

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

Priority 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2009-2011
Country information as of 18 Aug 2011

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 5 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Un système national de gestion des catastrophes existe à travers une planification des secours et des interventions ainsi que des mesures structurelles pour la prise en charge des catastrophes.

Des plans d'urgence et de préparation aux catastrophes sont en place au niveau local.

Les Régions Militaires établissent également à leurs niveaux des plans d'intervention à mettre en œuvre en cas de catastrophe.

Parmi les mesures structurelles entrant dans le cadre du système national de gestion des catastrophes, on peut citer la création, par décret exécutif 03-332 du 08 /10/ 2003 d'un « Centre National d'aide à la décision (CNAD) » qui est chargé « de gérer un système de veille permanente concernant les différents risques majeurs; ainsi que la constitution de stock stratégiques dont le premier élément est la réalisation de 4000 chalets en kit.

Context & Constraints:

Les défis essentiels à relever dans les prochaines étapes résident dans le parachèvement du système national de gestion des catastrophes dans ses différents volets tels que prévus dans la loi 04-20.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Les plans d'urgence existent et sont mis en place à différents niveaux (National, wilayal et local) ; ils sont régis par le décret 85-231 relatif à l'organisation des interventions et secours en cas de catastrophes. Ce décret définit les règles générales d'organisation des interventions en instituant l'obligation pour chaque secteur, Wilaya, commune, et unité économique, d'élaborer des plans d'intervention et précise le rôle des différents intervenants.

Ce décret est en cours de révision pour se conformer aux dispositions de la loi 04-20 afin de prendre en charge de manière plus exhaustive les aspects liés à la préparation à différents types de catastrophes et en intégrant les plans de secours locaux et nationaux ainsi que les plans de sites sensibles.

En outre, sur instruction présidentielle et dans le cadre des dispositions de la loi 04-20 concernant les réserves stratégiques il a été procédé récemment au lancement de la réalisation de 4000 chalets en kits pour le relogement d'urgence de populations sinistrées en cas de catastrophe.

En matière de risque inondation il y a lieu de signaler le décret exécutif 09-399 du 29 novembre 2009 qui définit les instruments de prévision des crues.

Des simulations sont effectuées chaque année par les wilayas.

Context & Constraints:

Le défi principal à relever dans les prochaines étapes réside dans le parachèvement du système national de gestion des catastrophes dans ses différents volets tels que prévus dans la loi 04-20. Cela contribuera à pallier progressivement les insuffisances recensées.

Les plans feux de forêts qui sont établis annuellement, méritent d'être enrichis et consolidés par des mesures et des dispositions beaucoup plus efficaces pour permettre une meilleure prise en charge du risque, notamment en matière d'implication plus forte des collectivités locales et de la population. Les comités existants à différents échelons doivent jouer leur rôle convenablement en mettant en place des mécanismes qui permettent d'organiser les secours dans les délais les plus courts.

La prise en charge des populations et leur sensibilisation restent insuffisantes, l'application de la réglementation également. En effet, au moment où se produisent les catastrophes, les impacts et les dégâts qu'elles causent peuvent être partiellement réduits si les autorités, les populations et les communautés situées dans les zones à risques sont bien préparées et prêtes à réagir, et si elles possèdent les capacités et la connaissance pouvant leur permettre de gérer efficacement la catastrophe. Des actions correctives ou volontaristes s'imposent donc dans ces domaines.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Des plans d'intervention et de secours (ORSEC) existent et permettent des actions rapides et coordonnées pour les secours et la mise à l'abri provisoire des sinistrés. Ces actions sont complétées par un programme d'indemnisation des victimes et de reconstruction ou rétablissement des infrastructures affectées. Les moyens financiers mobilisés proviennent en priorité du « Fonds National des Calamités Naturelles » créé en 1990 pour la prise en charge immédiate des populations sinistrées, et des contributions importantes de l'Etat destinées à la reconstruction.

Des réserves stratégiques sont mises en place à différents niveaux (Protection civile, Croissant rouge algérien et Armée Nationale Populaire), constituées de chalets (en cours), tentes, lits, couvertures, vivres et médicaments de première urgence.

Suite aux dernières catastrophes majeures survenues (Inondations de Bab-El-Oued en 2001 et séisme de Boumerdes en 2003), le système de financement a amorcé une évolution vers une participation des citoyens avec la publication de l'Ordonnance du 26 août 2003, relative à l'obligation d'assurance des catastrophes naturelles et à l'indemnisation des victimes ». Cette loi permet la couverture des risques « séisme », « inondations », « tempêtes et vents violents », couvrant les personnes et les biens immobiliers et mobiliers.

Context & Constraints:

Le principal défi à relever dans les prochaines étapes réside dans le parachèvement du système national de gestion des catastrophes dans ses différents volets tels que prévus dans la loi 04-20, et en particulier dans l'élaboration des plans de reconstruction par type de risque.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Les échanges d'informations durant la manifestation des effets des aléas pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes se font de manière plutôt ponctuelle au sein de la (ou des différentes) commission(s) d'évaluation « ad-hoc » instituées par les autorités et il n'existe pas encore de procédures pré-établies et systématiques à cet égard. Néanmoins, pour l'efficacité des interventions et durant celles-ci, les échanges d'informations se font tout naturellement entre les intervenants concernés.

A titre d'exemple et concernant le risque « feux de forêts », des échanges d'informations ont lieu en temps réel grâce à un système de radiocommunication de l'administration des forêts installé à l'échelle nationale. Ces échanges permettent d'assurer une bonne organisation dans la lutte contre les feux et une meilleure coordination avec les différents intervenants. Elles permettent également la récolte des informations pour l'évaluation des dégâts.

Une analyse post catastrophe est établie sous la forme d'un rapport détaillé de chaque incendie, qui mentionne les causes et les effets induits.

Context & Constraints:

Le principal défi à relever dans les prochaines étapes réside dans le parachèvement du système national de gestion des catastrophes dans ses différents volets.

Botswana (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The National Disaster Management Office has developed a National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) which provides framework to the various stakeholders to develop and implement their own disaster management plans with the vision and concepts of DRR. The Ministry of Health has used the NDRMP to develop their Health Related Emergency Management Plan.

Context & Constraints:

DRR plans has to be developed key stakeholders at various ministries and institutions functioning in the country.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

All the districts in the country have developed their contingency plans to deal with the emergencies related to Wild Land Fire, Floods and Transportation Accidents. Simulation exercises are being organised by involving multiple stakeholders in the country

Context & Constraints:

The lack of funds at the district level to organise simulation exercises for all the prominent hazards.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The National Disaster Relief Fund caters for all the expenses occurred for the relief and rehabilitation after the disasters

Context & Constraints:

There is no fund specifically caters for the disaster preparedness.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The post disaster loss assessments are done by District council and administration officials

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to strengthen the process

Burundi (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

- Mise en place de la Plate Forme Nationale et ses structures décentralisées jusqu'au niveau des Provinces;
- Création d'un comité inter-ministériel de la RRC coordonné par le Ministre de la Sécurité Publique;
- Mise en place de la Direction Générale de la Protection Civile et ses démembrements provinciaux;
- Création de l' Ecole Nationale de la Protection Civile (Non encore fonctionnelle)

Context & Constraints:

Adoption par l'Assemblée Nationale de la Loi sur la RRC

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

- Existence des plans de contingence sectoriels et des Plans de Contingence Provinciaux en RRC sont

encours d'élaboration et d'actualisation

Context & Constraints:

Financement des activités d'élaboration et d'actualisation des Plans de Contingence en RRC

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

- Pas de fonds pour la RRC sur le budget de l'Etat;
- Pas de fonds d'assurance pour les situations d'urgences;
- Pas de prise en charge des victimes de catastrophes;

Context & Constraints:

Manque de fonds

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

- Un Système d'Information et de Communication a été élaboré et validé;
- Une fiche commune d'Evaluation Rapide Post-catastrophe existe;
- Un Centre National d'Opérations d'Urgences est prévu

Context & Constraints:

- Fonds de fonctionnement du Centre National d'Opérations d'Urgences et du Système d'Information et de Communication;
 - Inexistence du logiciel de traitement des information scollectées à la suite d'une urgence;
 - Frais d'animation d'un site web de la Plate Forme Nationale de Prévention des Risques et de Gestion des Catastrophes
-

Cape Verde (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Em Cabo Verde o mecanismo de coordenação operacional a nível nacional, das operações de emergência de protecção civil, ligados aos acidentes graves, catástrofes e calamidades, é o SNPC. A protecção civil Cabo-verdiana encontra-se dividida em dois níveis: nível nacional, da responsabilidade do Primeiro-ministro, e nível a municipal da responsabilidade dos presidentes de câmara, e com esta divisão de responsabilidade que se tem levado a cabo as actividades de protecção civil a nível nacional.

