures in the most disaster-prone areas are not

developed

3. No clear mechanism of identification of territories and sites for residential buildings construction taking into account the areas of possible disasters
4. No clear division of responsibilities of the authorities responsible for land management, urban planning and coordination of activities on disaster prevention and response
5. No coordination of actions between the state authorities and scientific institutions on disaster prevention.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. Conducted the disaster impact assessment for the settlements, important objects of the national economy and infrastructure with the help of GIS technologies
2. Developed the disaster risk maps
3. The research works on assessment of the damage caused by disasters to various fields of the national economy are implemented, and the forecasting of possible economic losses is conducted on the basis of risk maps
4. Developed the passports of the administrative territorial division and disaster-prone objects of the country.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Lack of foundational methods of the vulnerability and disaster risk assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic
 2. Poor staff and technical capacity of the organizations involved in disaster monitoring and coordination of activities in this field
 3. Improper introduction of disaster risk reduction issues into the processes of the sustainable development of the country
 4. Lack of the well established coordination of activity of various responsible state and international organizations
-

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Government of Lao PDR has recently established a National Steering Committee on Climate Change with 7 technical working groups such as agriculture & food security, forest and land management, energy management, hydrology and water resources, city infrastructure, economic management and financial instruments. These technical working groups will be chaired by different ministries and aim to formulate a national climate change strategy for 2020 and a first national action plan in alignment with the 7th national socio economic development plan.

Context & Constraints:

Information is not available

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Information is not available

Context & Constraints:

Information is not available

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

As mentioned earlier, the UNDP Regional Project implemented by the NDMO and ADPC conducted a research on the impact of disasters on the education sector. The findings and lessons learnt from the research will be used to advocate for the construction/retrofitting of disaster resilient schools. They should also provide valuable national mainstreaming examples to build support for further mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development policy and planning as well as for making other buildings disaster resilient.

Context & Constraints:

Information is not available

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Information is not available

Context & Constraints:
Information is not available

Maldives (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Maldives has made significant strides in Environmental Management with the establishment of the Environment Act and the formulation of agencies with sole responsibility for addressing environmental issues. Many Projects has been undertaken that looks specifically at land use and natural resource management of specific areas and its effects on marine environment.

Maldives is Party to the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The second National Environmental Action Plan(NEAP) was formulated, which identified issues that have to be addressed for proper environmental management. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) under the Integrated Climate Change Strategy (ICCS) is an attempt by the government to develop a countrywide programme that encompasses immediate and urgent adaptation activities that address current and anticipated adverse effects of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

Adaptation to Climate change is in many ways a theoretical concept that lack baseline data including reliable historical data. Severe constraint in qualified staff coupled with fragmented departmental approach is a major concern. Information harmonization on a national database could be the first step to address critical environmental related plans.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The governments Population Consolidation Programme in the 90's was developed in the lines of better management and planning for the human settlement which shaped up into a 'safer islands' concept after the tsunami. In the past few years disaster risk reduction elements have been looked into and have been the basis of relocation and settlement.

The recovery process saw the government emphasize on stricter building codes in addition to the EIA process, the national building codes of late has incorporated disaster risk reduction elements

Context & Constraints:

Implementation of any related elements including the codes is a severe limitation in the country. One of the possible solutions would be develop simple hand books that contain checklists for the incorporation of the above mentioned elements.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Procedures are in place to assess the environmental impacts which very often seems to be confused with procedures needed to assess the disaster risk impacts.

Context & Constraints:

Assessment of impacts can be carried out only if there is capacity within institutions and also a system of realizing the same. One of the initial stems will be to develop a system of assessment among different agencies which would further help to create relevant procedures.

Nepal (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The existing natural resources management Acts and Acts related to climate change does not include disaster management as an integral part of it. However, the National Disaster Management Plan developed in 1993 and endorsed by the Government in 1996 emphasized that the need to bring the natural resources management, climate change and development together with disaster management. It is anticipated that the forth coming National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management will bring synergy to integrate natural resources management (NRM) and climate change along with sustainable disaster management.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges:

The major challenges include integration of disaster risk reduction with NRM and climate change; lack of appropriate national level policy, plan and strategy, institutional mechanism and capacity to integrate these issues together despite of the opportunities and possibilities.

Recommendations:

- Enact an appropriate policy and institutional mechanism to look after DRR from a long term and cross cutting perspective because the current institutions have major roles in other sectors such as law and order maintenance rather than disaster.
- Raise capacity at all levels to integrate DRR and other related issues/ subjects.
- Establish strong coordination mechanism at all levels and across sectors.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:**Challenges:**

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

Recommendations:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Recommendations:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Land-use planning is a significant commitment by each and every periodic development plans. Unfortunately, the implementation and monitoring is weak due to several reasons. Building Code is made compulsory in municipal areas. New public buildings have been constructed according to the norms but needs rigorous monitoring mechanism. National Shelter Policy 1996. and National Urban Policy 2007 has incorporated to some extent the issue of DRR.

Context & Constraints:

- Human settlement program is not substantially designed and implemented from a building back better perspective only policy is formulated and not effectively implemented.

Core indicator 5

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

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 then 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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Government is aware of the need to incorporate and institutionalize disaster impact assessment (DIA) in major projects during its design phase such as EIA. However, it needs substantial revision of the existing DM Act or enforcement of new Act.

Context & Constraints:

Recommendation

Make DIA compulsory in all development projects and programs.

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In this regard, Pakistan can be categorized at level two. The National Disaster Management Framework envisages integration of DRR into all sectoral policies and programmes, including that of environment. Under the Framework, the Ministry of Environment has been made responsible to ensure the following:-

- Incorporate Natural Disaster Risk Assessment in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines;
- Develop technical capacities of the staff of ministry to undertake disaster risk assessment and disaster risk reduction activities in the environment sector;
- Undertake assessment of vulnerability of natural resources (forest, lakes, streams, mangroves, coral reefs, protected areas, coastal areas) to natural and human induced hazards;
- Implement programmes for conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources in order to reduce risks of natural hazards; e.g. reforestation, mangrove plantation, combating desertification, conservation of special natural resources;
- Allocate resources for implementation of programmes to conserve and rehabilitate the natural resource base, particularly in up-stream areas of the Indus River basin;
- Develop mechanisms for assessment of environmental losses and damages in the aftermath of disasters and their rehabilitation;

The NDMA is coordinating with the Ministry of Environment for implementation of DRR policies and strategies on environment as envisaged in the Framework.

Apart from the above, with the support of Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS), sub-national assessments of environmental flashpoints developed in cooperation with national and international partners aim to draw attention to critical environmental concerns that affect risk and vulnerability to coastal hazards. The assessment of environmental flashpoints would be developed based on an instrument designed by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and would include identification of critical parameters, data and information needs. The instrument will be adapted to national needs based on consultations with national authorities. The assessment will be carried out by trained national partners with technical support from UNEP.

Context & Constraints:

As a prevalent phenomenon in the developing world, Environment Sector does not receive requisite degree of attention in the development policies of the Governments. The environmental protection policies and programmes have an integral element of risk reduction. Therefore, the increased allocation of resources for environmental sector complements the DRR policies as a consequential outcome. However, the government constrained by scarcity of resources have not been able to allocate reasonable allocation of resources to pursue development policies in the environmental sector which has a direct adverse bearing on DRR policies and strategies.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The progress level on this account can be taken at level three. Institutional commitment has been attained through the National Disaster Management Framework wherein adoption of a risk sensitive approach in

development planning and programming in all sectors has been incorporated as a national policy. Under this policy, NDMA in coordination with stakeholders will ensure that all development infrastructure in hazard-prone areas is built to higher standards of hazard resiliency; e.g. schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, dams and telecommunications infrastructure etc. This can ideally be done by incorporating risk and vulnerability assessment into project planning stage, and including vulnerability reduction measures in project implementation in case the proposed projects are found vulnerable to hazard risks.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Pakistan is ranked at level three. In post earthquake (2005) scenario, the thinking is now emerging that Pakistan needs to promote land use planning and implementation of building codes for safer construction. Safer construction practices have been widely followed in the earthquake affected region as part of the reconstruction process. However, promotion and adoption of building codes in other vulnerable parts of the country remains a challenge and a priority agenda for NDMA.

NDMA is working on developing simplified version of the National Building Codes in Urdu language and to disseminate it widely for the benefit of general public including local masons, contractors, builders and other stakeholders. It believes that the simplified version of building codes would allow people to understand the safer construction requirements and adopt them. NDMA has also launched two small projects to promote safer construction in the cities of Mansehra, Muzafarabad and Quetta.

Context & Constraints:

Population growth couple with rapid urbanization works in multiple ways to create and exacerbate vulnerabilities. The continuous uncontrolled increase in population and urbanization will push more people to move and live in hazard prone locations, thus increasing the ratio of vulnerable segments of the society

with each passing year. The consistent increase in the vulnerable population due to uncontrolled growth may neutralize the DRR efforts in the long run hence may be taken as a major challenge in the implementation of DRR policies.

The second major challenge is the rampant poverty. The poor segments of the society do not have the financial capacity to build hazard resilient abodes as the observance of building codes entails additional cost of construction. The third major challenge is the lack of capacities of the local authorities to develop, update and enforce building codes in their respective areas.

To overcome the above challenges, vulnerable areas have to be identified in the first place through the national disaster risk assessment and hazard analysis exercise which is already under way. Once the exercise is completed, the Federal, Provincial and District Governments have to devise a strategy to discourage the general populace from inhabiting the vulnerable areas as a policy matter. Incentives may be offered by the Government in the shape of tax rebates etc to encourage people to observe building codes and adopt other hazard resistant measures such as retrofitting in their buildings.

Core indicator 5

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

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 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 affectees. The affectees are reluctant to observe the building codes and refused to relocate from the vulnerable areas thus exacerbating the underlying risks in the reconstruction process.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Pakistan can be ranked as level three viz this core indicator. As already discussed, the NDMA has launched a National Working Group to integrate DRR into all development projects. The Working Group

will work on integration of disaster risk assessment into the project design and planning procedures for all federal ministries and departments, particularly with regards to physical infrastructure.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge on this account is the lack of awareness about the DRR amongst key stakeholders, including the Ministries and Departments involved in the development of critical public infrastructure. The second major challenge is their lack of capacities to integrate the DRR into their respective development policies and programmes.

To overcome the above challenges, the NDMA is planning to conduct a series of training workshops on DRR involving the personnel of key departments to raise awareness and sensitize about the prevalent DRR best practices. Besides a set of sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming DRR, and criteria on assessment of development projects from a risk reduction perspective will be developed for the use of development ministries and the Ministry of Planning and Development.

Philippines (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

While environmental and natural resource laws do provide a framework, their interpretation does not easily translate into instruments for DRR.

Environmental laws cover: mining; forestry; protected areas; agriculture and fisheries; wildlife resources; solid waste; toxic substances; hazardous and nuclear wastes; pollution control. While there are laws that overlap, the links among the policies are not articulated. No mention of disaster risks in these laws betrays the low level of awareness of past lawmakers about the linkage of environment and disasters. A National Assessment study on the environment's role in DRR states that the Mining Act is "popularly identified as a conflicting law to DRR management."

The country's environmental impact assessment (EIA) system has been in place since 1970s. DENR oversees its implementation to ensure that hazards and risks are taken into account in siting development projects. These require sufficient data and information from PHIVOLCS regarding geological risks, hydro-meteorological risks from PAGASA, land use plans from HLURB, as well as the identification of mitigating actions in order to address risk management issues.

The NEDA is actively building awareness and capacity to mainstream DRR in land use and physical framework plans. The National Land Use Committee prepared the National Framework for Physical Planning which indicated hazard prone areas for future land use and physical plans. Some progress is foreseen as capacities of the regional and local level development councils are being built to implement risk-sensitive planning. NEDA is also currently implementing a project entitled: "Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change." The objectives of the project are to: a) mainstream climate change reduction into key national and selected development plans and processes; b) enhance national and local capability to develop, manage and administer plans, programmes and projects addressing climate change risks; and improve coping mechanism through tested pilot schemes with national upscaling potentials.

Context & Constraints:

Enforcement of laws dealing with environment and natural resources has not been easy. It has been

known for the past decades that the decline and degradation of forests, mangroves, mountain slopes, hydrological capacity of rivers, and other natural attributes of communities have led to sub-optimal conditions that lead to severe disaster impacts. One measure to check illegal logging in Quezon Province is through watchdog groups. In 2004, mudslides and floods caused by deforestation have rendered farmlands useless and buried communities in a three towns. The DENR authorizes watchdog groups to arrest suspected illegal loggers. Alerted of rampant illegal logging in Sierra Madre Mountains, a multipartite team consisting of national government, local government, community organizations, and NGOs had been organized as a watchdog group in August 2008. From past experiences, the success of such initiative depends on putting intervention by politicians and influential families in check and making them realize how such negative acts set back development. In many areas of the country, local politics constrain mitigation efforts.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has been actively participating on the National Chloroflourocarbon (CFC) Phase-Out Plan (NCP) of the DENR in compliance to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Any DRM bill should take into account how to harmonize with the existing laws, including environmental laws.

Also, instead of creating new programs, DRR are best incorporated in existing land use and environmental mechanisms, these are more cost-effective and more sustainable in the long run.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The country's Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (RA No. 8425) counts victims of calamities and disasters among "the disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society." The implementation of the Social Reform Policy is done by the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). A coordinating body under the Office of the President, NAPC focuses on programs on poverty alleviation and resource mobilization for the poor. The NAPC is also tasked to develop a policy environment for microfinance in the country's poverty reduction strategy, especially in the area of savings generation. The national policy under RA 8425 stipulates enhancing microfinance industry as a tool to fight against poverty and mitigate disaster risk. Disaster-oriented microfinance has been recognized as a safety net for people in hazard-prone areas with the possibility of offering a menu of financial products. Experience in the 2004 landslides in Quezon Province pertaining to a microfinance institution, shows that savings and insurance instruments have the ability to protect poor members who are most vulnerable to disasters through life insurance benefits, loan redemption fund, and burial benefits.

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

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

management program that has peace and development, resettlement and housing, and enhanced food for work as innovations.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

In February 2008, the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) called on all government agencies to insure government properties. The legal basis is Republic Act 656 which mandates all heads of government office to secure from the General Insurance Fund administered by GSIS all insurance covering properties and other insurable risks of natural and manmade disasters.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

incentives for proactive risk management.

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Intended for land-use planners and local policy-makers, the NEDA's Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR in Sub-national Development and Land-Use/Physical Planning will enable government to identify suitable location for various human activities.

With respect to siting and land use, the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and National Housing Authority (NHA) provide guidelines for LGUs and real estate developers. The HLURB developed a GIS Cookbook, which promotes spatial planning. Some LGUs have been using GIS in the preparation of their respective Comprehensive Land Use Planning (CLUP). Diffusion of needed tools and techniques has proven to be a challenge.

The Association of Structural Engineers of the Philippines (ASEP) and the Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers (PICE) are currently reviewing the Building Code (for general construction reference), last revised in 1992. Consultation has formally started with the first ASEP Multi-stakeholder Forum on National Structural Codes (for design of structures) and Standards.

As far as advancing emergency management is concerned, NGOs that advocate safety such as Construction Safety Foundation, Inc. (CSFI), Safety Organization of the Philippines Inc. (SOPI), and Makati Fire Safety Foundation, Inc. (MFSFI), are among the resources that can be tapped on relevant areas which to date have not received adequate attention. With risk management thinking as its primary umbrella, SOPI is notable for observing a safety theme for every month of the year together with a government agency.

Context & Constraints:

While GIS has diffused to the LGUs, a number of issues remain to be addressed. These include compatibility of databases/datasets, availability of required personnel, and level of priority given by the LCE. In cooperation with mapping agencies, proponents of GIS-based risk assessment and integration of DRR into planning such as NEDA needs to review data compatibility.

Suitability analysis of relocation areas should also be included among tasks in land use planning by LGUs. A collaborative working arrangement with mapping and risk assessment agencies and entities thus links with DRR partners are not only limited to during the hazard event or post-event activities but also further strengthened in a broader development sense.

Enforcing the Building, Structural and Fire Codes has always been a challenge. As MFSFI has shown, substantial improvement in safety can be achieved through inspection of buildings and establishments, and

providing training and technical support, Efforts of such NGOs and professional organizations should be supported by government at all levels.

A continuing concern is finding suitable sites for resettlement of disaster victims. Political intervention and the threat of corrupt practices are often a predominant constraint to a just process and safe locations. Public officials should be held accountable for actions that prevent the selection of safe resettlement sites.

There is likelihood that a separate and “new” planning process is re-invented to accommodate DRR. However, an added dimension into the existing one is integrated so what results is a reduction in disaster risk and vulnerability.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Commitments to integrate DRR into their strategies, plans and programmes are steadily by government and non-governmental organizations.

Mainstreaming DRR into the infrastructure sector is being addressed by the NDCC, with support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC). An NDCC-ADPC project incorporates risk impact assessment procedures before construction of new roads and bridges. The DPWH has provided a venue for other government agencies, professional organizations of civil engineers, and other interest groups through a national workshop on MDRR in the infrastructure sector.

Taking the first step and starting with the basics, school buildings in the country have been identified as highly vulnerable to disasters. Building safety of schools has caught the attention of DepEd. More resistant to hazards, Learning and Public Use School (LAPUS) buildings are being built not only for learning purposes but also for public use, and as evacuation centers in post-disaster situations.

As part of the program coined as "Be Better, Build Better," the NDCC partnered with My Shelter Foundation, United Architects of the Philippines, and the Private Sector Disaster Management Network in planning and organizing for the construction of innovative school buildings. The program envisions to provide better quality of structures improve the standards of school buildings through available advances in technology.

Over the last 2-3 years, some discussion began on the use of damage and needs assessment as economic and financial aspects of DRR are considered. Estimating past total damage cost in project development would provide input to cost-benefit analysis and evaluate the efficiency of mitigation and preparedness.

Some professions such as structural engineers, environmental planners, geologists, and geographers through their respective professional associations, who are involved in development practice, have manifested seriousness in purpose through DRR conferences, review of disaster experiences, training on post-disaster building inspection techniques, etc.

Context & Constraints:

The project on mainstreaming DRR in the construction of roads and bridges highlighted several challenges that impede mainstreaming in public works and infrastructure sector. It became clear that the key to successful DRR integration in road construction was in the planning phase of the project cycle when risks should be recognized prior to a feasibility study. If risk reduction measures were not included at the planning phase, their inclusion at latter stages is unlikely, or could be costly and inconvenient. Risk assessment should be conducted in feasibility studies and detailed engineering design. District level engineers should be trained to conduct risk assessment.

From different existing damage estimation methods, a suitable one should be selected based on criteria after consultation among NDCC members. This activity should be linked with relevant studies about risk transfer and other economic aspects of DRR.

The NDCC should promote the integration of DRR in other government sectors not only in their

programmes and plans, but also in their procedures.

Singapore (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Singapore is relatively free from natural disasters due to its geographical location. However, there is study on-going on the impact of climate change on Singapore.

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Business continuity plans are in place in most organisations.

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 prevention of fires is also a cornerstone in SCDF's strategy to ensure a safe and secure Singapore. An important means of achieving this is through the administration of the Code of Practice for Fire Precautions in Buildings, commonly known as the Fire Code. This has been instrumental in establishing the high standards of fire safety in Singapore.

The Building and Construction Authority of Singapore has strict building codes and also conducts regular checks on buildings to ensure their compliance.

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nil

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Critical Infrastructure Authority(NCIA) of Singapore is responsible to assist major buildings and infrastructures risk assessment.

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Sri Lanka (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Central Environment Authority is established under a parliamentary act to implement and monitor environment development programmes and resolve environment issues.

Considering the disaster impacts in the environment impact assessment process has been accepted in

principal by the environment authorities. The political commitment is very high. DMC working with Practical Action and other experts groups and practitioners to develop criteria for the assessment of disaster impacts of minor project not covered by EIA.

Ministry of Environment agreed to appoint a representative of DMC to scoping committee of CEA, where ToR for EIA study for new projects developed and EIA report is considered for approval.

Prior to approval of any major development, Impact assessments on physical environment, ecological resources, Archaeological and cultural consideration and socio economic aspects are done by the central environment authority with the consultation of respective technical agencies.

Recommendations and mitigation proposals obtained from respective technical authorities are monitored and enforced by Central Environment Authority.

National Environment Act declared wetland as environment protection area.

Conservation and replanting of wetland mangroves are been done by the organizations involved in environmental conservation and development. Under the forest management activities, preservation of catchments areas and water bodies are undertaken.

The forest department is implementing reforestation programmes in catchments area to improve the retention capacity.

DMC initiated public debate on adaptation methodology in agriculture and proposed implement projects to popularized drought prone seed varieties.

Department of Meteorology developing capacities to issue weather forecast to farmers before the harvesting period to minimize losses due to floods and drought as a result of climate change.

Land use policies have been developed in consultation with all stakeholders. Land use plans are available only for some areas (Approximately 50% completed)

Context & Constraints:

Due to the ongoing conflicts in some parts of the country effects the enforcement of legal power on deforestation and unauthorized filling of water retention is weak.

Responsibility controlling of filling wetland, paddy land and other low lying areas are with different authorities without any clear boundary of their implementation authority and enforcement powers.

Town development plans for some areas are available but the DIA component is not integrated in to the plans. Discussions are in place to incorporate in future.

The details of the proposed mitigation measures in the Environment Impact Assessment procedure are not sufficient to evaluate Disaster Impacts. The format should be amended in order to suggest more specific mitigatory measures in quantifiable manner.

Enforcement of conditions given with the EIA approval are not regularly monitored or enforced due to inadequate human resources.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Food security initiatives in the areas prone to natural hazards need to be strengthen Practical application of the research finding should be strengthened and extension service of Agrarian Services dept expanded to reach the farmers in disaster prone areas.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Council for Disaster Management, the highest authority deciding the policies have decided that local authorities have to obtain technical advice from National Building Research Organization for any proposed development in landslide prone areas. The hazard zoning plans are designed for landslides.

The technical development committee on development of guidelines for construction in hazard prone areas have undertaken research programme to determine suitability of building codes for cyclone resistance.

Designed guidelines developed after 1978 cyclone in batticaloa district with the assistance of Australian government has been revised by the technical committee and simplified designed guidelines are published for the use of practitioners and enforcement authorities.

Building guidelines that developed by Center for Housing and Planning for floods,lightening strikes ,seismic effects ,landslides ,cyclones are available.planning forTraining stakeholders in progress.

The focal agencies that are mandate to enforce guidelines on disaster risk reduction have employed legal officers to enforce the relevant regulations.

Buffer zone is declared in coastal belt to prohibit unauthorized constructions.

Establishment of natural dense vegetation cover in the coastal belt is completed in several districts to disburse wave and wind energy to reduce the potential damage for inhabitation and their property. Discussions are in progress to implement vegetation barriers in other coastal areas.

Rainwater harvesting projects in several dry zone districts are been implemented to reduce the drought impact on lives and livelihood of community.

Dredging and de-silting of water resources in flood prone areas are undertake by several organization to reduce flood affects on lives and livelihood.

Many of the organizations dealing with environment activities are possessed with their own legal cell. The attorney generals Dept. provides legal assistance on request by govt. organizations. Developemnt of plans for school and hospital buildings to withstand disaster and use as evacuation centres are in progress

Context & Constraints:

Some of the nonstructural mitigation measures such as coastal green belt programmes are not provided the expected progress due to lack of long term maintenance and peoples participation. Future programmes will be designed to address the gaps.

Public compliance for the existing laws and regulations are limited only for some areas. The enforcement mechanism is weak due to insufficient specializes officers to handle the work load.

The political and some legal conditions influence and hamper proper implementation of DRR activities.

The legal enforcement powers of DMC as the focal point that established to coordinate DRR activities is insufficient. Amendments to the DM act is urgently required.

DMC should be made an authority with more powers to form regulation and enforcement of provisions in teh act.

Core indicator 5

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

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 affceted areas uin 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 develoment 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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Even though the risks are identified by disaster managers at local level, critical risk assessment information is not in place.

National Building Research Organisation is consulted to locate and build public infrastructure in landslide prone areas.

Preliminary zoning is adopted for cyclone in eastern province and buildings are designed for specific wind speeds in the eastern province.

The old buildings designed in the eastern coast conformed to the designed guidelines to the cyclones

Public buildings along the coast are designed to avoid destructive wave impacts on the buildings.

Designed all public infrastructure and bridges conformed to the standards accepted by engineering associations and critically evaluating the available guidelines regularly by specialist technical agencies.

Assessments for schools and hospitals for disaster resilient are not been done yet. However they strictly followed the building guidelines accepted by engineering associations which has safety standards.

Preparation of evacuation plans for schools and hospitals which are situated in hazard prone areas are in progress.

In developing the urban plans, Urban Development Authority has incorporate DRR criteria such as zoning planning in disaster prone areas ,identifying lands that not suitable for construction or development and prohibit owners to undertake development in hazard prone lands.

Environment impact assessment approval which is generally covers the DRM aspect is compulsory for all the major developments projects

Context & Constraints:

The schools, hospitals and other critical infrastructures are not possible to relocate due to financial constrains and non availability of sufficient land. Effective emergency early warning system with evacuation and rescue plans are in placed.

Development of disaster impact assessment procedure (DIA) and incorporated in to the enviornment impact assessment is an essential requirement.

There are highly populated areas in Eastern Coast which are very vulnerable to rsunami and cyclons. there are not safe locations to evacuate people in these urban centres. Vertical evacuation centres need to be established. DMC is exploring the possibility of obtaning finance to establish uch centres.

Inclusion of multi hazard inundation zoning and risk profiles in physical and town development planning is essential.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The first seismic code was issued in 1995 for designing and executing buildings to prevent earthquakes and reducing its impacts. It is still being developed in order to practically approach a suitable design for earthquake prevention.

Last year the Arabic unified building code was issued from the Arab League to prevent earthquakes, where it will be developed in order to take into consideration the International development.

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Recently Ministry of Local Administration & Environment started in assessing the disaster risks impacts on major development projects including infrastructure and the way to respond to disaster in these institutions through providing emergency plans for each institution. Besides strengthening buildings and institutions that require maintenance.

Context & Constraints:

Tajikistan (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In accordance with the HFA, the National strategy for DRM is being developed with support of DIPECHO.

The Action Plan is being worked out, for implementing this Strategy; it includes structural and non-structural measures, for prevention, mitigation and preparedness for reducing losses.

The corresponding state organizations of Tajikistan are responsible for activities and coordination in DRR. Success of coordination in this sphere depends on participation of all stakeholders, including households with varying level of income, local authorities, the private sector, specialists and executive officials, and support and participation of the international community at the level of communities and at the national level.

The issue of management of risk of natural disasters is regulated by the Constitution of RT, by 29 laws and 37 regulatory acts.

Analysis of the legislation shows that these acts determine the order in actions of the state organs at various levels in the sphere of natural resources, human rights and liability for violation of legislation.

Special attention is paid to rational use of environment, its protection, necessary safety measures, recovery of property, protection from negative influences, including in emergency situations.

1. Health care:

- Special plan of preparedness for natural disasters for the sector of health care

2. Management of water resources:

- Strategy for flood management for most of the flood-prone areas

3. Protection of environment:

- National plan for protection of environment;
- National plan for mitigation of outcomes of climate change (2003);

4. Education:

- Educational programs for 5, 6 and 11th grades of secondary schools were reviewed and will be introduced

The Declaration of the International Conference on water related disasters (Dushanbe, 2008) contains recommendations on introduction of DRR in the programs and the national development strategy for the nearest future.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Weak integration of disaster risk reduction issues in the national legislation
2. Lack of special legislative acts and resolutions facilitating implementation of laws on reduction of risk of natural disasters
3. Limited mechanisms of insurance in emergency situations
4. The national development strategy does not pay sufficient attention to disaster risk reduction
5. Insufficient coordination in the sphere of disaster risk reduction and initiatives in climate change mitigation

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Republic of Tajikistan uses construction norms and rules that were developed back in the time of the USSR (1982). The buildings and structures of old construction exist in the cities and settlements of urban type. Construction of new buildings and structures was resumed in large cities and settlements recently, although not in large volume and not at very fast rate. The quality of the new construction is not appropriately supervised. The private housing construction is developing at relatively high rate. In rural areas, new residential construction continues same way as before, i.e. houses in rural settlements are mainly built of local construction materials (stone and clay). This type of residential houses in which most of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan lives present the largest danger at strong earthquakes and other natural disasters.