Tem havido, a todos os níveis, um forte envolvimento político nas questões relacionadas com a protecção civil, e prova disso é o programa do Governo para a legislatura 2006/2011, a criação de Centros Operacionais de Protecção Civil de 17 municípios, criação de novos corpos de bombeiros voluntários, etc.

Para uma melhor gestão do risco, a nível nacional, já existem 17 planos municipais de emergência de protecção civil (âmbito municipal e carácter geral), 3 planos especiais (âmbito local e carácter específico) e um Plano Nacional de Contingência para a RRD (âmbito nacional e carácter geral).

Context & Constraints:

Este capítulo continua a merecer particular atenção por parte do SNPC e do Governo, com a criação de novas leis para estes sectores, fortalecimento da capacidade técnica e institucional para a gestão nacional e local das situações de emergência, incluindo a formação e recursos humanos e materiais.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

> Plano Nacional de Contingência para a Redução de Desastres (2010)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_boplanonacionaldecontingencia\[4\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_boplanonacionaldecontingencia[4].pdf) [PDF]

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

O PLANO NACIONAL DE CONTINGÊNCIA (PNC) foi aprovado pelo Conselho de Ministro a 15 de Março de 2010, e tem em vista possibilitar a unidade de direcção das acções de protecção civil a desenvolver, a coordenação técnica e operacional dos meios a empenhar e a adequação das medidas de carácter excepcional a adoptar em caso de ocorrência de acidente grave, catástrofe ou calamidade de âmbito nacional. Faz parte activa do PNC, um vasto leque de actores com diferentes atribuições, onde a questão do género se encontra bem assegurada.

Para além do PNC, Cabo Verde dispõem de 17 Planos Municipais de Emergência devidamente elaborados e aprovados pelo Conselho Nacional de Protecção Civil, de 3 Planos Especiais de Emergência (para erupções vulcânicas, cheias e fogos florestais) e vários Planos de Emergência Internos de Empresas Petrolíferas, estabelecimentos públicos, estabelecimento de ensino, entre outros.

Vários exercícios de simulação foram levados a cabo durante o período em apreço, com destaque para os Aeroportos da Praia, Boa Vista e São Vicente, Hospital Regional Santiago Norte, Centros de Saúde, Edifício Das Nações Unidas.

Já se encontram equipados 18 centros municipais de operações de emergência de P. Civil, faltando apenas 4 CMOEPC.

Nos últimos anos têm-se trabalhado em cabo verde na montagem dos serviços de busca e salvamento (SAR). Nesta fase está-se a trabalhar na montagem do SAR Terrestre (protecção civil), SAR Marítimo (Instituto Marítimo e Portuário), SAR Aeronáutico (Autoridade de Aviação Civil).

Cabo Verde possui estruturas de saúde boa qualidade, e com presença em todos os municípios. No nosso País existem, 2 Hospitais Centrais, 3 Hospitais Regionais, 22 Centros de Saúde, 5 Centros de Saúde Reprodutiva, 23 Postos Sanitários e 117 Unidades Sanitárias de Base.

Existem um conjunto de instituições que trabalham directamente com as mulheres, nomeadamente, Organização das Mulheres de Cabo Verde (OMCV), VERDEFAM, ICIEG, e que têm uma excelente relação com o SNPC, e tem colaborado sempre nesta matéria.

Context & Constraints:

Continuamos a sentir a necessidade de mais apoio financeiro nesta matéria, para implementação e do Plano Nacional de Contingência e operacionalização da Plataforma Nacional para a RRC.

Faltam elaborar os 5 Planos Municipais de Emergência, dos novos municípios criados.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Não existe no Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil, que é o serviço especializado de resposta a emergências em Cabo Verde, um fundo para resposta e reabilitação de grandes catástrofes, mas, o Tesouro do Estado de Cabo Verde, tem uma reserva, que caso houver necessidade de utilização a verba será desbloqueada, em situações de resposta e reabilitação a catástrofe.

Context & Constraints:

Cabo Verde é um País pequeno e com limitações de vária ordem, nomeadamente, financeiros, pelo que contamos com o apoio da comunidade internacional, com vista a uma resposta rápida e eficaz face a situações de emergência.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to

undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

No ano de 2010 o Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil de Cabo Verde, com o financiamento do Fundo e Escritório das Nações Unidas em Cabo Verde, organizou-se a primeira formação em Avaliação Rápida de Necessidades Humanitárias, que contou com a presença de representantes da protecção civil dos 22 municípios de Cabo Verde. No âmbito desta formação, formou-se equipas de avaliação para diferentes ilhas, discutiu-se e elaborou-se uma ficha de avaliação de necessidades humanitárias, que abrange os sectores chave, nomeadamente, água, saneamento, saúde, educação, entre outros.

Em parceria com a UNICEF e o Fundo e Escritório das Nações Unidas em Cabo Verde, ainda em 2010, organizou-se uma formação em Avaliação de Necessidades, para o sector da Educação, onde também foi produzido fichas de avaliação para o sector da educação e constituído equipas de avaliação para as diferentes ilhas.

Context & Constraints:

Há necessidade de fazer cursos de reciclagem, todos os anos para as equipas das diferentes ilhas.

Devido à fragmentação territorial, existe a dificuldade de manter um contacto mais estreito com as equipas.

Comoros (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

La Gestion des risques de catastrophe est un enjeu trop récent dans le contexte comorien. Les politiques et mécanismes nécessaires ne sont pas encore en place et sont en cours de développement.

Context & Constraints:

Un projet de textes législatifs est en cours d'élaboration avec le projet PNUD du COSEP.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

le Plan cyclone établi en 2006 est en cours de révision, et de validation.

Le Plan Karthala établi en 2004 est en cours de révision et de validation.

Le Plan Tsunami en cours de développement.

Le Plan pour les déversements d'hydrocarbure a été revu en 2010 et devrait être adapté au niveau

insulaire.

Un Plan grippe aviaire est disponible.

Des exercices de simulation sont prévus dans le cadre du projet COSEP-PNUD, avec l'appui d'OCHA.

Des stocks prépositionnés sont en place avec le Croissant Rouge comorien et l'UNICEF.

Un exercice de simulation aux Comores prévu en Avril 2011 sur la pollution maritime pour tester l'organisation nationale et les procédures de commandement.

Context & Constraints:

Les Plans de contingence ne sont pas suffisamment connus et la coordination en situation de crise laisse encore trop part à l'improvisation. Le Plan de Secours Spécifique cyclonique identifie clairement la mise en place de la coordination lors d'une crise cyclonique et les responsabilités des acteurs principaux dans tous les secteurs. Ce Plan doit être connu pour éviter toute improvisation.

L'organisation d'exercices de simulation pourra répondre à cet enjeu.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Il n'y a pas de réserves financières dans le pays pour les catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

Une prévoyance financière pour répondre à une urgence nécessite un niveau de développement minimum, qui n'est pas encore atteint aux Comores.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

dans le cadre de l'établissement du Plan National de Préparation et de Réponse aux Urgences, une fiche d'évaluation avait été établie et pour l'utilisation de laquelle des acteurs de terrain (gendarmerie, volontaires du croissant rouge) ont été formés. Mais les procédures pour réaliser des évaluations suite à des événements importants ne sont pas suivies systématiquement.

Exemple des inondations d'Anjouan (18 Octobre 2010) qui n'ont pas donné lieu à une évaluation écrite pouvant être archivée.

Context & Constraints:

Les événements naturels et anthropiques affectant en général les Comores sont souvent gérés localement sans appui systématique du gouvernement.

Ce contexte fait que les acteurs locaux n'ont pas l'habitude d'évaluer les impacts des catastrophes et de faire remonter ces informations auprès du COSEP ou des partenaires clés. Des procédures sont en place mais n'ont pas été appropriées par les acteurs locaux (maires, préfets).

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Des structures et des capacités institutionnelles pour la gestion des catastrophes existent. On peut citer notamment l'Office Nationale de la Protection Civile, l'Institut Nationale de l'Hygiène Publique, le Comité National de Défense et de Lutte contre les Feux de Brousse, le Centre Ivoirien Antipollution, l'Agence Nationale de l'Environnement, l'Agence Nationale pour le Développement Rural.

Des politiques ou des programmes nationaux pour rendre les écoles et les dispensaires de santé sûrs en cas d'urgence n'existent pas encore.

Context & Constraints:

Une des contraintes majeures est le manque de culture de la réduction du risque de l'ensemble des acteurs qui n'incorpore pas cette dimension dans les projets de développement (écoles, dispensaires et autres établissements humains).

La mise en place effective de la plateforme nationale RRC permettra, dans une synergie d'action, de disposer de solides politiques, des mécanismes et des capacités institutionnelles pour la gestion du risque, dans une perspective de réduction du risque

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Quelques plans d'urgence existent, notamment le plan ORSEC (Organisation des Secours), le plan POLLUMAR (Pollution Marine), le Plan de Lutte contre les Feux de Brousse, le Plan National de lutte contre les déchets toxiques, mais le manque de coordination multisectorielle et les moyens restent un frein en termes d'efficacité.

Context & Constraints:

La seule approche envisagée dans la gestion des risques est la réponse et les autres activités sont en

souffrance. Une approche intégrée (prévention, prévision, préparation, planification de la réponse, reconstruction, retour d'expérience, exercice de simulation) doit être adoptée au niveau national.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Les plans d'urgence en place (ORSEC, POLLUMAR,...), souffrent de moyens financiers pour leur mise en œuvre effective, de sorte qu'à ce jour, on ne peut pas certifier de la capacité de résilience des communautés.

Context & Constraints:

Pour permettre aux communautés d'être résilientes face aux catastrophes, Il est important pour le Gouvernement d'engager des ressources dans des programmes de reconstruction post-catastrophe, d'encourager la mise en place effective de la plateforme RRC et de la doter de moyens adéquats pour la réalisation de ses activités.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Les informations liées aux catastrophes sont collectées lorsque cela est possible, mais il n'existe pas de procédures d'échanges d'informations à divers niveaux pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

La mise en place des procédures d'échanges d'informations pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes est une nécessité pour la prise en compte des leçons apprises lors des catastrophes précédentes. Pour ce faire, il faut des ressources humaines qualifiées et des équipements adéquats de gestion des données.

Ghana (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

A national DM policy is being prepared. However there are some individual organizations such as the Ministry of Health, Tema Oil Refinery that have their own policy guidelines on disaster management and especially on emergency response.

NADMO has prepared a national disaster management plan for disaster management in general. They have also prepared a contingency plan and SOPs for emergency response.

Institutional and technical capacities and mechanisms for disaster management, with disaster risk reduction perspective are in place. All the relevant institutions are part of the Disaster Management Technical Advisory Committees of NADMO.

Regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of a national policy for disaster management is hindering the process of disaster management in the country.

Inability to establish strategically located stock pile depots of logistics throughout the country.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

National Disaster Management Plan and a National Contingency Plan as well as contingency plans for the major stakeholders such as the Fire Service, The Civil Aviation Authority, the Armed Forces, the Police, the Ghana Health Service are in place and operational .

Simulation exercises are held by major disaster response agencies and monitored by NADMO. Regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of funding and logistics are hampering the implementation of the district disaster management and contingency plans across the country.

The availability of Disaster Management and contingency plans does not prevail in some districts, communities and institutions, because they do not have the capacity to draw and implement their own plans.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Contingency mechanisms by the various stakeholder institutions are in place for timely response or search, rescue and evacuation.

Capacities, resources including financial reserves and contingencies for disaster response exist at all levels.

By a Presidential fiat in 1999 all districts within the local government system were mandated to set aside some percentage (about 5%) of the district assembly common fund for emergency response.

Context & Constraints:

The percentage of the district assembly common fund for disaster management purposes is as yet to be legalised.

The management of the fund as of now is not explicitly defined.

Some of the districts are as yet to develop their contingency plan.

Financial reserves to support effective response are usually limited.

Mobilizing funds into the reserves has been difficult

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The various stakeholder institutions have their own templates/formats for post disaster assessment.

NADMO has developed a template for post disaster assessment, documentation and reporting. This

template has been so structured that it is useful for other stakeholder institutions / agencies. The NADMO website (www.nadmo.gov.gh) has been established to link global stakeholders. Plans are far advanced to upgrade and expand this website for quality data/ information and quick accessibility. All regional and some district offices are linked by VHF radio communication equipment, fax machines, security phones for emergencies. Information sharing among institution exist through coordination meetings, workshops, seminars, media encounters etc.

Context & Constraints:

Not all districts are connected by the VHF communicators and internet connectivity. Sometimes communication by telephone/cell phone is hampered by unreliable networks in many districts/communities. Some stakeholders are reluctant to share certain key information for effective decision making. There is some difficulty in using the templates/formats at the district and zonal levels.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

le cadre politique n'integre pas la gestion des risques de catastrophes

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

le cadre politique n'integre pas encore la gestion des risques de catastrophes

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Le cadre politique n'integre pas encore la gestion des risques de catastrophes

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Il n'y a pas un cadre institutionnel de RRC

Context & Constraints:

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

Kenya (in English)**Priority 5: Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The Draft National Disaster Management addresses an all inclusive multi-hazard and risk management, However sectors and institutions have their hazard specific programmes for example the Hospitals have their emergency plans in place and National hospitals like Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi Hospital and The Agakhan do carry out drills. Schools too have not been left out, as structural audits are continuously being carried out by school inspectors and awareness raising campaigns are being done.

Context & Constraints:

The major constraint is that DRR has not been mainstreamed into the school curriculum, all the same a lot of DRR issues are being taught and captured in a number of subjects especially in social sciences and environment.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Contingency plans are in place for different sectors and there is good network of communication system, the Kenya Red Cross, St John Ambulance, the Military and the Volunteers have always assisted and have done well in search and rescue, The Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya Red Cross and UNOCHA ,WFP provides stock piles of relief supplies, women are greatly involved in emergency services and a number of hospitals have good facilities.

Context & Constraints:

The major constraints is lack of adequate specialised referral facilities for example in reconstructive surgery and trauma centres, also specialised and adequate personnel in these areas. Also DNA LABORATORIES are inadequate.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is a national contingency fund but only for the internally displaced persons but it has been proposed to amend the gazette notice that created it to include the other emergencies too. The draft policy also proposes the establishment of this fund.

Context & Constraints:

There has been a trend that whenever a disaster strikes is when funds are being requested from Treasury and this usually takes time for funds to be released on good time and this promotes the culture of reacting to disasters rather than disaster risk reduction.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are good procedures in place to exchange of information during hazard events and disasters as the country has created the National Disaster operation centre to monitor and report all emergencies on a 24hrs,7days aweek basis.

Context & Constraints:

Assesment methodologies has not been uniform as the country has just embarked on the hazard mapping exercise, there are also lack of adequate equipments for monitoring like modern communication gadgets ,also adequqate trained personnel.

Lesotho (in English)**Priority 5: Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Lack of awareness in responsible ministries and lack of expertise.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of awareness and expertise.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular

training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

No stockpile of relief supplies, no specific shelters erected except for schools and churches that already exist,

Context & Constraints:

Lack of sensitization of relevant ministries and departments.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Inadequate funding and human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of funding and human resources.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Inadequate expertise and human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate expertise and human resources.

Madagascar (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des projets, des exercices de simulation ont été réalisés dans quelques districts au niveau des communautés de base et des écoles.

Le choix des sites, les constructions des écoles et des centres de santé publique suivent les normes para cycloniques.

Par ailleurs, une étude nationale sur les normes des bâtiments a été faite avec l'appui de la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre du Track II/GFDRR. De même, certaines ONGs comme MEDAIR ont développé des normes locales. Toutefois, les normes proposées ne concernent pas les infrastructures sociales (écoles, hôpitaux, etc.).

En partenariat avec l'UNICEF, l'UNESCO, l'UNISDR et l'OCHA, la préparation au niveau des écoles a été renforcée à travers l'élaboration d'un manuel scolaire sur la GRC, la formation des élèves en classe primaire et les enseignants. Toutes les 22 régions de Madagascar sont couvertes par cette formation et quelques régions ont bénéficié d'un exercice de simulation.

OCHA/BCR et OMS ont appuyé des exercices de simulation sur la pandémie au niveau des centres sanitaires : deux exercices ont été réalisés successivement en 2008 et en 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Au niveau de la communauté, la diversité des cultures et l'attachement à la valeur traditionnelle constituent souvent des contraintes majeures soit sur l'adoption de ces normes soit sur le changement des comportements. Au niveau des gouvernants, la priorité reste toujours le développement et la politique de la décentralisation est déconnectée de la RRC.

Recommandations : ces différents niveaux (Gouvernants, communauté) devraient contribuer à la révision de la Stratégie Nationale de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Le pays dispose d'un Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes qui est le centre opérationnel et de communication au niveau national, et en fonction des zones affectées, ses branches locales sont activées.

Le SNU a équipé ce centre et appuie également en termes de ressources humaines. Un projet de transmission des données post-catastrophes par SMS est en cours de finalisation et sera opérationnelle dès la saison cyclonique 2010-2011 en partenariat avec les ONGs Américaines.

Même en sous-effectif et présent seulement au niveau national, il y a des corps de recherches et de sauvetage (pompiers et CPC). Ces corps sont équipés et régulièrement formés en général à travers des coopérations bilatérales, essentiellement la France.