By preliminary expert estimations (Almaty, October 1996) a strong earthquake in the area of the city of Dushanbe will result in the death of about 50,000 persons and 220,000 will be injured. According to the same experts, the probability of strong earthquakes in the area of the capitals of Central Asian countries is 40% for the nearest 20 years and 70% for the next 50 years.

The state organizations responsible for land use and urban construction implement activities aimed at mitigation of natural disasters, but that is far from enough.

The relatively high interest in this sphere is demonstrated by international organizations (Focus humanitarian Assistance, Caritas, Oxfam, etc.) that allocate funds for construction of individual houses in rural areas with use of local construction materials, provide training in such construction with involvement of specialists from relevant universities (Tajik Technical University), and implement activities for preparing the population for the possible natural disasters. Such activities were carried out after strong earthquakes in the Kumsangir (2006) and Rasht (2007) districts), after floods and mudslides in Vosse (1998), Asht (1999) and Aini (2001).

In 2008, for the first time in the history of the city of Dushanbe, the assessment was carried out of the residential housing sector, basic and secondary schools, and random assessment of health institutions. The implementers developed 16 scenarios of a strong earthquake in Dushanbe, that were submitted to the city authorities and to the national government for taking appropriate measures for ensuring safety of the population of the city. This work was implemented by the national NGO "PMP International" with financial support of the European Union (DIPECHO), with participation of the World Health Organization (UN WHO) and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The new construction norms and rules were not developed, to take into consideration modern technologies and new methods of construction
2. Legislative acts were not adopted to prohibit construction of buildings and facilities in especially dangerous areas with hazardous natural processes
3. The clear mechanism does not exist, for allocation of plots and areas for residential construction with consideration of dangerous zones of high probability of natural disasters
4. There is no clear division of authorities of the organs of power in responsibility for land use, urban construction, and coordination of activities in prevention and response to emergency situations
5. There is no coordination among state structures in activities in prevention of natural disasters.

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. Assessment of impact of natural disasters on human settlements, key objects of infrastructure, with use of GIS technology
2. The risk maps for the threatening natural processes were developed
3. Studies are carried out for evaluation of loss in various sectors of the economy; forecasts are made on possible economic loss with use of risk maps
4. The "safety passports" were developed for the administrative-territorial units and hazardous objects of Tajikistan
5. The assessment of the physical condition and wear of the housing sector, schools and hospitals in the city of Dushanbe was conducted.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Lack of fundamental methods for assessment of vulnerability and risk of natural disasters in the territory of Tajikistan
 2. Weak human and technical potential of organizations responsible for monitoring of major dangerous processes and coordination of activities in this field
 3. Insufficient integration of disaster risk reduction in the processes of sustainable development of the country
 4. Lack of efficient coordination of activities of various state and international organizations
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Uzbekistan (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Emergency situations of ecological character: Situations coming from the changes in the conditions of land (soil, entrails of earth); Situations coming from the change in the structure and characteristics of atmosphere (air)

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

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSES functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES and those of the following bodies:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 Uzbekistan, construction of public sector is strictly governed by the Construction Norms and Rules "KMK 2.03-65". Having been developed through engagement of a large number of institutions, it was approved by the Decree of the State Committee of Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 12 December 1995. It was set into action from 01 March 1996. The seismological section of the project was developed by the Seismology Institute of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A new classification of soils has been developed and integrated, the frequency of various seismic intensities were specified for 361 populated zones of Uzbekistan. Actions are being taken on micro-zoning of highly seismic oblasts.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 5

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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 mapping system was created in the Republic of Uzbekistan to evaluate various hazards and potential risks. In particular, seismic zoning maps OCP 2001 of the territory of Uzbekistan (S 1:1000000) were developed which specify recurrence (frequency, periodicity) of earthquakes on various levels of recurrence and risk. Seismic zoning maps of Tashkent city; micro-zoning maps of 26 large cities of Uzbekistan on scales of 1:100000; maps of type designs of the territories relevant to the complexity of geologic-engineering conditions, seismic activity potential, seismogenic zones and other potential sources of natural and technological hazards; maps of maximum possible earthquake magnitudes; maps of hydro meteorological factor risks were developed and compiled.

Vulnerability assessment of assets and capacities is carried out continuously by the operational and territorial subsystems of the SSPR. In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures. In the structure of MES, the Center for Management of Emergency Situations summarizes the information from the sectoral monitoring facilities of the State System for Early Warning and Actions and takes appropriate decisions. The unified computer data base on disaster risk reduction was created, for all types of disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The unique geographic location of Central Asia makes natural disasters like earthquake and floods inevitable in the region. Resolving of the current trans-national ecological problems determines the future of the economy of the region and the political stability in the countries. At present, great danger for the countries of Central Asia is posed by such natural phenomena as earthquakes, floods, landslides and mudflows, as well as by possible terrorist acts aimed at destruction of dams, burst of high altitude lakes, etc.

Viet Nam (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The 5 year socio-economic development plan for the 2006-2010 period has mentioned matters related to natural disaster mitigation, such as solutions based on assessment of natural, economic, social characteristics of the country as well as of each region and solutions for natural disaster mitigation by strengthening capacity of the whole society to deal with the issues. In addition, for each region, there are specific solutions that are suitable for its natural conditions. A monitoring and evaluation framework has also been established.

Several provinces, cities have integrated DRR into land use planning, irrigation development planning, forest development planning and residential relocation planning in the disaster prone areas.

In addition, Viet Nam government has actively collaborated and implemented many multilateral cooperation projects/programs with international and regional organizations for natural disaster mitigation, for example Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Typhoon Committee (TC), Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDM-P), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), etc.

The cooperation with international organizations, nations and non-government organizations in disaster mitigation such as UNDP, UNESCAP, WB, ADB, etc., has been increased, particularly the cooperation in DRR and Climate Change projects and programs with the emphasis on the integration of DRR into the policies/programs on environment, such as the land use policies, natural resource management policies and climate change adaptation policies.

Context & Constraints:

The 5 year socio-economic development plan for the 2006-2010 itself is a document on consolidated and macro scale, including mainly important criteria, orientations, plans and solutions. As a result, it cannot contain all details of a specific topic such as integration of natural disaster risk management (as well as many other topics that need the integration). This is truly a challenge of implementation of integration.

In general, integration contents of natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation have not integrated in a comprehensive manner. They are mainly socio-economic development and environment protection solutions. Somewhere has mentioned natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation, but is dispersed in a small scale and has not followed a unique system of a comprehensive approach according to the National Strategy requirements. In some sensitive areas such as aquatic product development, coastal economy and environment, detailed indexes are not integrated. In the fields of infrastructure construction and transport and traffic, sustainable indexes of the works in areas which are most frequently suffered from natural disaster are not delivered, such as: investment rate, design, construction materials, ect. or in North Central Region and Southeast Coastal Region, it is necessary to have criteria on infrastructure and housing designs and construction of housing models that are appropriate for flood and storm areas, etc (according to the National Strategy on Natural disaster prevention, response and

mitigation until 2020)

In addition, indexes and solutions for each sector, industry, territorial area and field are limited to listing work heads and do not identify roadmap, process and assignment of responsible agencies, and co-operation of implementation agencies according each roadmap and the monitoring, keeping track of and taking over products, including work and non-structure solutions for natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation.

Investigating in deep in each sector, it can be seen that many sectors have not mentioned the detailed criteria and solutions that reflect contents of integration in the development plan of such a sector. Natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation and risks due to natural disaster did not even mention. The Plan has some integration contents but the implementation organization has not assigned for any particular agency.

Proposed solutions:

Due to the above-mentioned limitations and according to spirit of National Strategy, it is necessary to have a roadmap to push up the integration into strategies, planning, and socio-economic development plans at national level. At the same time, it is also necessary to promulgate documents as soon as possible to instruct the integration of natural disaster mitigation for sectors and levels (provinces, sectors and development programs, hunger elimination and poverty alleviation programs, investment strategies activities of different partners in Vietnam's territory, etc.).

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Proposed solutions:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In the poverty alleviation and economic development, it is observed that, the 135 Program, national five million hectare reforestation program, resettlement program, and irrigation development strategy have largely contributed to reform the appearance and capacity of poor villages and communities in terms of infrastructure, socio-economic conditions, which also directly and indirectly enhance capacity of the communities in adapt and respond more effectively to natural disaster for more sustainable development.

In addition, in the infrastructure development, the safe harbors have been built with both disaster prevention and transportation/station for aquaculture and capture fishery.

However, within the vision of integration, it has been observed that even though localities have considered and made efforts during the implementation or construction of the projects to avoid possible adverse effect by natural disasters, there has been no clear guidance on the DRR integration in the program content and implementation process, either in principle or technical requirements to ensure the sustainability in disastrous environment; There has been also weakened of linkage with and not fully taken into account about DRR in term of policies, guidance during its implementation. The selection criteria of the Programs areas have not mentioned that the selected communes and villages should be vulnerable to natural disasters. There were partly similar of target areas, objects between 135 program and DRR activities that is being a good opportunities for promotion of the linking and integrating some of activities in order to obtain more comprehensive results, sustainable and multi-benefits from each financial and resources allocated by Government as well as the supporting by Donor's community.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Also, the criteria have not been included in the national statistic system.

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

Natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation are tasks of the whole people, however, there is lack of regime on co-operation in order to mobilize the participation of the community and social organizations.

Besides, capacity of natural disaster management and research on natural disaster is limited, especially in the relations with socio – economic development and environment, in other words, in the sustainable development process.

Proposed solutions:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 document called “Plan for 2006 and main objectives and tasks for the next 5 year” of the Construction Sector, there is no sight of integration of natural disaster mitigation. The plan as a whole is merely for developing the sector in terms of technical aspect and growth.

Main tasks and solutions of the Construction Sector that are related directly to natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation are designing and implementing construction planning, especially in the sites that are frequently suffered from natural disaster. However, in fact, there are 39 provinces and cities have set up urban and rural planning, the whole 93 cities and town, 589 out of the total 621 town and 161 industrial zones have set up their construction planning. The construction planning rate is about 18% of planning communes.

In term of document of the sectoral development plan, the DM integration is not clearly reflected since there is no instruction for the integration. However, the DM somehow is reflected in the current tasks, and in urban and rural construction areas in the whole country.

The construction sector mainly carries out projects that are related to natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation when they are assigned by the Government: From 2001 to 2006, the Ministry of Construction has completed the Phase 1 of Urban Infrastructure Planning in the Central region for flood and storm mitigation and building high foundation against flood in Mekong River Delta with the total investment fund of VND 5,000 billion. At the moment, the Phase 2 of the Urban Planning in Central Viet Nam is being initiated with the total investment fund of about VND 7,000 billion. Planning for coastal and island areas that are frequently suffered from flood and storm, is also developed.

Besides, since 2008 MARD has requested provincial governments to develop and implement the residential relocation projects for the disaster prone areas (e.g. landslide, flashflood, etc.) and the extremely poor areas (e.g. lack of drinking water, basic infrastructure, agriculture land, etc.). The National Strategy has also paid attention to the development the disaster-resistant building codes. Pilot projects/programs have been implemented in which many flood and storm -resistant housing models have been developed and applied in different areas. Moreover, Ministry of Construction has promulgated the guidelines for constructing housings and the infrastructures for the purposes of socio-economic that are taken into account the DRR issues.

Context & Constraints:

Limited awareness of communities on the integration of DRR into development and the limited capacity and resource of households are the main challenges to plan, and implement the residential clusters and residential relocation projects and programs that integrate the DRR issues. In addition, the construction

laws and guidelines are not strictly enforced, for example, the violation of construction permits, and guidelines to the master plan is another challenge of DRR integration.

Proposed solutions:

- > Strengthen awareness raising and enhance knowledge on disaster prevention, response, and mitigation for communities;
- > Continue reviewing, studying and improving the building codes and construction guidelines in the disaster prone areas.
- > Monitor the implementation of the construction codes and guidelines and develop mechanisms to enforce those guidelines.
- > There should be a policy to support poor households to build a safer housing.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Assessment on natural disaster risks has been made as for investment on construction of State Core works, in terms of: construction location, construction standards, rules for Flood and storm Control. For example, keep away from landslide areas, wind-loading capacity is considered, etc. There are designs typical for flood and storm, Mekong River Delta, Coastal Middle region and every year, documents and profiles called as "Manual for construction rules and standards in Vietnam" and they are handed to Construction Departments of Provinces and Cities". However, special designs for areas that are frequently suffered from natural disaster are not available (for example, design for schools).

Context & Constraints:

Constraints or challenges in ensuring the availability and application of procedures for disaster risk impacts on development projects include the weakness in monitoring its implementation and the absence or lack of sanctions for those who violates the spatial planning regulations. The limited or insufficient financial resources to build infrastructures that comply with DRR principles, as well as the limited existing procedures for analyzing disaster risk impacts for infrastructure development are also identified as main challenges in this regard.

Proposed solutions:

It is necessary to increase the level of monitoring on the implementation, law enforcement, as well as sanctions for the violations of spatial planning regulations, building codes, and also other regulations that refers to DRR principles to ensure or enhance the availability and application of procedures for analyzing disaster risk impacts on development projects, especially in the aspect of infrastructures.

Furthermore, it is also necessary to increase the accountability of infrastructure development that is in accordance with DRR principles. There is also a need to develop procedure for analyzing disaster risk impacts on the existing development of infrastructures, as well as the provision of sufficient financial resources to build infrastructures that abides to DRR principles.

Yemen (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

2007, MWE has integrated several articles related to drought and flash flood risks reduction among the National Water Strategy through the coordination with EEGD .