Avec l'appui d'OCHA/BCR, le pays dispose depuis 2007 de son plan de contingence national sur le cyclone et les inondations, et un deuxième plan de contingence sur les pandémies avec l'appui de l'OMS ; le plan sur la sécheresse sera élaboré prochainement. Chaque année, un exercice de leçons apprises, jumelés avec la valorisation des bonnes pratiques est mené, suivi de la mise à jour de ces plans et de un ou deux exercices de simulations. Parallèlement, des vivres et des non vivres (tentes, céréales, médicaments, etc.) sont prépositionnés par le Gouvernement, les Agences des Nations Unies, les mouvements des Croix Rouge et les différentes ONGs nationales/internationales dans les régions les plus menacées selon le scénario identifié dans le plan de contingence mis à jour. A côté aussi, dans le cadre du IASC, un plan de contingence multi-aléas est développé et financé par les Agences du SNU avec les ONG internationales opérant à Madagascar.

Par ailleurs, des plans de soutien aux risques spécifiques sont disponibles au niveau des secteurs (Grippes ; Fièvre de la vallée du rift ; Pollution marine par déversement des hydrocarbures en mer, invasion acridienne..).

Les plans sont testés fréquemment. L'initiation à la stratégie de relèvement précoce a aussi commencé.

Context & Constraints:

Développer des plans de contingence au niveau des régions reste un défi majeur. Le manque de financement en est la raison principale. De même, les structures de recherche et de sauvetage sont très faibles voire inexistantes au niveau des régions où les catastrophes sont les plus fréquents.

Des exercices de simulation sont à organiser au niveau des régions pour tester les plans de GRC/RRC des régions.

La participation effective de la population de la zone concernée lors des exercices locaux est requise.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

En guise de fonds national de prévoyance, une réserve financière a été constituée temporairement mais ne couvre pas les besoins réels, en attendant les modalités d'approche pour le fonctionnement du fonds de contingence (en cours d'étude).

Le concept d'assurance risques, qui pourrait recouvrir les dommages éventuels occasionnés par la survenance d'une catastrophe, est méconnu du public malagasy.

Context & Constraints:

Afin d'assurer des interventions efficaces et les activités de relèvement nécessaires, l'application de la micro finance et de la micro assurance pour accroître la protection et la résilience sociales est à entreprendre parallèlement avec l'adoption d'un mécanisme financier.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Les différents plans de contingence nationaux décrivent un processus d'évaluation post-catastrophes des dommages et des pertes, en particulier les différentes étapes d'évaluation, la fiche conjointe d'évaluation et les équipes d'évaluation. En 2008, Madagascar a bénéficié de l'appui de la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre de la formation d'une cinquantaine de techniciens sur la méthodologie d'évaluation des dommages et des pertes ou DALA (Damages and Losses Assessment). Dans le cadre de l'approche de responsabilité sectorielle, des formations spécifiques sur des évaluations sectorielles ont été menées par les agences du SNU comme le PAM, l'UNICEF, l'OMS, et la FAO.

Des outils d'évaluation ont été élaborés suivant les étapes post catastrophes, entre autres, la fiche de survol, la fiche EIMA (Enquête initiale multi aléas), la fiche d'évaluation sectorielle.

En vue de la rapidité des interventions et des réponses d'urgence, l'envoi par SMS des premières informations relatives aux catastrophes sera adopté incessamment.

Les informations sur les cyclones sont disponibles sur la téléphonie mobile TELMA.

Des bulletins d'information concernant les aléas sont publiés périodiquement.

Context & Constraints:

Le grand défi demeure le support logistique très coûteux pour mener chaque évaluation. Vu l'étendue géographique de Madagascar et la complexité de l'accessibilité aux régions affectées, ces évaluations nécessitent toujours un support aérien.

Recommandations : un mécanisme de financement activable rapidement devrait être en place (genre fonds de contingence pour supporter les premières évaluations).

Malawi (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The policy formulation is expected to be in draft by Decemebr 2010, at which time the review of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act 1991 will commence. Government has indicated strong commitment by engaging Disaster Management Desk Officers in 14 Districts.

Context & Constraints:

A DRR Framework, Operational Guidelines, Flood Risk Management Strategy have been developed to guide the policy formulation process. Links between central, district and local level are to be developed to ensure better two-way communication.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are developed at National level and in some Districts.

Context & Constraints:

Drills and exercises not being carried out as often as it ought to be, and not used to enhance disaster response programmes. Multi-hazard contingency plans for all districts is a priority but needs guidance from central level.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is a funding mechanism to receive relief funding from government from Unforeseen Expenditure Vote. A procedure for accessing the Fund can be activated once an emergency has occurred.

Context & Constraints:

There are considerable delays in securing funds requested from the Unforeseen Expenditure Vote, hampering the DoDMA's capacity to provide timely relief assistance. There is not a dedicated Disaster Relief oriented Fund within Government. However, Government has strong links with the Donor and Development community to help when in need.

The DoDMA's annual ORT allocation is insufficient. Consequently, the DoDMA has been forced to focus primarily on post-disaster response activities whilst falling back on the international community to undertake preparedness and risk reduction activities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Some procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event recording of infrastructural and agricultural damage and losses.

Context & Constraints:

Some procedures and protocols in place but significant testing and further development will be required. Also combining these valuable bits of data will increase the information at central level.

Mauritius (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The Cyclone and Other Natural Disaster Committee based at the Prime Minister's Office and chaired by the Secretary to the Cabinet oversees all preparedness programmes. Whenever a disaster is likely to strike the island, the Special Mobile Force, the Mauritius Police Force and the Fire Services are mobilized as per their Emergency Operations Plan for tropical cyclone.

In the event of a likely tsunami, a tsunami crisis committee at the Prime Minister's Office become functional immediately, close monitoring and relevant actions when and where necessary will be effective.

Other hazard specific regional and local plans also exist, for example torrential rains or land slide. All plans are exercised and reviewed.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to promulgate appropriate policies for each hazard. Even in the absence of specific policy, emergency operation procedures are in place at different level in most institution.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Emergency Operations Procedures are in place for tropical cyclone. Tsunami emergency plans have been designed and are now operational.

Preparedness and contingency plans for landslide exist in local and regional areas.

Cyclone refugee centers are well known in each locality and are well administered. Evacuation plans for tsunamis have been agreed upon and Tsunami simulation exercises which include physical evacuation of residents in the concerned area, are now conducted at least once a year since October 2007 by the Grand Port-Savanne District Council.

Context & Constraints:

Refugee centres are opened as soon as a cyclone warning class three comes into force. In case of heavy rainfall, it seems that not every one is aware whether to move to the refugee center or not. More rigid directives have to be implemented here.

Safe areas with regards to tsunamis for each of the coastal regions have been identified.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Emergency relief assistance is provided only on an ad hoc basis to those individuals in need. There is no item voted in advance for an expected disaster. Even the prime Minister's relief fund is replenished after a disaster has already occurred.

However, there is a fund that is budgeted every year to maintain the refugees centers, to maintain clean drainage system and other infrastructure work.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraint is insufficient financial resource. One solution would be to encourage the population to be involved in some sort of insurance.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Meteorological Services has an effective communication system during an hazard. Communication to the general public is also done with the collaboration of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, the private radios and the Mauritius Police Force.

Various statistics are gathered, and reports produced during and following each emergency.

Lessons learnt are reviewed internally. The experiences of past events are quite often documented.

Context & Constraints:

Regular economic analyses of events would be beneficial to inform hazard and risk impact modeling, recovery planning, and cost-benefit analysis for risk reduction proposals.

Morocco (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Sur recommandation de la DGPC, le Ministère chargé de l'Education Nationale a mené un diagnostic sur les écoles exposées aux risques et des initiatives de mise à niveau des écoles réputées dangereuses ont été lancées en 2009.

En ce qui concerne les hôpitaux, le ministère de la Santé et la DGPC ont élaboré une stratégie nationale de gestion des urgences médicales et des risques sanitaires liés aux catastrophes qui intègre le volet de la sécurité globale des hôpitaux. Par ailleurs, des exercices d'évacuation sont parfois organisés avec les écoles et les hôpitaux qui sollicitent le concours des services de la Protection Civile.

Le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, dans le cadre du programme d'urgence 2009-2012 (projet E1P13 : renforcement de la santé scolaire et de la sécurité humaine) a prévu une mesure intitulée « Mise en place d'un dispositif de protection contre les risques naturels et technologiques » :

- Objectif stratégique : Protéger les établissements scolaires et les personnes contre les différents risques ;
- Objectifs opérationnels :
 - Doter tous les établissements scolaires d'un plan de prévention des risques et de mise en sécurité (PPMS) ;
 - Doter tous les établissements scolaires de moyens d'extinction.

Context & Constraints:

- Contraintes financières
- Déficits en matière de sensibilisation notamment des responsables des écoles

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

1- Dans sa stratégie de préparation à faire face aux catastrophes, le Ministère de l'Intérieur a mis en place le Centre de Veille et de Coordination (CVC) pour assurer la coordination des actions entreprises à toutes les étapes de gestion d'un sinistre (intervention, sauvetage, secours aux victimes, prise en charge des sinistrés).

2- Dans le but de renforcer ses capacités d'intervention en cas de catastrophe, la Direction Générale de la Protection Civile a mis en place, au niveau régional, des unités mobiles régionales d'intervention (en plus de l'unité nationale mobile d'intervention installée à Salé) disposant d'équipements adéquats et chargées d'intervenir en appui des unités préfectorales et provinciales de la Protection Civile. D'autre part, dans le cadre du plan quinquennal 2008-2012, la DGPC a prévu :

- La création de nombreux centres de secours dans le but de couvrir au maximum le territoire national et de rapprocher les secours aux citoyens ;
- Le renforcement de ses effectifs par le recrutement annuel de nouveaux éléments ;
- L'acquisition de lots d'équipements selon un programme préétabli.

3 Afin de pouvoir prendre en charge les sinistrés suite à des catastrophes, le Ministère de l'Intérieur a mis en place des dépôts ministériels à Rabat, Fès, Al Hoceima, Nador, Agadir et Larache. D'autres sont en cours de réalisation à Casablanca, Meknès, Béni Mellal et Guelmim. Ces dépôts sont équipés en tentes, matériel de couchage, produits pharmaceutiques et denrées alimentaires nécessaires aux victimes des catastrophes dans l'attente de la réhabilitation des lieux sinistrés.

Context & Constraints:

Seul le PUN (Plan d'Urgence dans le cadre de la pollution accidentelle en Méditerranée est réalisé chaque deux années, la dernière simulation a été effectuée en 2010.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

- 1- Suite aux inondations qu'a connues notre pays en 2008 ayant engendré d'importants dégâts humains et matériels, notamment dans la région du Gharb, un fonds national d'urgence a été mis en place en 2009 destiné au renforcement des capacités de réponse des services de la protection civile face aux

inondations. Il leur a permis de se doter de nombreux équipements d'intervention et de sauvetage.
2- La loi sur l'indemnisation des victimes des catastrophes a été adoptée récemment au Conseil de Gouvernement. Elle constituera un fondement juridique qui permettra de mettre en place un processus de dédommagement des victimes.

Context & Constraints:

Disponibilités des fonds.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

C'est le Ministère de l'Intérieur qui est en charge de la centralisation des statistiques et l'évaluation des dommages causés par les catastrophes. Pour ce faire, il s'appuie sur les rapports transmis par les régions, préfectures et provinces et des bilans d'intervention fournis par les services de l'ordre (Protection Civile, Gendarmerie Royale, Sûreté Nationale).

Context & Constraints:

Retard dans la mise en œuvre d'une banque de données.

Mozambique (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

> Politica de Aguas (2007) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_polticadeguasfinalabril20071.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

This is the second area where little progress has been made to prepare all schools and health facilities to be safer and more resilient to disasters. The current efforts are still limited to a few initiatives regarding to technical aspects related to spatial planning and building codes that should be observed by all developers. For example:

- i) In urban planning- the urban expansion guide was issued in 2009 by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, to ensure to fostering all the municipalities and small towns to undertake risk assessment as part of their land use plans for new settlements and key infrastructures
- ii) The construction guide for the cyclone prone areas was issued in 2007 by the UN Habitat/INGC, aiming at reducing damages sustained by infrastructures, including schools and health facilities due to cyclones
- iii) The infrastructure planning component for flood and drought prone areas, within the National Policy for waters, seeking at reducing the impact of floods on infrastructures through an enhanced and coordinated infrastructures planning, communication and institutions arrangements within the areas at risk.

In this regard, flood risk mapping has been conducted by ARA-Sul on the Limpopo, Incomati, Maputo and Umbeluzi river basins showing the impacts of several flood levels on infrastructure (schools and hospitals) and human settlements.

Training for teachers, including drill exercises for students have been conducted within schools during the national, regional and local simulations that annually take place across the country aiming at enhancing the preparedness of local communities to hazards.

Some teachers are members of the Local Committees for Risk Management. Additionally, River Basin committees are in place on the Limpopo, Incomati, Umbeluzi, Save and Maputo (South), Buzi, Pungue and Zambezi (Center) and under creation on the Rovuma Basin, as part of flood risk management.

Context & Constraints:

The current limitations are associated with the scope of the National Policy for Waters and the guides mentioned above. For instance, while the waters policy is too general and does not specify any priorities, the existing guides are still not officially adopted as regulations for compulsory application by all developers and institutions, including those in charge for land use management.

Therefore these guides remain technical documents without any bindings to local authorities and developers intervening in areas subject to multi-hazards risks.

Furthermore, although there is national and local commitment to involve schools in drill exercises, the real vulnerability of those schools and health facilities to multi-hazards and the underlying risk factors remain not fully assessed, updated and disseminated to allow all stakeholders, including local authorities to implement specific measures that will guarantee full protection and safety for schools and health facilities during any emergency regardless the magnitude.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

> 2010-2011 Contingency Plan (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_contingencyplan20102011.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Over the last five years, Mozambique has demonstrated to be moving consistently towards the creation of national capacity and preparedness to deal with complex and multi-hazards emergencies, through timely provision of resources: financial, human and material to help the country to adequately respond and manage emergencies.

In addition to the previous CENOE- Maputo and 3 Regional Centers (Vilankulo, Caia and Nacala), more five operational centers are under construction in the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Zambezia. However, all the provinces have their local capacity and follow the national procedures (the 2006 CENOE guide attached) to respond to emergencies at local level. These are also equipped with VSATs for data and voice communication.

The formulation of Contingency Plans as multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders participatory process is consolidated. This approach has enabled the integration of all issues, particularly gender and vulnerable groups to the attention of emergency relief operations and response. On the other hand, provincial level contingency plans have also been prepared, considering specificities and capacities in each of them, budget is allocated accordingly. Furthermore, it has also secured the availability of adequate resources for emergency response, according to its magnitude.

As shown in previous sections, since 2008, the Government has annually committed an initial fixed budget of USD 3.75 to 4.0 million for the implementation of the national Contingency Plan at all government levels and institutions. This budget is subject to increase according to emergency scenarios.

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are based on weather and hydrological forecast provide by INAM and National Directorate for Waters following the issuing of seasonal regional weather forecast every year in September by the SARCOF- Southern African Region Forecast Outlook (See attachment), showing the general probability of rainfall occurrence, in three ranges: Above Normal (35 %), Normal (40%) and Below Normal (25%)

In Mozambique, the application of these outlooks for the preparation of Contingency Plans, including the preparedness plans is shown in the annex.

Context & Constraints:

Financial and technical constrains still persist for the country to ensure establish full capacity at local level with adequate means to respond to complex emergencies regardless their magnitude.

For instance, around 80% of the Contingency Plan is still funded by international donors, particularly for goods. Government resources are mainly allocated to fund all search and rescue operations that are undertaken by the National Civil Protection Unit, and also to provide humanitarian assistance over the first 72 hours in the aftermath of the disaster, and to other urgent interventions.

At technical side, modeling capacity, particularly for floods, is still not expanded to other regions but Southern where this task is undertaken by ARA-Sul. Other ARA's need to improve their capacity so that they can help local authorities (Regional CENOE's e provincial COE's) to improve local response to floods, for instance, by using different flood scenarios for a correct identification of safe locations for temporary shelters; definitive human settlements, and infrastructures during the design and implementation of post-disaster resettlement programmes

However, approaches and methodologies to prepare contingency plans need to be harmonized, and standardized using internationally recognized norms and thresholds.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

As referred above, Mozambique has shown strong national and institutional commitment to insure the country has capacity to respond effectively and timely to any disaster across the country regardless its magnitude. Besides the fixed USD 3.5-4 million annually allocated to Contingency Plan, financial reserves are strategically created at the National Treasury through compulsory and direct reservation of 10% of all sectoral budgets until the end of the year.

Although this mechanism is not new, a new approach has been introduced since 2010, in the face of the international financial and economic crises. According to a new Government command, 10% of all sectors budget, including local governments should be held at the Treasury until the last 3 months before the end of year. If no exceptional crises occur, this money is freed for sector expenditure.

By implementing this approach, significant savings are made that can help the country to have significant resources to respond to a major disaster while international community is being mobilized for additional resources and support.