More than 10 articles related to the disasters (natural and man-made hazards) and risk reduction, has been added in the updated draft of the Environmental law No 96, 1995.

The infrastructure development is the main priority of the government (Yemen is one of LCD) that provides a good chance to introduce the term DRR as investment but , this need an extensive awareness and capacity building programs for the governmental agencies and NGOs.

Context & Constraints:

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

- Lacking to financial and human resources.
- Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
- Lacking for a clear legal framework .
- Other aspects

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Risk evaluation and URBAN PLANNING MUNICIPALITY OF SANA'A STUDY , HAS BEEN STARTED In the context of the City Development Strategy and make recommendations for the integration of the CDS and DRM information for the Urban Master Plan, and for potential institutional capacity building needs with regards to disaster risk management (c) prepare an integrated storm water master plan (ISWMP) for the city of Sana'a., as a pilot project conducted from MWE and GFDRR/WB project. This model will be replicated for the similar cities .

MWE through NTEDR where the members from relevant agencies will assure the integration of the DRR concepts and procedures through provide the appropriate capacity to the policy maker at the central and local levels.

Context & Constraints:

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

- 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.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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.

Context & Constraints:

The Main Challenges are:

- 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)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Many programs and initiatives developed in Armenia with the assistance of international organizations in environment and natural resources sphere are incorporating the disaster risk management as integral part. Two of them are worth to mention.

Energy Sector development Strategy in Context of Economic Development in Armenia.

National Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy of Republic of Armenia.

Armenian NPP (ANPP) is a unique energetic facility in the Southern Caucasus located in seismically active region and its safety has been and being insured under the provisions of those documents.

When the decision to recommission the ANPP was made, specialized Armenian organizations together with international experts carried out additional studies to assess the earthquake hazard. Upon completion of the studies, activities targeted at seismic strengthening of equipment, systems, buildings and construction were implemented in priority order. The main building housing the reactor, main circulating pumps, principle and other safety systems, now meets standards for an 0.4 g ground acceleration corresponding to MMI X.

Context & Constraints:

Countries, like Armenia, which lack energy resources, should plan their energy development based on energy independence and energy safety parameters and should use their own energy sources, including nuclear energy. Armenia has developed a nuclear energy infrastructure, such as specialists for nuclear energy unit operation, scientific-research institutes, calibration and construction companies and educational institutions, where future nuclear system specialists are educated and prepared.

In addition, regional environmental issues regarding the future protection of the Lake Sevan are important. If the ANPP were replaced with thermal generation, serious environmental problems would arise.

Recent studies show that a new nuclear unit in Armenia must be of smaller capacity than the 1000MW units being built elsewhere. in order to match up with the capacity of the Armenian electric system.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Planning of Agriculture and Social

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

improving the overall situation and making program-related proposals.

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

The following priorities in economic development are addressed :

Formation of Competitive Advantages

Development of Innovatory Processes
Continuous Improvement of Business Environment

Export promotion

Regional Development

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The building codes have been twice enforced (1994 and 2006 editions) aiming to meet the safety criteria for construction designated for seismically active regions worldwide

The vulnerability assessment of settlements especially the critical facilities and lifelines is of special attention of Armenian specialists.

The Armenian NSSP team comprising of experts in Earthquake Engineering has performed the visual inspection of 10 public schools located in Kapan, Goris, Sisian and Kajaran cities of the Syunik marz and collected the extensive data for schools. The schools survey form (school ID card) has been elaborated including the following data: city, status of the school, date of construction, number of pupils, number of buildings, planning decisions, structural solutions, type of building etc.

Extensive database in digital mode using GIS technology has been acquired relating to lifelines, water and gas and power supply as well as building stock which are served as the basis for compiling the seismic hazard map for Syunik prefecture and the cities of Kapan and Goris. Initial data concerning the lifelines infrastructure and residential and public facilities have been acquired by town-watching groups comprising of the specialists of the Armenian NSSP and the high-school students led by the teachers and principals

Context & Constraints:

The seismic risk for urban settlements in Armenia is on the high level. More than 40% of building stock in the capital city of Yerevan needed the retrofitting and strengthening according to new edition (2006) of building codes.

The cost of such urgent activities is about \$4 bil and due to recent .

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster risk reduction concepts and vision are integrated into the National Program of Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program and Millenium Goals.

During 1999 -2006 strong economic growth and a targeted social policy have almost halved poverty from 56.1 in 1999 to 26,5% in 2006. Inequality was also reduced considerably. The Gini coefficient of income concentration in 2006 accounted for 0.369 compared to 0.597 in 1999.

Context & Constraints:

Nonetheless the Government is not satisfied with the 26.5% poverty level and its significant reduction is considered a key objective of the Government activity to reduce the poverty level to 13.6 by 2010.

To achieve this goal with the collaboration of all stakeholders the Government will continue the PRSP revision as the most important component of economic development and approve in 2008 the 2008-2021 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper which it considered an essential component of the nation sustainable and secure development strategy directions. .

Bulgaria (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Preventive measures, which are invented on a basis of expertise, investigation and analysis, for possible avoiding and coping with natural disasters are subject of a National Program for protection in disasters.

Context & Constraints:

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).

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Developing of a regulation for "territorial structure, city structural and other technical measures" for reducing the vulnerability and other under-regulative legislation acts

Context & Constraints:

building up of a unitary data base on territorial construction and passportization of the buildings

Core indicator 5

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

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 to 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 to 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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Some progress

Context & Constraints:

More institutional commitment is needed.

Croatia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In accordance with spatial plans, for every building in construction, there has to be an environmental impact study drafted.

Context & Constraints:

Accepting climate changes as risk factors is rather slow and a lot of work lies ahead for the climate changes to be considered for what they are - risk factors. Cases of heavy rains in short periods of time, as well as severe dry periods have been noticed.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 code has been applied since 1964. With earthquake hazard high in Croatia, disaster risk reduction forms part of spatial plans and is regularly applied.

Context & Constraints:

There is pressure exerted on the part of construction investors to reduce building codes because they increase construction costs so that they are not fully applied at all times.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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 impacts have been incorporated in all development plans on the basis of expected scenarios.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster risks impacts should be constantly updated and consider for protection and rescue plans.

Czech Republic (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster risk reduction is covered especially by the ministry of environment, agriculture and health and relevant departments in regional and community administration and usually has got high priority. Climate change and its connection with disasters has been more and more recognized. Therefore, adequate protection for new features has been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Uncertainties in climate change subject are causing hesitations with application of mitigation measures where a global commitment is highly desirable while adaptation to climate change has become more and more important and recognized.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Some measures need more time and better financing.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Planning and management has been incorporated. However, sometimes appropriate building codes are not fully obeyed.

Context & Constraints:

Sometimes economic aspects overrule safety and security parameters and it is not quite watched by a state administration and local and regional governments.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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 impacts are taken into account especially flood risk. Infrastructure building is obliged to asses and care about disaster risk.

Context & Constraints:

Financial and capacity constraints occur in some cases.

France (in French)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

oui

Context & Constraints:

...

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- Oui : il existe des fonds pour les catastrophes naturelles (1982) et le fonds Barnier pour les actions de prévention (1995). Ces fonds sont complétés par des fonds concernant la réparation, de différents ministères, et qui sont des mécanismes alliant prévention et reconstruction

- Des programmes d'actions de prévention des risques liés aux inondations ont été déployés sur les bassins les plus exposés. Ils font l'objet de conventions entre l'Etat et les collectivités locales concernées qui en assurent la maîtrise d'ouvrage. Au total depuis 2002, quarante deux programmes sélectionnés couvrent environ 25% du territoire français. Ils abordent tous les types d'inondations rencontrés en France. Quinze nouveaux programmes seront lancés en 2007. De plus cinq plans intégrés de gestion des cours d'eau, comprenant la gestion des inondations, ont été engagés sur les grands fleuves Seine, Rhône,

Meuse, Garonne et Loire.

- Dans le cadre du plan national « séisme », le volet relatif aux Antilles a fait l'objet d'un examen spécifique afin de définir le cadre des mesures de première urgence à entreprendre. Ce programme porte notamment sur le renforcement :

-> des infrastructures nécessaires à la gestion des crises, -> des établissements scolaires, aptes par ailleurs à abriter la population en cas de sinistre,

-> des structures hospitalières.

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

Context & Constraints:

...

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

...

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La France dispose de 2 normes spécifiques de construction relative à l'inondation et au séisme : la réglementation technique en vigueur notamment dans le domaine de la construction et, en particulier, celle qui traite de la qualité des matériaux ou encore de leur mise en oeuvre (parasismique, neige et vent....)

Context & Constraints:

...

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

...

Context & Constraints:

...

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

...

Context & Constraints:

besoin de trouver des niveaux de coordination pertinents (pas forcément l'Etat)

Germany (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

As mentioned in Priority 1 Core Indicator 1, DRR accounts for an important part of the environmental law/policy, as well as spatial and land use planning. The “Competence Centre on Global Warming and Adaptation” (KomPass) of the “Federal Environment Agency” (UBA), and the “Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Response” (BBK) of the “Federal Ministry of the Interior” (BMI) work with the “German Committee for Disaster Reduction” (DKKV) on an official “German strategy of adaptation to climate change” (Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie: DAS) for which a general symposium takes place at the end of August 2008 (see links below). The BMU is preparing a draft for a new environmental code for all issues related to sustainable development and DRR. In the case of land use planning the national parliament has passed a new version of the “Regional Planning Act” (Raumordnungsgesetz) in July 2008 in which civil protection and critical infrastructure play a more important role.

DRR takes an integrated approach to all policies because of its overlapping importance, but especially in environmental policies and plans. Besides climate policy, for example, DRR is active in agriculture policy through flood resistant coverage areas or in a more sustainable (heat and storm resistant) forestation through the conservation of resources. Especially in forest management practices, traditional measures are included for the prevention and spread of wildfires. The consequences of altered forest management practices and land-use change (abandonment of agricultural and pasture lands) are resulting in an increase of wildfire hazards in some regions of the country.

The German development cooperation promotes synergy effects between DRR and the management of natural resources. Therefore, aspects of DRR are already integrated in some partner countries in terms of the relevant development cooperation measures. It participates, for example, in a German-Nicaraguan environmental program on the integration of disaster risks into land use planning. Environmental programs in the Philippines and Madagascar integrate DRR elements automatically. Even climate change and disaster risks are integrated together into adaptation strategies of the German development cooperation.

Context & Constraints:

The overall challenge for both the national and EU level is to reduce rural exodus and/or address the consequences of rural land-use abandonment (also known as changing land-use patterns). At the same time the increasing lack of young work force/volunteers to be recruited by the volunteer fire and emergency

services (what is directly connected to rural exodus and the mobility of the population) should be addressed (see the next Core Indicator). Even the adaptation on climate change must be further utilised to address the difficulties in environmental policy.

The general consensus of the German development cooperation maintains that there is a need for frameworks in sustainable resource and environment management because there is a lack of consistent integration of environmental politics and planning, aside from the successes on the project level. Currently the integration is more situational than systematic.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In the case of Germany, this question must be addressed from the perspective of an industrialised nation, as changes in vulnerability and effects of natural hazards have occurred through social development, urbanization and the accompanying changes in agriculture and forestry (see Core Indicator 1). There are, however, social safety nets in place that can absorb parts of the aftermath. For example, destroyed crops “only” hit market prices and do not affect food security itself, while the public health system is well equipped and able to react quickly and efficiently in the case of a natural disaster.

Protection of critical infrastructure has become one of the key activities in DRR, for example, for the BBK (see Priority 2 Indicator 1 or the next Core Indicator). Additionally, risk sharing takes place by legal obligation to insure property against hazards, while insurance products and even public aid is made available to insure against flooding. Moreover, the education system can be counted amongst social policy (see Priority 3 Indicator 2) and other areas, as explained in the Priorities above.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA: see annexes) aims in its strategy of sustainable development approaches for DRR in vulnerable societies and, as a result, promotes the integration of sustainable DRR in national policies of partner countries.

Concerning social development, the German development cooperation particularly promotes the integration of DRR in the educational sector, but also within the scope of political participation and Good Governance. Education projects are, among others, located in Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Mozambique. Beside this, the participation of affected persons, especially of susceptible population groups (the poor, children, elderly, indigenous groups, women (see also Section 7 Indicator 2)) is explicitly promoted. One practical example can be seen soon in the ISDR-Publications by InWEnt: "Good Practices and Lessons Learned: Poverty Alleviation and Disaster Risk Reduction". The GTZ and DKKV have developed a study “Linking Poverty Reduction and Disaster Risk Management” (see annex).

Context & Constraints:

The problems mentioned in the last Core Indicator are also appropriate in this case. Through the change in structures and mobility of the population, the natural infrastructure and the willingness of workers to commit themselves longer to voluntary services are also applicable here. The voluntary fire brigades have therefore changed their strategy of membership promotion and education, to provide one example (see link).

The integration of DRR in the respective sector strategies of the German development cooperation is proceeding but not concluded. Assistance for the concrete integration of DRR into sector strategies is

planned.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

To avoid the exclusive concentration on response and disaster management, the guide from the BBK aims to sensitize these actors in the areas of risk assessment and disaster reduction.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Altogether the vulnerability of the German economy has been reduced in recent years, though challenges

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The German building law consists of two parts: the private building law under the “Baugesetzbuch” (BauGB) and the public building law which consists again of two extra parts, the “Bauplanungsrecht” under the BauGB and “Raumplanungsgesetz” (RPG), as well as the “Bauordnungsrecht” under the building laws of the Federal States aligned with the national sample building law (“Muster-Bauordnung and “Muster-Industriebaurichtlinie”) (see links below for an overview). For example, paragraph 1, article 5 of BauGB states that it should serve to protect and develop the human environment and natural resources, also responsible for general climate protection. For the spatial and land use planning of the “Regional Planning Act” (Raumordnungsgesetz: ROG), the draft for a new version from July 2008 includes the protection of critical infrastructure and civil protection. The urban land use planning (“Bauleitplanung”) considers civil protection as one of the main objectives in paragraph 1, article 6. Under paragraph 50 of the “Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz” (BImSchG: see link), land use planning is to be regulated in a way that casualties and disasters in industrial areas do not affect residential areas.