With this approach, national financial capacity has been improved to respond to severe droughts because although these are part of the annual Contingency Plan, if their occurrence (between May-September), is preceded by severe floods and cyclones during the rainy season (October-March), then, additional funding will be required to tackle the emerging crisis, not only for food, water and sanitation supply, but also for monitoring activities.

However, despite this progress, Government needs to rethink the need for the introduction of new financial mechanisms, such as catastrophe insurance and catastrophe bonds to reduce the Governments burden with post-disasters reconstruction and recovery needs, so that State budget is dedicated to development programs rather than been squeezed by disaster response needs.

Context & Constraints:

So far, post-reconstruction and recovery, particularly, for economic activities is not part of the contingency plan, with the exception of agricultural for smallholders. In general, reconstruction is funded by a new plan or program that is strictly designed according to the needs. Since 2007, all the reconstruction and recovery programs have been funded by State Budget with some support from a few international donors.

But it is important to highlight that the country has not created any insurance market for natural disasters nor has joined any regional or international financial mechanisms for risk management for natural disasters. To address this gap, a comprehensive National Fund for disaster risk management, including adaptation to climate change impacts has been drafted and is under discussion within the Coordinating Council for Disaster Management (CCGC), the branch of the Council of Ministers.

However, even if approved, without other financial mechanisms, especially those provided by insurance market, resources that will be made available through this Fund may not be enough for reconstruction and recovery following a major and complex disaster such as the 2000 floods and cyclones, that together affected 4.5 million people, displaced more than 500 000 people and damages amounted to 20% of the national GDP.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Damage assessment has been the traditional focus of Mozambican authorities during years of severe emergencies. Results from these damage assessments have been used as tools for post-disaster need assessment, particularly for infrastructures and socio-economic reconstruction and recovery.

Rapid damage assessment guidelines have been developed by the CENOE, and disseminated to all Government sectors, members of the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and local Governments.

CTGC members at central and provincial level and members of District Governments are the main users of these guidelines and targets for training sessions on information collection in the affected sites. Several types of information, including affected people (killed, wounded and displaced by sex, age and their social condition-disabled or ill persons), infrastructures (roads, railways, electricity plants and network), social facilities (schools, health units, churches), assets (houses, boats, crops, animals) and economic facilities (industry, irrigation schemes, etc) is the basic focus of these data collection guidelines.

In this manner, gender issues, including children, are safeguarded during data collection which is used as key component for the assessment of disasters social impacts, and also in the estimation of post-disaster needs.

Context & Constraints:

There is still more emphasis on rapid damage assessments rather than comprehensive damage and loss assessment. Yet, these rapid damage assessments have been conducted in the aftermath of the disaster, covering in such manner, only locations accessible by road. Furthermore, in general, economic and social losses are not included, probably because the country has not created yet its capacity to undertake this task.

As result, economic losses in the real economy are not estimated. As consequence, the recovery of economic activities at the affected sites has taken long to accomplish, as appropriate measures are not adequately implemented targeting this specific issue.

Specific training of all the CTGC members and other sectoral key experts is required to create national capacity to undertake a comprehensive damage and loss assessments which take in account the international methodologies and standards.

Nigeria (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

What we have in place is the development of Curriculum for Primary and Secondary schools to mainstream disaster risk reduction into the educational system.

In addition, Education in Emergencies programme is being pursued vigorously.

Six Centres of Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies were established in six Universities in Nigeria. The Centres are to train people in disaster risk management and conduct research in disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

The process of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into curriculum is cumbersome financially demanding.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

There are contingency plans at the national level. NEMA is encouraging the State Emergency Management Agencies to develop contingency plans for different scenarios. NEMA has Search and Rescue Helicopter and Emergency Response Teams. There are also stockpile of relief materials in warehouses at the six zonal offices and the NEMA headquarters. NEMA has established a Simulation Unit to design drills and simulations to test many of the contingency plans

Context & Constraints:

We still need to develop more plans especially at the local levels.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

As mentioned earlier, Nigeria has dedicated 1% of her annual budget for Ecological Problems. This Fund is managed by Ecological Fund Office under the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation. Disaster management, including response and recovery, is allocated 20% of the Ecological Fund apart from the normal budget allocation for the Disaster Management Agency.

Context & Constraints:

Funding recovery require huge financial resources. Other sources of funds are needed to compliment the allocation from Ecological Fund Office.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
> National Disaster Response Plan (2002) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_ndrporiginal.doc [DOC]
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Country has developed a National Disaster Response Plan and another document, the National Disaster Management Framework has been developed. These documents clearly defined the roles of each stakeholders during and after disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are still room for improvement in the implementation of the National Disaster Response Plan. Gaps have been identified and the National Disaster Management Framework would rectify those gaps.

Senegal (in French)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Des initiatives importantes marquées par l'adoption d'un arsenal juridique ont été prises. Mise en place de la Commission supérieure de Protection civile, du Comité national de sécurité civile, de la haute autorité chargée de la Coordination de la Sécurité maritime, de PlanS de continge national et régional

Context & Constraints:

Inexistence d'une unité de recherche sur les risques majeurs naturels,
Inexistence d'un système d'alerte précoce national pour prendre en compte les recommandations du CAH

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

> Plan de contingence national du sÃ©nÃ©gal

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13379_plancontingencesngal08082008draft2.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Un plan "Blanc" est mis en place dans certains hôpitaux pour la prise en charge des urgences collectives. Des postes médicaux avancés et des centres d'accueil d'urgence sont contenus dans ce plan

Context & Constraints:

Débordement des structures sanitaires rendant difficiles le déroulement du plan.

Accès difficiles entre lieu du sinistre et les structures sanitaires de référence

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Deux milliards sont en réserve au Trésor dans le cadre du fonds des calamités chaque année des fonds à hauteur de 02 milliards sont débloqués pour préparation et la gestion des inondations à travers les opérations préhivernales et hivernales

Context & Constraints:

Fonds souvent limité devant l'ampleur de la situation
Des procédures très longues limitent l'efficacité du système mis en place

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

L' Agence nationale de la météo qui fournit des données, la Direction de la planification et de la gestion des eaux, l'Agence nationale de l'Aménagement du territoire,

Context & Constraints:

Les données sont parcellaires et sectorielles, manque de moyens financiers pour mener des études globales et exhaustives
La plateforme qui devrait servir d'outil fédérateur souffre d'efficacité dans ses activités

Sierra Leone (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

In order to consolidate our efforts on DRR, vulnerability and capacity assessments have been updated and training of community based volunteers at local levels etc.

In the Western Area (capital city Freetown), 300 volunteers have been trained between April & October 2010. It is hoped that these would not only provide first hand response during local emergencies but also help to promote & encourage the implementation of DRR activities within their respective communities.

Context & Constraints:

Resources Availability for the conduct and sustainability of such programmes remain a challenge. The mainstreaming of DRR into development programmes and everyday life is also fraught with challenges. Increased political commitment and subsequent commitment of government ministeries, departments and agencies is also begining to grow but there is still need political & institutional commitment at all levels.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The International Disaster Risk Responce Law for Sierra Leone has been drafted, awaiting parliamentary ratification. The aim of this is to remove/reduce the barriers or bureaucracies associated with accessing international help in the event of large scale disasters . In addition to this, simulation exercises have been conducted to test institutional capacities.

In a bid to promote DRR and management at all levels, community-based volunteers have been trained at all levels, including the provincial & district levels. At Chiefdom level, the process has just started and so far we have replicated these programmes in 17 out of 151 chiefdoms in the country.

In the capital city (Western Area), a community-based volunteer training programme has just been completed . The objective is to empower communities to promote DRR activities in their respective communities and also provide the first line of response in the event of emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

The implementation of practically all of these activities has resourse implications. Bringing together the key players including relevant institutions and their focal persons, hiring the services of resources persons,volunteers at all levels , organizing refresher training courses and above all, sustaining these groups riemain a challenge.

In addtion, mainstreaming DRR into sectoral plans and everyday life is still very slow, The enforcement of laws/policies still need to be strengthened if these should serve as deterrents.

On the otherhand, factoring DRR into everyday life can hardly be practical where there is abject poverty.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

National emergency funds are yet to be set aside by national government to . However, the polithas recently expressed a desire to have this done very shortly.

Apart from the national preparedness & response contingency plans, a national contingency Plan on health has been developed to compliment this generic contingency plan. This plan covers a wide range of diseases/empidemics and provides a clear-cut response strategy. In line with this, the department continues to collaborate with the Unit for Disease control and prevention at the ministry of health.

Amongst some of our gains for this year also is the enactment of the free-health policy for Sierra Leone in support of DRR, . For a country with a very poor health record, especially as it relates to infant child mortality reates, the introduction of such a policy has been a huge boost for the health sector.