Nationwide legislation refers to norms such as DIN, which are flexible to adapt to changing situations. DIN 1055 regulates the national requirement for the strength of buildings in handling wind and snow, depending on the location. Regarding earthquake safety, the national building code DIN 4149 (from April 2004) has to be adhered to and the national committee for the earthquake building code is preparing a national annex for the EU building code EUROCODE 8, which will be introduced soon. For dams, the national building code DIN 19700 (from July 2004) provides the legal basis, which claims lower recurrence periods and higher safety standards for design earthquakes.

In general, the Federal States are responsible for regulations regarding DRR in their specific “Bauordnungsrecht”. For flood preparedness, local communities are responsible. They use the expertise of consultants to identify building areas or flood protection plains. The builder/owner of a private building is responsible for its own safety against floods, thereby necessitating private precaution through architectural means as well as insurance. The already mentioned ORTIS attempts here to establish a multi-risk disaster management system at the local level to help communities and private citizens plan their DRR.

Settlement planning and construction specifications are relevant for the German development cooperation especially within the scope of rehabilitation and reconstruction (see next Core Indicator). The GTZ, for example, has developed a guide for building activities after disasters and conflict (see annex in the next Core Indicator). Construction plans within the scope of financial cooperation consider DRR systematically.

Context & Constraints:

The German building codes provide assurance for the most dangerous hazards through norms for wind, snow and earthquakes, but this is not enough. In the case of earthquake norms, for example, there is currently no existing standard for industrial facilities, but is being discussed. The German scientific community continuously reminds us that stronger legislation for DRR is needed.

The principle of subsidiarity has to be strengthened at the community level, especially the dimension of private precaution through better clarification of possible dangers and sensitization to individual responsibilities. The builders and scientific researchers take this a step further and have developed safer building techniques and are constantly exploring new possibilities. The main challenge is to persuade the builders that this is necessary.

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

For the “Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs” (BMVBS: see link), the waterways are critical, as well as shipping and air traffic. Risk assessment for projects related to the construction of waterways and dikes are standard and specified in DIN-Norms. DIN 1055-9 contains principals for assessing risk during the development of construction projects, while at the same time considering the interdependency of building projects in the area of shipping traffic. Similar assessments have to be accomplished in air traffic.

In the case of the railway system, wildfire risk assessments are in place because German infrastructure and economic activities are at a high risk of being affected by railway-caused wildfires. This network includes German Railway operations and infrastructure, adjoining industrial and private infrastructure, forests and cultivated lands. Therefore the implementation of vegetation management alongside railroad tracks aimed at reducing wildfire hazards, however, is often in conflict with nature conservation goals.

For nuclear power plants a site specific hazard assessment has to be completed, based on the national regulation "KTA 2201" from the national reactor safety commission and according to the knowledge of science and technology. KTA 2201 from 1990 is currently under revision.

The oft-cited guide, "Critical Infrastructure Protection: Risk and Crisis Management" and other projects for the protection of critical infrastructures from the "Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Response" (BBK: see the link below for an overview) aim to conduct risk assessments for infrastructure. The "Competence Center on Global Warming and Adaptation" (KomPass) of the "Federal Environment Agency" (UBA: see links) provides guidance for first approaches to risk assessment concerning climate change.

Altogether many of these strategies are still being fine-tuned, but have mostly been implemented.

Additionally supporting these strategies, the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) and the German development cooperation maintain the goal of implementing DRR in development cooperation through assessments in their approach to sustainable development. The "KfW Entwicklungsbank" (see link) conducts an environmental and social compatibility assessment for each of its projects.

Context & Constraints:

The challenges for German policy in regard to DRR in development projects are similar to those in the previous Core Indicators. Changing land-use patterns and diversified responsibilities bring forth challenges for the Federal Government, the Federal States and the communities as well as private individuals. There are approaches to conducting assessments in critical infrastructure and the most endangered development projects but not on every level. In the case of road construction there are risk assessments and norms concerning pavement, fixation, safety, etc., but DRR is only a matter in endangered areas such as mountains and not applicable for the whole country. The official environmental impact assessment contains the effects of major development projects on nature, but there is no specific risk assessment for the impact of large projects on the disaster risk.

Italy (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The relevant authority for the definition of environment related policies and plans is the Ministry of Environment, Land Protection and Sea, together with some authorities (such as, i.e., the Basin Authorities) set up in order to face particular problems. These National policies establish the framework for all environment-related issues and include guidelines for land use and natural resource management. The National rules are then translated into regional measures and implemented at the provincial and local level. Due to their inter-disciplinary nature, climate change issues are instead faced through a multiplicity of initiatives undertaken at all levels by a variety of institutional, research and private subjects, including volunteer's associations and actors belonging to the Core Group of the National Platform.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Planning and management of human settlements are carried out by the Regional and the Municipal Administrations according to the National law and to the framework policies provided by the relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Land Protection and Sea, Ministry of Infrastructures etc.). Disaster Risk Reduction elements and considerations are already included by law into the planning of human settlements. A number of initiatives have also been undertaken during the last years in order to improve the overall planning, implementation and control capabilities, especially those of municipalities.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 5

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

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The main authority relevant for the assessment of the disaster risk impact of major development projects is the Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport. The Ministry is also responsible for developing standards and procedures concerning the design and implementation of infrastructures. It works in close cooperation with the territorial authorities competent at different levels (regions, municipalities). In the last years, the Ministry

has also undertaken a number projects involving other ministries as well as public and private subjects in order to improve the capability to assess the impact on disaster risk of development and infrastructural projects.

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)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 integration of the risk reduction development strategy in the environmental policies and plans is addressed by the Law for protection and improvement of the environment, which is the legal framework.

The institutional focal point for environmental issues in the Republic of Macedonia is the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning(hereafter: MEPP). Some of its achievements include: providing consolidated national guidelines on carrying out the Strategic Environmental Assessment-SEA and applying the SEA directive, drawing on the available "best practices" within current EU member states and experience from the possible conduct of pilot cases in the country. It also prescribes the contents of the environmental report in secondary legislation. Prescribes in secondary legislation public consultation procedures, including specification of the manner in which public participation shall take place; the manner in which information regarding the SEA is to be published, and procedures for ensuring that the results are taken into account when a final decision is being made. Based on the above, carry out training of relevant staff in MEPP and other relevant ministries; in LSG; and in enterprises accredited to prepare urban and spatial plans.

Additional progress has been made by strengthening of institutional and human capacities in the Introduction of Safety Report, Safety Management System and an Emergency Plan. Also, the inspection system has been enforced and the cooperation between different inspectorates has been improved.

Also, progress has been made through prepared the guidelines and improved the practice of introduction of risk and safe management issues in the EIA and Land-use Planning Policies. There is also flood risk management.

The CMC has initiated the establishment of an inspectorate network that will include the inspectorates on environmental issues. Finally, the CMC is working on projects with the Environmentalist Movement of Macedonia

Context & Constraints:

It is recognized that additional progress on the incorporation of DRR strategies in the environmental policies is always needed.

The principles for prevention of possible hazards are included in all legal acts, plans, programs, strategies and studies of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning.

The Ministry defines the guidelines for rehabilitation from the consequences of a specific disaster after preliminary analysis has been done.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The social development and social vulnerability issues fall within the competences of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, which gives the institutional backing.

The legal framework is the Law for social protection, which regulates the preconditions and procedures for granting financial (up to two average monthly wages) and other assistance (such as clothes, food, and other necessities) to those individuals and families who were in a vulnerable position due to hazards and epidemics and other social crisis.

In order to reduce the vulnerability of the populations most at risk, the CMC is establishing a multisectoral cooperation network that will include governmental (such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Planning and the Ministry of Health) and non-governmental stakeholders (like the Macedonian National Council of the Organizations of the Disabled, the Macedonian Red Cross, the Macedonian Medical Association, etc.)

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

Finally, the CMC, in collaboration with the UNDP and the Government of Japan, implements a project on strengthening the capacities of the CMC in terms of gender perspective and human rights. One of the key activities is the "drafting of a national plan for crisis management in accordance with gender issues."

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There is institutional commitment regarding the implementation of the economic and productive sectoral policies and plans for reduction of the vulnerability of the development areas (such as water resource management, poverty alleviation and development planning.) Also, systematic socio-economic impact and loss analysis is carried out.

In that respect, the CMC is improving the intersectoral cooperation with all governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations such as the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

Context & Constraints:

Further improvement and implementation is always needed.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, especially in the aftermath of the great earthquake of 1963. However, in the last two decades, the quality of building construction has declined due to the decrease of the economic potentials, the privatization of the large construction companies as well as the weakening of the control system.

There is a legal framework and certain achievements in terms of flood prevention by the construction of proper protection facilities (dams, river banks etc.), as well as planning of preventive measures.

Although landslides related issues are not regulated by a special law, they are addressed in the Law on spatial and urban planning. The landslides and floods prone areas are excluded from urbanization by the plans for urban planning in order to minimize the damages.

In order to improve the process of planning and managing of human settlements by incorporating DRR elements, the CMC is establishing the intersectoral network of state inspectorates, including the inspectorates for construction and urbanization, infrastructure, environment etc.

The principles and activities are included and implemented through the national, regional and local Spatial Plans.

Context & Constraints:

Although there are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, in the last two decades, the quality of building construction has declined due to the decrease of the economic potentials, the privatization of the large construction companies as well as the weakening of the control system.

In order to improve the process of planning and managing of human settlements by incorporating DRR elements, the CMC is establishing the intersectoral network of state inspectorates, including the inspectorates for construction and urbanization, infrastructure, environment etc.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There is institutional commitment as well as substantial achievements regarding the risk assessment process on the public infrastructure, such as dams and roads.

Also, there are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, especially in the aftermath of the great earthquake of 1963.

There is a legal framework and certain achievements in terms of flood prevention by the construction of proper protection facilities (dams, river banks etc.), as well as planning of preventive measures.

Although landslides related issues are not regulated by a special law, they are addressed in the Law on spatial and urban planning. The landslides and floods prone areas are excluded from urbanization by the plans for urban planning in order to minimize the damages.

The CMC is improving the intersectoral platform by establishing a network of inspectorates that will include the inspectorates of the telecommunication system, the roads and railways infrastructure, the airports, power plants, water regulation infrastructure and other relevant inspectorates.

Context & Constraints:

Although there are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, in the last two decades, the quality of building construction has declined due to the decrease of the economic potentials, the privatization of the large construction companies as well as the weakening of the control system.

Also, due to legal and institutional gaps there was a lack of coordination between the relevant institutions, which resulted with overlapping of competences and poor quality in the process of control of development and construction of crucial infrastructure.

However, the CMC is working on the improvement the intersectoral platform by establishing a network of inspectorates that will include the inspectorates of the telecommunication system, the roads and railways infrastructure, the airports, power plants, water regulation infrastructure and other relevant inspectorates.

Montenegro (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 all strategies, we defined strategic objectives which correspond with disaster risk reduction. Our activity, as a line ministry, is to try to harmonize approaches with the aim to improve efficiency of the disaster response system.

Context & Constraints:

Harmonize an intensive construction of buildings and land use planning in Montenegro with disaster risk reduction strategic goals.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Institutions which deal with implementation of social development policies and plans to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk exist in Montenegro.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge relates to better equipping and improving capacities of those institutions.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Activities which aim to further improve reduction of vulnerability of economic activities in all sectors are underway.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of positive practice.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 competent ministry has adopted a number of laws which incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, in accordance with European standards.

Context & Constraints:

Technical regulations and standards are not harmonized with the European standards. These activities are underway.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The competent ministry has adopted a number of by-laws which incorporate the assessment of disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge refers to the lack of adequate legislation.

Norway (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. The new act on land use planning is taking this into account. A Secretariat for climate change adaptation is established to support the sectors and municipalities on issues related to a changing climate.

Norway is working on a long-term plan for adaptation to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

-

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

There are different plans on local and national level that addresses issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms, protection of critical public infrastructure etc.

Context & Constraints:

-

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

All sectors are focusing on the protection of the society's most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors. The Ministry of Justice and the Police has taken a visible role coordinating across sectors which will lead to better resilience in infrastructure and societal functions.

Context & Constraints:

-

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 new land-use planning act is ensuring that disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

-

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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:

-

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into national sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes in key areas such as poverty reduction, housing, water, sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, infrastructure and environment to ensure that development does not create further disasters.

Context & Constraints:

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Serbia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Reconciliation and standardisation of legal acts with the ones of the EU.
There is an incompatibility of the existing legal acts.

It is necessary to adopt the Law on Emergency Situations which is currently a proposal and it has been

amended by other Ministries, NGOs and international organisations in order to be in accordance with modern European laws,

It is important to develop the plan which contains all data and available capacities.

It is necessary to equip the operational units with modern techniques and equipment, to further develop specialised trainings, and to build capacities in human resource sector.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Individual instructions and educational programmes on how the public should behave and respond in case of emergency situation.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

To form headquarters on the local level and develop plans defining commitments and responsibilities.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Slovenia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

One of the examples, action programme for drinking water supply was adopted in 2006. Anticipated strategic goals within this programme are: reliable drinking water supply, water resources protection and quality and safe water supply (healthy drinking water). Achievement of these goals is foreseen within action programme, with anticipated construction (investment) and other (financial, standard-setting, educational, development of new technologies, research, organizational, strategic, supervisory) measures. Within that action programme stimulates protection of water resources, ensurance of reserve water sources, financing of reinstatement of monitoring and supervision systems, financing of preparation protection and rescue programmes and efficient operation of systems for drinking water supply.

Context & Constraints:

Implementation of goals foreseen in action programme is planned in the following years.

System for supervision of systems for drinking water supply (based on annual drinking water providers

reports) is under development, and linking with health service system (regarding drinking water) is anticipated. System is developed under assumption that excellence in mastering of usual hazards within drinking water supply systems is also assurance for mastering other potential unforeseen risks.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 Planning and Building Act requires that natural hazards and related risks should be elucidated in land use planning at the general level.

The Planning and Building Act is under redraft. For the coming years changes concerning water front development, environment and climate can be expected.