Context & Constraints:

The national Contingency plan on health is yet to be discussed at cabinet and ratified by Parliament thereafter.

In other instances, the need still arises to capacitate and empower relevant institutions to be able to implement DRR prgrammes at thier respective sectors cannot be overemphasized.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The deployment of our staff at various leves and the strong collaborative ties with other government departments, ministeries and agencies makes information sharing possible. As a result of this, we benifit from the fact that many of our partners who have some presence in almost every community. This way we can exchange vital information across borders wthin the shortest possibloe time to make way for timelyintervention/ action.

Also the presence of community volunteers, extention of mobile communications coverage across the whole country, etc makes communication of the most urgent issues possible.

Context & Constraints:

Amongst our challenges include the absence of a centralized communications network that is accessible to all partners and the general public as a whole. In addition, even though we are on the verge of developing a departmental website and establish a central emergency line that is accessible to the general public, the process is yet to be completed.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

There are Disaster Management Committee at all administrative levels that are responsible for any kind of disaster through the guidance of National Disaster Management Policy and Operation Guidelines. The country has policies, programmes and initiatives that are sustainable in achieving the DRR objectives through strong policy, legislations, technical and institutional capacities. Mechanisms for DRR include establishment of Multi-sectoral Technical Groups for Epidemics, Geophysical hazards, Food Security and the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) which is responsible for conducting Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) before any proposed project is initiated.

Context & Constraints:

The key contextual challenges which continue to face the country are inadequate capacity building, in timely response to disasters, lack of Early Warning System and contingency plans for DRR. However, there are initiatives to review the National Disaster Management Policy and the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 to pave way for establishment of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), strengthening an Early Warning System and preparation of National Emergency Preparedness Plan and Disaster Communication Strategy and later dissemination of the same at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster contingency and preparedness plan are still at the Central Government level in few sectors due to inadequate financial resources. There are some plan backed by training drill but conducting rehearsals is still a challenge. Currently there are only four disaster relief supply warehouses that cater for the whole country located in Southern Highland Zone (Mbeya), Central Zone (Dodoma), Lake Zone (Shinyanga) and Eastern Zone (Dar es Salaam) this impose constraints during response measures.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster focal persons are always overburdening with other duties which lead them less accountable. Lack of knowledge on disaster management and fund to implement preventive measure made the society more prone to disaster.

In the financial year 2010/11 the DMD in collaboration with other stakeholder will prepare the National Emergency Preparedness Plan and Disaster Communication Strategy and later disseminate the same at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Disaster Contingency Fund budget exist at the Central Government level to support any disaster preparedness and respond across all Sectors. The respond and recovery process are conducted by respective Sectors or Multi - sectorally depending on the effects caused by the disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Budget for disaster respond is still minimal which lead to difficulties in planning disaster recovery. Other sources of fund like insurance and private sector have to be explored.

Another challenges encountered by the country authorities and partner agencies include poor roads, inadequate air services and inadequate manpower with technical knowhow on respective disasters. Enough budgetary allocation for infrastructure and training will improve the situation.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The country disaster database is not equipped with all relevant information for future references. There are no clear methodologies developed so far to conduct disaster and post disaster assessment for all common disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There is an inadequate fund to conduct post-disaster review.

Zambia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a

disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The country has a disaster management policy and an operations manual in place. These stipulate the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders in disaster management. Focal point persons charged with the responsibility of mainstreaming DRR into the key sectors' programmes have also been appointed.

The country has further developed fora for sharing information, decision making and for tackling the required assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Institutional capacities are in place but need to be strengthened and require adequate resources for them to implement DRR activities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A contingency plan built around eight (8) sectors namely agriculture, health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, human settlement and shelter, logistics and information management and emergency communication is in place. A number of districts have been trained to develop Preparedness plans.

Context & Constraints:

More districts need to be trained in the development of preparedness plans.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The contingency plan is costed and resources to implement the identified activities are then sourced. For recovery, after the in-depth assessment an action plan to aid recovery is further developed.

Context & Constraints:

The resources required to fully conduct these activities are usually inadequate.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

During disasters, the Disaster Management Consultative Forum becomes a key forum for information exchange among stakeholders with the coordination of DMMU. The Emergency Operations Center becomes the center for the exchange of information and decision making for the disaster at hand. After the event, ZVAC undertakes an in-depth assessment to ascertain the full extent of the damage done by the disaster.

Context & Constraints:

DMMU working with the other stakeholders conducts a lessons learnt session to see where improvements need to be made. Unfortunately, currently the Emergency Operations Center is not yet fully equipped.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Some progress has been made but additional capacity required. Presently schools are working towards drafting emergency procedures but as there is no mandate to do so, it is being done on an adhoc basis. Two seismic and hurricane building assessments have been carried out by Tony Gibbs. Participated in PAHO safe hospital assessment. Secondary assessment of education and shelter buildings done by DDM.

Context & Constraints:

additional staffing needed to enhance this area

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A complete set of National and Sectoral Disaster Management Plans to form one comprehensive suite of Plans in a National Plan format; comprising:-

National Disaster Plan

National Response Plan

Functional and Hazard Plans which are in many formats and are updated and reviewed annually.

Relief Distribution Plan

Maritime Search and Rescue Plan

Shelter Plan

International Airport Emergency Plan

Essential Services

Relief Distribution Plan

Shelter Managers Guide

Pandemic Plan

Oil Spill Plan

Media Coordination

Tourism Sectoral Plan

Relief Managers Guide

Individual Shelter Plans

Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis - Statistics

Mass Casualty

Anglec (Utilities) Plan

Land Based Search and Rescue Plan

Major Incident Plan

Evacuation Plan

Exercises carried out during reporting period.

USAR Level 1 Certification - 2 Teams

NEOC Position Review and Section Coordination

Relief Tabletop exercise

R31 Project Meetings

Annual All Hazard, Risk Reduction and Safety Fair

Live Functional Relief Exercises - HMS Manchester

Essential Services Field Operations Exercise

NEOC Essential Services Walk/Talk Through

NEOC Functional Tabletop exercise.

Waterbourne Incident

AirCrash

Relief

Utilities

Mass Casualty

Pandemic

Major Incident
DANA
Hurricane
Radio
Public Information Officer Training
Confined Space Training
Disaster Immersion Training
Computer Operations Training.
A EOC and NPRP overview and position familiarisation training for second shift staff.

Context & Constraints:

As a fairly new department significant progress has been made but significant progress is still needed. Very limited staffing have made limited progress in this area.

Request copies of the plans from elizabeth.klute@gov.ai as they are large and contain some information considered sensitive.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

EC\$ 200,000 per year that if not incident utilised can go to outfit the NEOC, shelters, relief, dana etc. But, it was used for recovery from Omar in 2008

CCRIF Insurance Payment available for recovery and a private donations programme is in place.

Context & Constraints:

Budget was set aside by forward thinking and understanding of risk mitigation by the Executive Council.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

DANA assessments are undertaken post event and the creation of a database is intended. At present the DANA form, procedures and the protocol requires some modification to ensure the findings can be presented in a format that can be utilized by all sectors particularly economic development and relief. A working group is tackling this issue. Copies of plans are available with a request to NDMC.

Context & Constraints:

Time

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

There is no policy in place. However, isolated work has been done by different agencies. When work has been completed on the national disaster management policy, this priority will be addressed.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of resources. Implementation of this section has direct bearing on updated legislation and national disaster management policy.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Antigua and Barbuda has a national disaster plan which clearly outlines the roles and functions of key agencies. This plan outlines the operational framework in which disaster response operations are managed, it also encompasses the relationship between private sector, civil society and government with a strong community focus.

The plan encompasses several sub-committees, with their roles and functions established. The National Office of Disaster Services facilitates annually public awareness information, disaster management training and disaster management exercises. These activities may be general or specific.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the disaster management program, embraces gender equity, we do not practice discrimination of religion, gender, age or political affiliation, in our administrative or operational procedures.

Context & Constraints:

The community disaster management program continues to be a challenge since this is a voluntary program and attrition rates tend to be high.

Inadequate resources to carry out the expectations of those we provide service for. Access to training in the various disciplines is usually expensive and require overseas travel.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are no specific funds available for response and recovery if Antigua and Barbuda is impacted by a major disaster. However, the financial legislation makes provision for emergency funding, through a process of adjustment of the national budget.

If Antigua and Barbuda were to be impacted by a major event, it is expected that regional and international assistance would be forthcoming even after adjustments have been made to budgetary allocations.