According to the Environmental Code the risks for landslides are one of the factors considered for operations that impact on the environment.

Context & Constraints:

Other interests (than considering risks related to natural hazards) have often higher priority in land use planning and development.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The emergency planning and preparedness within the county councils regarding groups most at risk (e.g. elderly, hospitalized) is proposed to be investigated.

The surroundings to the Lake Vänern are at risk for flooding. An agreement has been reached between Vattenfall Sweden (electricity provider and dam owner) and the county administrative board. The agreement allows additional lowering of the lakes water level in order to reduce the risk for flooding.

Context & Constraints:

Populations most at risk should be identified in the programs for emergency prevention and emergency response. This is not always the case as the focus often is on the traditional risks (e.g. fire, releases of hazardous substances, traffic accidents, etc.).

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The Swedish Energy Agency has developed information on how to prevent and reduce the effects of interruptions in the supply of electricity.

Increased demands on compensation from power suppliers after interruptions have been an incitement to

secure the electricity network.

Context & Constraints:

-

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 National Board of Housing, Building and Planning is the central government authority for planning, the management of land and water resources, urban development, building and housing.

A fundamental requirement in the Planning and Building Act is that land has to be suitable for building development from a general point of view. In examining building permits, the municipality has to take account of whether the land is suitable for development in consideration of the health and safety of the residents.

In the field of planning and urban development the Board is responsible for ensuring that ecological, economic, cultural and social aspects are taken into account in planning. The focus of planning is increasingly turning to regional development and sustainable urban development by introducing new planning methods. In the field of building, the Board is responsible for developing design and building regulations and other regulative measures for construction as well as implementation measures concerning EC directives. The Board supports the development of cost and energy efficient, healthy and sustainable buildings as well as accessible public spaces.

The Board is responsible for the Environmental Quality Objective "A Good Built Environment":

"Cities, towns and other built-up areas must provide a good, healthy living environment and contribute to a good regional and global environment. Natural and cultural assets must be protected and developed. Buildings and amenities must be located and designed in accordance with sound environmental principles and in such a way as to promote sustainable management of land, water and other resources."

The Planning and Building Act is under redraft. For the coming years changes concerning water front development, environment and climate can be expected.

Context & Constraints:

-

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.).

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Existing procedures and frame work is mainly focused on environmental issues. Some factors related to natural hazards are included in the Environmental Code.

Context & Constraints:

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Switzerland (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Disaster risk reduction and environmental protection are closely interrelated in Swiss federal laws (e.g. in laws relating to forests and water) and are overseen by one common institution at the federal level (the Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN). Utility of, protection of and protection from major natural resources (water, forests, soils) are considered jointly. Sustainability and robustness of protection measures are required. For instance, protection measures have to withstand the impacts of stronger events than those for which they were designed. Land use planning is preferred to protection measures whenever possible. Adaptation to climate change has gained attention recently.

Context & Constraints:

A sustainable management of natural resources is mandated by the constitution, which means any measures aiming at the adverse effects of natural elements must also take into account the protection of those resources and their social and economical benefits. Governmental agencies proceed with an appraisal of benefits and limitations of proposed measures considering these different aspects. More recently, land use planning in relation with natural hazard management has been recognized as a high priority. Efforts have to continue in this direction.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations

most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

This indicator is of secondary importance for Switzerland as there is no need for additional social development policies and plans that would specifically target the reduction of vulnerability.

Context & Constraints:

As a highly developed industrial nation, Switzerland has achieved high levels of social development which reduce the vulnerability of populations at risk.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

This indicator is of secondary importance for Switzerland as there is no need for additional economic and productive sector policies and plans that would specifically target the reduction of vulnerability of economic activities.

Context & Constraints:

As a highly developed industrial nation, Switzerland has achieved high levels of economic development.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 Federal Law on Land Use Planning (22. June 1979) has been adapted and effectively takes into account the natural hazards. Natural hazard maps are part of a process that culminates with their consideration and enforcement within municipal land use planning. Building codes exist and are applied. However, due consideration has only been given recently to the seismic hazard, and therefore there are considerable gaps in seismic security for buildings with more than five floors built before modern construction standards came into effect (1989).

Context & Constraints:

Remedying the poor earthquake resistance of many existing houses will be a major challenge over the next years. The completion of hazard mapping and the full consideration of these maps in municipal land use planning is also on the agenda.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Very high standards for disaster risk safety are set and enforced by the Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN, especially when it comes to major development projects such as large infrastructure projects. Requirements from the point of view of emergency preparedness are set and checked by the Federal Office for Civil Protection, FOCP.

Context & Constraints:

The fact that disaster risk reduction is overseen at the federal level by the Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN, allows an easy integration of environmental and disaster risk related verifications.

Turkey (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Turkey gives importance on the coordination of disaster risk reduction with environmental and natural resources policies. In all plans and programs, one of the key elements of the feasibility reports is the disaster risks of the area. Detailed geological and geotechnical reports and water/meteorological reports are necessary for final decision to avoid or to limit adverse impact of hazards.

Climate change issues are a new concept for Turkey on Disaster risk reduction subject and environment. The National Environmental Approximation Strategy was adopted by Higher Planning Council and then GD of Disaster Affairs has undertaken the responsibilities of adaptation of climate change issue. A special division was established under the organization and they begin to coordinate with other governmental units and important NGO's for joint projects and training. The Ministry of Environmental and Forestry (MEF) gives special importance on the adaptation of climate changes issues and they made substantial progress in strengthening the administrative and institutional capacity at central level. As a result of the new concept of environment, GD of State Hydraulic Works joined to MEF last year.

The 5th World water Forum will be held in Istanbul, Turkey from 16 to 22 March 2009. In the Forum the

specialists all over the world will be discuss impact of climate changes, water related disasters, vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures.

Context & Constraints:

Unfortunately up to now Turkey has not ratified Kyoto Protocol. Turkey is assumed as a developed country for being a member of OECD countries (in reality developing country) and some parameters of protocol are too high for the country. But this year (2008) the Government decided to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and the process has been initiated.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

In every 5 Year Development Plan and also mid and short term plan one of the aim is to increase the resilience of vulnerable people. The government initiated a new program "Urban re-generation" and one of the aim of this program is to build a safe building for people most at risk.

The expenditure of the cost of disasters is spent from Disaster Fund under Disaster Law (Law No: 7269). Disaster Fund is supplemented with annual allocation from yearly national budget. In case of a big event, government decide extra budget for rehabilitation and construction affairs. New buildings constructions expenditure made for victims of disasters are without interest and paid back in 15-20 years.

Context & Constraints:

After Compulsory Disaster Insurance Fund established (only for urban area) there was confusion about the urban and rural areas disaster victims. Most of the poor people have illegal houses (slum dweller) and after a disaster happen, they don't have a legal right of being a beneficiary from disaster fund.

Protection of the people most at risk is a heavy work that needs extra financial sources. Local authorities don't have enough money and specialists for planning poverty reduction works

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Turkey, having 96% of its land is on variously risked earthquake regions. The Compulsory Earthquake Insurance Pool (DASK) is a system which is formed with the collaboration of the State and the private sector is also an important insurance application relating to the financial consequences of earthquake.

DASK is a non-profit institution, having the status of a public co-operation, established with the Decree No: 587 pertaining to the Compulsory Earthquake Insurance, to provide compulsory earthquake insurances and to perform its affairs in full compliance with the insurance techniques. The primary objectives of DASK can be summarized as follows:

1. To provide insurance coverage for all the dwellings within the scope of its establishment against earthquake in return for a premium,
2. To ensure risk sharing within the country and also to distribute the financial liabilities caused by earthquake onto international reinsurance markets through insurance,

3. To mitigate the possible financial burdens on the government due to earthquakes (especially in terms of building disaster victims dwellings after the earthquakes),
4. To utilize the insurance system as a mean for the construction of reliable structures,
5. To ensure the accumulation of long term resources to meet the earthquake damages,
6. To contribute to the development of earthquake consciousness in the public.

In general terms, the Compulsory Earthquake Insurance is an insurance product oriented towards the dwellings within the boundaries of the municipalities. This coverage is a mandatory insurance, for which the guarantee is provided by DASK but the marketing authority is given to the authorized insurance companies and their agencies to provide coverage for the financial damages caused by the earthquake on dwellings. DASK is a very important application for Turkey which suffers from various magnitudes of earthquakes, which application aims at meeting property damages caused by earthquakes by means of insurances and also by risk sharing (co-insurance).

Turkey is one of the rapidly growing countries in the world and in the last 10 years the growth rate was nearly %6-7 percent. Key production and service sectors are construction, automotive, textile, energy, agriculture, tourism and mining. Each of these sectors will be subject to specific natural disasters because most of them concentrated on Marmara and Aegean region where most of our disaster incidents occur. Turkish Government uses Development Plans to distribute the investments geographically all over the country by using premiums. Also Government is bound to coordination between development plan and sectoral plan with disaster risk reduction. In 2008 Yearly Plan " in order to establish safe and lively cities by preventing and reducing possible natural disasters damages, public investments are essential to improve damage reducing strategies and implement these strategies in cross sector. Furthermore, disaster risks should be taken into consideration in the selected process of new investment projects. The new disaster sub-sector department in State Planning Organization can be a very useful agent for his objective.

Context & Constraints:

According to Earthquake Zoning Map nearly %70 of our population and surface area is on the 1. and 2. degree zones. Most of the economic activities are concentrated on these dangerous regions. One of the reasons for concentration is closeness of sea and harbor for export and import. So it's not easy to control the distribution of economic activities all around the country. After 1999's two big earthquake the economic losses reached 12-15 Billion USD.

The use of earthquake insurance system is not applicable for whole country at the moment and it is only restricted with earthquakes. There are some restrictions on the implementation of this system.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 seismic design code of Turkey was revised several times; and the last four previous revisions were made in 1968, 1975, 1998 and 2007. These revisions made the Turkish Seismic Design Code include the most up-to-date information available worldwide. Although, Turkey experienced catastrophic consequences after earthquakes, it is believed that the damage did not stem from insufficiency of codes but substandard construction practice, inadequate inspection and the insufficient enforcement of seismic design codes. The knowledge of existence of many structures, which were not constructed according to seismic design codes and are highly vulnerable in terms of seismic damage, urged the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement to form a commission for revising the 1998 version of the Turkish Seismic Design Code and drafting a new

chapter on seismic safety evaluation and retrofitting of existing structures. This new chapter sets standards for assessment and rehabilitation of existing buildings. Retrofit techniques are also proposed for reinforced concrete (RC) buildings.

Building designs and construction are supervised by the municipalities. Provincial offices of the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement supervise public buildings under construction and buildings in rural areas. After the 1999 earthquakes, the government enacted new laws, firstly the Decree No. 595 and later Law No. 4708 for building construction supervision. Accordingly, the building supervision firm exercises the duties of the municipal offices in ensuring the correctness of designs and construction conformed to the design.

Land use plans those are prepared at several scales are based on disaster risk reduction policies.

Context & Constraints:

It is generally agreed that building departments of municipalities are not technically (manpower, laboratory etc.) capable of fulfilling their intended building supervision duty of providing final quality assurance of structural design. Currently legislative regulation for building supervision (Law No: 4708) covers 19 provinces out of 81 and excludes supervision of buildings up to two storey with less than 200 m2 construction area.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Before the realization of big development project (housing development, dam, power plant, pipeline, organized industrial region, educational and health facilities), public authority request detailed risk analysis for disaster risk assessments of the project. This analysis is a sub section of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for reducing the reverse impacts.

It is known that natural disasters are a development issue and they can dampen growth by destroying capital and diverting resources toward relief and reconstruction. As an example of this kind of procedure BTC pipeline EIA can be given. In this 1.075 km length petroleum pipeline the whole area (in Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia) were explored and reviewed both geologically and meteorologically for disasters. Mitigating the effects of disasters prevention measures were implemented. EIA of BTC Project included a detailed risk assessment and provided alternative solutions or options. Environmental and disaster risk management practitioners involved deeply on this special project.

Context & Constraints:

However in practice we have some difficulties to coordinate the disaster risk reduction efforts and development projects. As being fast developing country (%6-7 in the last ten years) execution of risk reduction efforts is inefficient. There are some duplication and overlapping of authorities in Turkey's Disaster Management System and also we have some financial restrictions on budget. These are some barriers for effective assessments on disaster risk impacts of major development project. One of our main deficiency is that disaster affected areas are countries industrial heartland and nearly % 70 of our population live in this dangerous area

United Kingdom (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 UK has introduced the Climate Change Act through Parliament and this enhances the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change. The overarching challenge is to enable everyone to live within our environmental means. This is most clearly exemplified by the need to tackle climate change internationally and through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to secure a healthy, resilient, productive and diverse natural environment.

This will inevitably bring a new variety of issues but the following actions have been undertaken;

-Setting out a long-term vision for water policy and management; by 2030 we will have embedded continuous adaptation to climate change throughout the water sector. water companies will be required to prepare and maintain drought plans

- £5 million will be spent on the development of Surface Water Management Plans in the highest priority areas

- Farming Futures, which gives practical advice to farmers on how and why they need to adapt to climate change, and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions

The Rural Climate Change Forum has been set up, which brings together the key organisations with an interest in the rural sector and works to raise awareness of climate change, to coordinate work on climate change, and to advise on rural climate change policies and research priorities.

The UK's Marine Climate Change Impacts Partnership has been developed, facilitating the uptake of tools and strategies to assist developing and assessing adaptation strategies around the coastline.

Conserving biodiversity in a changing climate

is included as an overarching theme of Environmental Stewardship. The agri-environment scheme in England has commitments to support the adaptation of the natural environment to climate change

An independent Foresight study on land-use futures is to be developed, including an analysis of how climate change will present challenges and opportunities for the way in which we use land over the next 50 years and beyond.

Context & Constraints:

Much of the perceived advantage of these plans will be achieved over a period of time, and are not seen as an immediate quick fix. Such measures do not currently take account of what already exists, for example, towns built below sea level or on flood plains, and much work has to be done on adaptation for such properties. There also remains a resources implication and a need to determine how much responsibility lies with the owner and that which lies elsewhere.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

DWP's role is to promote opportunity and independence for all. Its priorities include working to end poverty in all its forms, helping individuals to achieve their potential through employment, and building a fair and inclusive society.

DWP provides services for children, people of working age, current and future pensioners, disabled people and their carers, and disadvantaged and vulnerable members of society.

Climate change will have an impact on how DWP delivers its objectives as it aims to ensure that such groups are not disproportionately affected by the changing climate.

Hotter drier summers, milder wetter winters, and more frequent extreme weather events such as flooding and heatwaves could mean:

increased likelihood and frequency of damage to homes, buildings and places of work

changes in working behaviour and to employment patterns and opportunities (eg increased seasonal trade)

in the longer term, reduced demand for cold weather payments and winter fuel allowance, and possible need for additional support to help people cope with hotter conditions and water issues.

To mitigate these risks DWP have;

commissioned the Meteorological Office to review the impacts of climate change on our policies and operations. The research considered the effect on the most vulnerable in our society, including pensioners and those on low incomes as well as the potential impact on the way we do business and the need for future policy changes.

As a result DWP will assess existing customers' immediate needs and how climate change will affect them. For example, DWP will examine how previous extreme weather events have influenced the need for crisis loans.

work with the Department of Health and others to assess the needs of the most vulnerable groups in our society, starting with the needs of future pensioners and what services they are likely to require

ensure that all DWP Contingency and Resilience Plans build in an assessment of short and long term risks

associated with climate change to minimise the impacts on DWP operations that may be caused directly or indirectly by climate change, for example ensuring services such as Jobcentre Plus can continue to reach their customers.

Context & Constraints:

As with the other examples given this work is just commencing and is a work in progress rather than the finished article. Research is still being carried out to form the evidence base and then the necessary adaptations can be made.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

HM Treasury (HMT) is responsible for formulating and implementing the Government's financial and economic policy. Its aim is to raise the rate of sustainable growth, and achieve rising prosperity and a better quality of life with economic and employment opportunities for all.

Hotter drier summers, milder wetter winters, and more frequent extreme weather events such as flooding and heat waves,, could mean:

- disruption to the economy generally, and to critical infrastructure, hampering the delivery of public services and the productivity of the economy
- financial and economic impacts if investment decisions (in both the public and private sector) fail to take account of changes in climate

To mitigate this the Treasury sponsored jointly with Defra a cross-Government working group examining whether additional guidance is required to enable climate change adaptation to be properly built in to future spending proposals.

There are working with Departments to plan cost-effective, value for money policies and investment proposals relating to adaptation and ensure that the public sector manages financial and economic risks associated with climate change;

- recognise the challenges posed by likely increases in flooding incidents, whilst ensuring that investment in flood defences is affordable, based on sound cost/benefit analysis and consistent with other spending plans;
- work in partnership with the insurance industry to ensure commercial insurance from flood risk is widely available and to lower the costs of damage to houses at an increased risk of flooding;
- avoid unnecessary additional regulatory burden on public and private sectors in meeting the challenge of adapting the economy to the impacts of climate change through the promotion of better regulation approaches;
- work with the Office of Government Commerce to ensure that public sector procurement guidance helps organisations to understand how climate change may affect them and what actions they can take to reduce risks and maximise value for money.

Context & Constraints:

At this particular time of economic turmoil, and in any future events, it is inevitable that there will be vulnerability of economic activities. Nevertheless, following the Stern report, it is clear that the cost of not adapting to climate change will be far greater than allowing financial based decisions which take it into account.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including

enforcement of building codes.

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 UK introduced a set of measures to reduce carbon emissions from new homes in December 2006. A new timetable and strategy to make all new homes zero carbon by 2016 was set out - which means that there will be no net carbon emissions from all energy use in the new home over the year.

The measures in the strategy include:

- gradually tightening up building regulations up to 2016 to increase the energy efficiency of new homes and eventually make them zero carbon
- a Code for Sustainable Homes to give homeowners more information about how green their property is
- a draft Planning Policy Statement on climate change.

A new Local Government White Paper gives councils new opportunities to drive local action on offsetting the impact of climate change and adapting.

The UK's commitment to protecting and enhancing the environment is demonstrated in other areas. For example:

- identifying measures to conserve water, especially in areas where there is high demand for housing. There are consultations on new minimum standards to make new buildings more water-efficient
- looking at ways of improving the energy and water efficiency of existing homes
- making sure that developments include important green spaces which are vital to people's health and wellbeing

Knowing that buildings contribute almost half of the UK's carbon emissions, the long-term goal is to reduce carbon emissions by 60 per cent by 2050, and to achieve this it is intended to make new housing much more sustainable.

The UK Building Code attempts to minimise the environmental damage from the construction process and offers an opportunity to revolutionise the design of new homes so that the housing market encourages people to live more sustainable lifestyles.

Context & Constraints:

New building codes on new houses and on repairs to old ones will gradually come into effect over a number of years. This will not affect those houses already in existence on flood plains or in high risk areas. Some insurance companies are working with their customers to initiate some resilience and adaptation to older properties, but there is some way to go in this respect.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Hotter drier summers, milder wetter winters, and more frequent extreme weather events such as flooding and heatwaves, could lead to:

- 1.pressures on local government from extreme events - flooding, drought, heatwaves and storm damage - and their need to plan for service continuity and an effective emergency response;
- 2.pressures on individuals and communities - the financial and personal pressures that flooding brings, the long term challenges of communities facing erosion from the sea;
- 3.pressures on the buildings people live and work in - where there are risks of overheating in summer, of flooding, of subsidence or storm damage, and the need for more efficient use of water.

To begin to address this the UK has published Planning and Climate Change, which sets out clear expectations on how adaptation should be integrated into planning. The UK has also published Development and Flood Risk, which sets out policy on development and flood risk. The UK has also proposed a number of eco-towns, which will need to be resilient to the climate of the future and the economic and social circumstances that future climate conditions will bring.

The UK has also invested over £200m in improving Fire and Rescue Services resilience through the New Dimension programme, which covers a high volume pumping (HVP) capability, mass decontamination, and urban search and rescue (USAR).

Cross government work has been started to support local authorities as they mainstream climate risk into their strategies and services and help their communities adapt to climate change.

As the reviews of the building regulations take place, the UK will be considering the standards that need to be applied to meet current and future climate challenges including those of flooding, temperature, wind, rain and ground conditions.

Context & Constraints:

Following the flooding of 2007 it became clear that much infrastructure and a good deal of critical

infrastructure in the UK was at great risk. A review of that infrastructure is under way to identify it and then to protect it. As shown above future building and infrastructure is to be more strictly controlled, but again this is over a longer time frame.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 2007 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed a National Climate Change Adaptation Framework as the basis for jurisdictional actions on adaptation over the next five to seven years.

The Framework recognises that climate change is likely to increase the risk of natural disasters in a number of regions of Australia and that bushfire, floods and storms are a feature of Australia's variable climate. Climate change is also likely to increase the frequency and/or severity of extreme events.

One of the identified areas of action under the Adaptation Framework is natural disaster management. Climate change impacts need to be factored into natural disaster management, risk assessment, risk reduction, emergency services planning, and recovery management, especially for areas more vulnerable to extreme events.

The Framework identifies the following potential areas of action: a) research to improve knowledge on the nature and expected extent of changes to risk profiles for events such as bushfires, flooding, cyclones, storm surges, wind and hail damage; b) incorporate climate change impacts into planning for natural disaster response management, in particular the risk and changing behaviour from bushfires, flooding, cyclones, storm surges, wind and extremes in temperature. Among other things this will include improving information for emergency services and communities to foster awareness of climate change and adaptation responses.

The Framework also recognises that risks should be managed by those best equipped to understand the context and likely consequences of action, and there is a clear need to build capacity at local and regional scales. There is an important role for the community in addressing climate change risks, and under the Framework, governments will pursue a partnership approach to adaptation to manage risks and identify the part communities and individuals can play.

Context & Constraints:

Australia is a federation and imposes a range of complications not experienced by other nations. The shared responsibility for emergency management between the Australian Government and the states and territories can provide challenges for achieving the efficient use of resources and imposes a need for high level sophisticated coordinated policies and programs.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

All levels of government have funded the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP), directing funding primarily to local mitigation projects. The NDMP commenced in 2003-2004. To 2006-2007 it had invested

over \$100 million into mitigation projects. A wide range of natural disaster mitigation works, measures and related activities have been implemented including natural disaster risk management studies, disaster mitigation strategies, disaster warning systems, community awareness and readiness measures, land and building purchase schemes in high risk areas, investment in disaster resilient public infrastructure, and structural works to protect against damage (eg, cyclone shelters, flood levees and retarding basins, bushfire asset protection zones) with priority given to funding cost-effective projects with high returns.

A project to enhance community resilience to natural and man-made disasters amongst culturally and linguistically diverse communities, through increased engagement between these communities and the emergency management sector is being implemented nationally by Emergency Management Australia. This project has been funded by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. Its aims are to: raise culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities' awareness of emergency management; enhance community resilience to the effects of disasters; and increase CALD community engagement in emergency management volunteer activities. This project is funded for four years (2006-2010) and is a component of the Australian Government National Action Plan (NAP) to Build on Social Cohesion, Harmony and Security.

Context & Constraints:

Emergencies disproportionately affect the disadvantaged and socially excluded in Australian society, including: indigenous communities; people from linguistically diverse backgrounds; and people with disabilities. Emergency planning and arrangements need to cater for the many as well as for the few, and this means social inclusion is a fundamental premise of all such work.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) is a forum in which the owners and operators of critical infrastructure can work together by sharing information on security issues which affect critical infrastructure. The network is made up of a number of groups for different business sectors.

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Modelling and Analysis Program (CIPMA) is a flexible decision making tool that can provide vital information for Government and business operators of critical infrastructure. This tool allows planners, operators and responders to gain a clearer picture of critical vulnerabilities and develop prevention and preparedness plans that will allow for an appropriate response and a quicker recovery in the event of a disaster.

In addition to TISN, the CIPMA Program is another key component of the Australian Government's cooperative efforts with business and State and Territory Governments to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure and strengthen the resilience of Australian society and its economy. The CIPMA Program is a computer based capability which uses an 'all hazards' approach to undertake computer modelling to determine the consequences of different disasters and threats (human and natural) in critical infrastructure.

The extensive amount of data held under this capability could assist analysis of the impact of climate change on key infrastructure that coastal communities rely on each day.

Context & Constraints:

In some parts of Australia, up to ninety per cent of critical infrastructure is privately owned or operated on a commercial basis. Other critical infrastructure is owned by the Australian Government or State and Territory governments. Examples of critical infrastructure that communities rely on include essential

services such as electricity, gas, water, transport, health services, communications and finance and banking systems.

CIP brings together a significant number of existing strategies and procedures that deal with prevention, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements for disasters and emergencies. It is not a new discipline; rather, a blending of existing specialisations such as law enforcement, emergency management and national security and defence. CIP relies on the active participation of the owners and operators of infrastructure, regulators, professional bodies, industry associations, all levels of Government and the public to identify critical infrastructure, analyse vulnerability and interdependence to protect from and prepare for all hazards.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Land use planning can be critical in reducing the impacts of natural disasters. The Australian Local Government Association commissioned a detailed report examining the potential contribution of leading edge land use practices to all-hazards risk management. The report, Local Government Land Use planning and Risk Mitigation, provides a clear, detailed analysis of:

- the potential contribution of land use planning to risk management
- the constraints faced by local government in risk management
- recommendations to improve the integration of land use planning and risk management by local government

The Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) has been directed to incorporate 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. Education and awareness modules are delivered by the ABCB every February/March to the industry to complement building code amendments. Jurisdictions also publish building and planning guidelines, circulars and practice notes and information brochures for relevant industry. In addition, the Risk Based Land Use Planning Course, delivered by Emergency Management Australia is now a nationally accredited course which attracts Planning Institute of Australia Continuing Professional Development Points.

The Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management will work closely with the Local Government and Planning Ministers' Council to facilitate a ready exchange of emergency management information and inputs to planning, development and local government issues in the context of adapting emergency management regimes to meet predicted impacts of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

In the future, incorporation of climate change factors into building codes and land use planning will be imperative.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Nationally agreed principles for post disaster rapid assessment are being developed with a view to standardizing the rapid assessment process across jurisdictions and agencies. The benefits of this strategy would be:

- provision of information from one source for multiple purposes
- consistency of language and approach for reporting
- harnessing intrastate, interstate and national capacity to develop a national impact assessment capability

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Modelling and Analysis (CIPMA) Program is the flagship of the Australian Government's Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) initiative. The CIPMA Program uses an 'all hazards' computer modelling approach to determine the consequences of disasters and threats to critical infrastructure.

CIPMA modelling can highlight vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure and test the business continuity planning of industry and Government at all levels. Any analysis derived from CIPMA tasking is provided back to infrastructure owners to improve the resilience of their assets. The priority sectors for CIPMA at present are banking and finance, communications, energy and water with plans to capture other critical sectors in coming years.

The CIPMA Program is a flexible decision making tool that can provide vital information for Government and business operators of critical infrastructure. This tool allows planners, operators and responders to gain a clearer picture of critical vulnerabilities and develop prevention and preparedness plans that will allow for an appropriate response and a quicker recovery in the event of a disaster, including from the impacts of climate change on coastal communities.

Context & Constraints:

CIPMA's strengths are in modelling and analysing the impact of particular events on critical infrastructure. As such, it is best suited to support the prevention and preparedness planning phases of decision making in areas such as emergency management and critical infrastructure protection. Despite this focus, CIPMA's flexibility would allow it to make a more limited, but still useful contribution, in the response and recovery phases of emergency management by supporting ongoing planning. For example, if infrastructure was damaged due to a natural disaster within an area that had been modelled by CIPMA, the program would be able to run the scenario and determine the estimated recovery time of the infrastructure damaged or destroyed, the estimated cost of recovery and the flow-on effects of a critical infrastructure service disruption within and across sectors.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

RMI DRM NAP

Context & Constraints:

DRM NAP has been submitted to Cabinet for endorsement. There are priorities for DRR identified within the NAP.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Churtaro B. (2004) Social and Economic Baseline Survey Jenrok Village. Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination

Presley, T. 2005. Effects of the 1998 drought on the freshwater lens in the Laura area, Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. (U.S. Dept. of the Interior & U.S. Geological Survey)

World Bank. 2005. Human Development Review of the Pacific Islands: RMI (Draft)

World Bank. 2005. Opportunities to Improve Social Services in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
 ADB. 2006. The Marshall Islands. Country Strategy and Program Update
 ADB. 2006. Juumemmej. RMI. Social and Economic Report 2005
 Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. Community Survey Report
 Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. International Best Practice and Specific Recommendations for Improving Economic and Social Development in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
 RMI Ministry of Education. 2006. Strategic Plan 2007 - 2011
 Graham, B. 2007. RMI Integrated Water Resource Management Diagnostic Report
 Marshall Islands Invasive Species Taskforce. 2007. Strategic Action Plan 2007 - 2010.

Context & Constraints:

- Capacity constraints exist within ministries (planning, policy, extension skills, training, marketing, etc.) to promote primary and value added products
- reliable and stable inter-island shipping service.
- Greater support and commitment is required from local governments as well as traditional authorities
- Economic diversification and the building of a more balanced economy remains the most effective solution to temporal declines in the fisheries sector.
- The sustainability of the current fishing effort requires investigation.
- Stricter surveillance and monitoring of shipping operations as well as transfer of oil to on-shore tanks may be required.
- While regulations exist concerning construction projects in the coastal zone, there is a lack of political will in enforcing these regulations. The same applies for solid waste management. EPA needs to enforce regulations rather than focus only on monitoring

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Churtaro B. (2004) Social and Economic Baseline Survey Jenrok Village. Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination
 Presley, T. 2005. Effects of the 1998 drought on the freshwater lens in the Laura area, Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. (U.S. Dept. of the Interior & U.S. Geological Survey)
 World Bank. 2005. Human Development Review of the Pacific Islands: RMI (Draft)
 World Bank. 2005. Opportunities to Improve Social Services in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
 ADB. 2006. The Marshall Islands. Country Strategy and Program Update
 ADB. 2006. Juumemmej. RMI. Social and Economic Report 2005
 Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. Community Survey Report
 Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. International Best Practice and Specific Recommendations for Improving Economic and Social Development in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
 RMI Ministry of Education. 2006. Strategic Plan 2007 - 2011
 Graham, B. 2007. RMI Integrated Water Resource Management Diagnostic Report
 Marshall Islands Invasive Species Taskforce. 2007. Strategic Action Plan 2007 - 2010.

Context & Constraints:

- * small national economy that is primarily driven by public sector spending and contributions from the US Government
- * weakly developed private sector
- Capacity constraints exist within ministries (planning, policy, extension skills, training, marketing, etc.) to promote primary and value added products
- reliable and stable inter-island shipping service.

- Greater support and commitment is required from local governments as well as traditional authorities
- Economic diversification and the building of a more balanced economy remains the most effective solution to temporal declines in the fisheries sector.
- The sustainability of the current fishing effort requires investigation.
- Stricter surveillance and monitoring of shipping operations as well as transfer of oil to on-shore tanks may be required.
- While regulations exist concerning construction projects in the coastal zone, there is a lack of political will in enforcing these regulations. The same applies for solid waste management. EPA needs to enforce regulations rather than focus only on monitoring

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

* Standard Mitigation Plan (2005-2007), identified the review, enactment and enforcement of relevant legislation (Planning and Zoning Act 1987, National Building Code)

* DRM NAP - Goal 8: Improve understanding of the linkages between zoning, building codes and vulnerability to disasters

Context & Constraints:

* complex land tenure system in operation. Given the shortage of land ownership of land is considered sacrosanct making it difficult for agencies tasked with land management to apply planning and environmental management regulations

* Inadequate management of rapid urbanization has led to densely populated and poorly planned settlements, often containing structurally deficient buildings

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Key regulatory authorities established - Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), Marshall Islands Marine Resource Authority, Ministry of Internal Affairs - Local Government and Office for Environmental Policy and Planning Coordination.

Context & Constraints:

- perception within the private and public sectors that environmental regulations act to block much needed development. Building greater understanding of the need for sustainable development is key.
 - Land ownership issues make coastal and other resource management issues particularly difficult in RMI due to conflicts between traditional perceptions of land use rights and government planning priorities.
 - The development of, and adherence to, building codes is another area requiring intervention (particularly for commercial and public buildings).
 - The role of Local Government in implementing the Land Use and Planning Act requires reviewing.
 - Finding alternative sources of aggregate and building sand.
 - Halting the degradation of protective vegetation
-

New Zealand (in English)

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 Resource Management Act has a sustainable management purpose with explicit requirements to address the effects of natural hazards, and requiring particular regard to the effects of climate change. Local authorities undertake hazard assessments and mapping, set overarching policy in Regional Policy Statements, and apply specific policies and methods (rules, advocacy and services) through Regional Plans, and District Plans. Quality Planning Best Practice Guides are available nationally, and include guides on addressing the effects of climate change. A guide on natural hazards in general is in preparation. (<http://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/>).

Hazard risk reduction within the environmental area is linked to communities' broader goals and aspirations through Long-Term Council Community Plans, community asset management plans and annual (budgetary) plans of local authorities, produced in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Context & Constraints:

A major challenge is translating hazard information, into integrated policies across planning documents, and undertaking coordinated and concerted action.

Of particular concern are the existing use rights attached to developments in areas with long-term high hazard exposure. An example is the high demand for coastal properties that are at increasing risk from storm surge, coastal erosion, tsunami and the effects of climate change.

The essence of these challenges are changing perceptions and behaviours of individuals and communities.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

A wide range of policies and programmes of central and local government address different concerns of at risk or vulnerable groups within society. These policies are often integrated within broader strategies aimed at addressing the needs of socially disadvantaged persons and communities in general. They are therefore not always viewed as an emergency management measure. However improving overall the life opportunities of people increases their ability to help themselves in further reducing their vulnerability to hazards and risks.

The National Welfare Recovery Coordination Group, made up of government and non-government agencies, plans for and delivers coordinated services during major emergency events.

The nationwide network of Rural Support Trusts recognises that rural areas have particular types of vulnerability to different hazard events, and that the base of their economy is reliant on maintaining the production value of their land.

See other core indicators in this section for further context.

Context & Constraints:

Improving the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for all areas of government and partner agencies.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Recent national pandemic planning, in response to avian flu risks, has led to better collaboration and improvements in business continuity planning within the fast moving consumable goods (FMCG) sector.

Stringent border protection, and rapid response to suspected disease outbreaks, are in place for bio-security threats to the agricultural and horticultural industries, and also the natural environment upon which tourism is based.

Lifeline utility infrastructure (water, wastewater, energy, communications, and transport) risk reduction and recovery is a core component of emergency management planning. A duty of utilities under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act is to ensure that they can function to the fullest extent possible, even though this may be at a reduced level, during and after an emergency. A variety of intra and inter-sectoral arrangements and plans are evolving, as a result of experiences from exercises and actual events.

The On-farm Adverse Events Recovery Framework is building primary sector resilience to adverse events through clarifying the roles and responsibilities of central government, local government and the primary

sector in preparing for and recovering from adverse events at the on-farm level. The Ministry for Agriculture & Forestry and local emergency agencies are working with regional Rural Trusts.

After an event the Agricultural Recovery Programme provides a means for additional Government financial assistance. Rural Support Trusts may provide services such as: coordinating the response to an event, helping farmers decide on business options, acting as advocates for financial assistance, and providing stress management services (or making referrals if appropriate).

Context & Constraints:

New Zealand moved towards a more market driven economy during the late 1980s and 1990s with increasing private ownership of key lifeline infrastructure. Capital investment over this period varied, with possible low investment in some sectors increasing vulnerability. More recently, greater awareness of risks, including business risk, is leading to higher levels of business continuity planning, intra-sector collaboration, and resilience. However, progress is dependent on economic drivers within the economy as a whole.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 Resource Management Act requires addressing natural hazards in the context of managing the use and development of land. Local authorities are to plan to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse effects of land development that includes risks of creating or adding to natural hazard exposure (and any adverse effects resulting from climate change).

A proposed National Coastal Policy Statement under the Resource Management Act, to replace the current New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, provides additional guidance to local authorities in managing land use and development within coastal areas to mitigate the risks of hazards.

The Building Act 2004 establishes a national Building Code and regulations, with compliance managed by registered persons (usually local authorities). All new buildings and renovations are required to meet the current Building Code. Commercial and multi-unit residential buildings that have specified systems (such as sprinkler systems) are also required to have compliance schedules and undergo an annual 'building warrant of fitness'.

Context & Constraints:

Following concerns about the quality of construction and compliance, the Building Act 2004 was introduced after a comprehensive review. One of the initiatives introduced in the Act is a requirement for the Building Code to be reviewed to determine whether it meets the requirements of the new Act and to determine the extent to which it is stated in sufficient detail to provide clear guidance on performance requirements that buildings must meet <http://www.dbh.govt.nz/bcl-building-code-review>. The Building Code review process has included consideration of hazard risk reduction and the life cycle cost of building.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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, over the last twelve years, developed significant lifeline engineering projects that address risk reduction for critical infrastructure. Following developments in the U.S.A., the New Zealand Centre for Advanced Engineering initiated a lifeline engineering project in the Wellington area. Wellington, the capital, is particularly exposed to earthquake, slope stability, and coastal hazards and risks. The Wellington project piloted, for New Zealand, the establishment of hazard reviews across all lifeline sectors, the formation of sectorial work groups, the establishment of an Engineering Lifeline Group, and the expenditure of significant funds to improve lifeline resilience. Following the Wellington successes, additional lifeline engineering groups have been initiated across most of New Zealand. All involve public and private lifeline utility operators.

The Lifeline Engineering Projects have resulted in a number of improvements to infrastructure, including:

- strengthening transport infrastructure, such as motorway bridges;
- increasing resilience of energy infrastructure, including electricity, gas and fuel oils;
- improving the resilience of bulk water supplies, including reducing risks by decommissioning reservoir dams now known to be built across active faults
- improving the resilience across sectors by strengthening road bridges that carry services additional to road traffic, such as water, power, gas, and telecommunications.

The significance of lifeline utilities is recognised in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

All Lifeline Engineering Projects are recognised by and are integrated with their respective local Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups' structures and planning; see -

http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.NSF/wpg_URL/For-the-CDEM-Sector-Lifelines-Index?OpenDocument.

Context & Constraints:

A major challenge is to progress lifeline engineering actions beyond the current reduction (prevention) and readiness (preparedness) focus. A need for lifeline engineering coordination during the response and recovery phases is recognised, and the establishment of a pool of lifeline coordinators is underway.

Vanuatu (in English)**Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2002 of Vanuatu provides for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be undertaken for all development activities that impact or are likely to impact on the environment of Vanuatu. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Lands is developing and Land-Use management policy to enable developers to conduct full risk assessment before development can be approved.

Context & Constraints:

The Land Use Policy is currently under development by the Ministry of Lands of Vanuatu, which will incorporate disaster risk reduction measures for land-use. In addition, they have a land degradation programme through which priority hazards are identified with measures to deal with them nationally, provincially and at community level. In terms of climate change adaptation, adaptation projects has been carried out where the Tekua community and rainwater catchments of Pamma, Aniwa and Tongoa has been relocated.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

It is widely known within Vanuatu that their Women play a vital role in preparing for disaster and transmitting traditional knowledge of coping strategies to the young especially a family unit. They are recognised within communities as the first to provide comfort, assurance, and survival using her traditional knowledge and practices in times of disasters. These skills are informal education systems that are transmitted from an early age. As such the women are already involved in planning preparedness strategies in some strong traditional based communities in the country. In addition to these skills passed on in life, the Department of Culture has an active 'Women's Culture Programme' whereby they establish women field workers who represent an island or community in rural settings. The women programme covers issues of:

- a. Traditional practices on food processing and security
- b. Traditional knowledge and skills in building strong traditional structures houses
- c. Promote traditional healthy food for healthy kids
- d. Protecting and promoting local languages

The women field workers work in collaboration with respective traditional chiefs on a joint consultation basis on issues relating to culture and tradition to sustain value within the country in the future.

The NAP 2006 - 2016 has a specific activity to ensure that appropriate traditional knowledge and practices are documented and integrated into the DRR and DM information system. At present, research on such is ongoing with Futuna Island.

Context & Constraints:

Traditional knowledge of survival and food security and preservation needs to be documented. At present, the NDRMO is collaborating with the Red Cross for the piloting of this documentation of traditional knowledge in a workshop in the province of Torba.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:

A project has been recently proposed to promote DRR and climate change adaptation within the Tourism Industry. Dialogue is at discussion stage. Traditional coping mechanisms particularly on food security during a time of disaster is being researched and documented for extrapolation into policy.

Context & Constraints:

Economic and productive sectoral vulnerability are known to exist in Vanuatu. Initial studies on the impact of natural disasters on the economic and productive sectors have been conducted. Risk reduction measures do exist. Environmental Impact Assessments are required of all major development projects within Vanuatu. Risk assessments are being promoted for all land-use development. This is being developed under their land-use policy.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

As previously stated, risk assessments is being advocated and promoted for all land-use development. This is being developed under their land-use planning policy and regulation by the Ministry of Lands. In short, the policy will regulate development license approval, land use planning, resource development and management and building codes as appropriate. The policy is intended to also obligate communities and business sectors to comply with these regulations and to encourage them to develop their own mechanisms to reduce disaster risks.

Context & Constraints:

The land-use policy is being developed. The risk assessment tool to be used is the Comprehensive Hazards and Risk Management (CHARM) tool of which people will need to be trained in its use.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

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.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Policy is currently being formulated for risk assessments to be undertaken for all development projects prior to consent approval. In addition, environmental impact assessment procedures stipulate for geological hazards to be assessed on all development work prior to approval, particularly if it were to alter significantly the environment such as coastal dynamics and pollution of water resources.

Context & Constraints:

Land Use policy is being formulated to obligate developers with risk assessments prior to consent approval.