Context & Constraints:

The absence of a disaster management contingency fund.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Antigua and Barbuda has a clear damage assessment process, which is in keeping with UN ECLAC and US/AID guidelines. There is a three-tiered assessment system:

Tier 1 is referred to as the ISO (Initial Situation Overview)

Tier 2 is referred to as the IDA (Initial Damage Assessment)

Tier 3 is referred to as DANA (Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis)

The assessment reports are submitted to the national office of disaster services within a prescribed time frame. These are then presented to the national assessment sub-committee, after which they are collapsed into one report.

Context & Constraints:

Damage assessment is usually hampered by the availability of persons to carry out the assessment within the required time frame.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Argentina cuenta en general con recursos suficientes y de calidad para llevar adelante una eficaz gestión del riesgo de desastres. Aspectos como la coordinación, vacíos jurídicos y normativos, trabas interjurisdiccionales, etc (ya expresados en la contextualización de Indicadores Básicos precedentes) que obstaculizan el fortalecimiento en la RRD, están siendo trabajados.

Tanto el Gobierno (en particular la Comisión Cascos Blancos y la Subsecretaría de Asuntos Provinciales/Dirección Nacional de Protección Civil) como las organizaciones de la sociedad civil (como la Cruz Roja, Caritas, ADRA, etc.) hacen esfuerzos notorios para resolver estas cuestiones, e interactúan permanentemente al respecto.

Sin embargo, la diversidad de planes, mecanismos, herramientas e instrumentos de respuesta a desastres deben ser trabajados de manera conjunta para estar armonizados, revisados, compartidos y consensuados.

Se han incrementado los programas de seguridad escolar y hospitalaria, reconociéndose dispar

aceptación.

Context & Constraints:

El fortalecimiento de la Plataforma Nacional para la RRD, superando sus limitaciones de mucha concurrencia pero en oportunidades poca participación, debería servir para alcanzar el objetivo. También será necesario considerar evaluaciones sistemáticas de las diferentes intervenciones y compartir sus “lecciones aprendidas” ya que puede aumentar las buenas prácticas en situaciones de emergencia y desastre.

Asimismo, se puede difundir (y promover su adopción) estándares internacionales para la respuesta a desastres (por ejemplo, Proyecto Esfera).

Del mismo modo, la participación de la comunidad educativa y la del sector salud, debe incrementar su propio involucramiento empoderándose de las temáticas que los favorecen.

Ese son los retos.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Se evidencia el incremento de iniciativas institucionales relacionadas con la preparación para desastres (simulacros, ejercicios, capacitaciones, etc). Aunque estos no siempre están encuadrados en planes de respuesta o de contingencia.

La DNPC cuenta con una agenda anual de capacitación en materia de simulacros, ofrecido tanto al sector gubernamental como a la sociedad civil.

Del mismo modo, la Cruz Roja por ejemplo dispone de una “Caja de Herramientas” de libre utilización sobre RRD, incluyendo distintas publicaciones, guías y manuales sobre elaboración de Planes de Respuesta y Contingencia.

Durante el 2009 y 2010, CRA ha implementado en Salta un proyecto local de preparación para desastres que incluyó la planificación de contingencias participativa y comunitaria, articulando Organismos del

Estado nacional, provincial y municipal con otros actores locales y comunitarios.

En el 2010, CRA, FICR y Fundación Andreani coorganizan con la participación de la DNPC, Cascos Blancos y Ministerio de Defensa un Seminario de Logística en Situaciones de Emergencia y Desastre. Por otra parte, a propuesta de Cascos Blancos que organizó tres encuentros al respecto, se está promoviendo la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en los planes de contingencia.

Context & Constraints:

Además de la oferta que se formule y de la conciencia comunitaria para llevarla a cabo, se necesita el control necesario par que se cumplan los reglamentos y se practiquen en debida forma los simulacros, etc.-

Las lecciones aprendidas de desastres que forman parte de la memoria histórica de las comunidades, deben incluirse en la planificación

Deben extenderse las experiencias de capacitaciones y simulacros en escuelas y hospitales, escasas en la actualidad.

Las OSC pueden resultar claves en este proceso ya que tienen una probada capacidad de movilización comunitaria.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Lamentablemente, aunque hay conciencia de la importancia de la temática, no ha obtenido aún ella el respaldo presupuestario necesario.

Tampoco se han generado hasta el momento Fondos Rotatorios para la respuesta o la rehabilitación. En el caso de Cascos Blancos, además de los aportes presupuestarios locales suele obtener recursos por contribuciones voluntarias de otros países, o gestionándolos con Bancos regionales (como el BID) o por agencias del sistema.

En tal sentido, Argentina -a través de Cascos Blancos- desde 2008 aporta regularmente al CERF de Naciones Unidas. Ello, eventualmente, puede servirle en su momento para hacer una petición si fuere necesario.

Context & Constraints:

El reto es convencer para mejorar la aportación presupuestaria, sin necesidad de que ello ocurra recién cuando el suceso ocurre.

Sostienen las OSC que incluirlas a ellas en los Planes Gubernamentales de Respuesta y Contingencia, sobre todo a las internacionales, potencia la previsión de fondos, teniendo en cuenta que suelen contar

con mayor agilidad administrativa y rápido acceso a cooperación internacional. Para ello, también será necesario mejorar los mecanismos de rendición de cuentas (fondos de emergencia) y difundirlos públicamente con el fin de aumentar o mantener la credibilidad y confiabilidad institucional

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Los mecanismos existen, aunque no unificados. Por lo tanto, los criterios evaluatorios en oportunidades son distintos: las distintas áreas de gobierno tienen los propios, y lo mismo sucede con la sociedad civil (como es el caso ya citado de la Cruz Roja, que cuenta con el SIGRID pero solamente para uso interno). El intercambio de información se suele dar reactivamente y depende en general de gestiones personales (a excepción de los Informes de Situación difundidos por la DNPC y los producidos por el GPIP para sus miembros), pero es necesario trabajar para consolidar planes o mecanismos específicos y sistemáticos en ese sentido, constituyendo herramientas e instrumentos consensuados de, por ejemplo, evaluación de emergencia, coordinación de recursos, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Formalizar el contacto institucional (no sólo a trato personal) y la evaluación conjunta posterior a la respuesta, es el desafío.

El desarrollo de la Plataforma Nacional brindará conciencia sobre ello.

Barbados (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The National Emergency Management System in Barbados has been developed more than 50 years ago and has been the model for the establishment of national organizations in the Caribbean region under the Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention, CDERA and now CDEMA.

There is a National Disaster Plan as required by the Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 which lays out the guidelines for responding to multi-hazards. The Plan has several hazard specific national, departmental and sectoral plans. The list of Plans includes:

- The National Mass Casualty Plan
- The National Mass Crowd Plan
- The National Search and Rescue Plan
- The National Oil Spill Plan
- The National Hazardous Material Plan

These all have appropriate sub-plans that include all of the Emergency Response Functions, ERFs, like evacuation, shelter, medical, etc.

Action has been initiated to develop community-based plans but these have not yet been fully developed.

A national Evacuation Plan is in draft awaiting the scientific data to highlight the likely inundation lines to inform the coastal evacuation process

National capacity exists for the assessment of national readiness to face adverse events and this is done at the start of the annual Hurricane Season.

Context & Constraints:

None noted.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Barbados has a comprehensive set of Disaster Management Plans and Standard Operating Procedures for multi-hazards including natural and man-made. There are also key sector and contingency plans. Requirement is also made in the Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 for the delineation of especially vulnerable areas, critical infrastructure and vulnerable persons. Area Plans have special requirements under the Act for emergency management plans to be developed.

Liaison Officers are designated in the public and private sectors and the requirement is for plans and SOPs to be developed, updated and shared with the Department of Emergency Management on an annual basis. Training have been developed for these Liaison Officers throughout the sectors In addition, the DEM conducts Plan Development training workshops on an annual basis for all sectors.

At least one national full scale exercise is conducted in addition to the participation in regional and hemispheric simulation exercises. An increased in disaster drills at the primary schools is being experienced. The post-reviews of these exercises usually identify gaps in procedures, resources and training.

The Emergency Operation Center, EOC mechanism is fully established and functional and greater emphasis is now being place on secondary satellite EOCs at the community levels for coordination and response.

National Search and Rescue, (SAR) teams have been established with appropriate training and exercising at the national and regional levels. Barbados also is part of the regional Search and Rescue teams and there is a national SAR plan and relevant SOPs.

Barbados is also a Sub-regional Focal Point for the Eastern Caribbean with response responsibility for the countries of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and the Commonwealth of Dominica. A regional model SRFP Protocol has been developed by CDEMA and Barbados is in the process of adapting the Model. One of the responsibilities of the SRFP is to maintain a regional warehouse which houses emergency relief supplies readily for dispatch to an affected country in the sub-region although there are national warehouses in each country.

An Exercise Design course has been developed for use at national and regional levels and there is a cadre of trainer of trainers who can conduct courses.

Context & Constraints:

Due to the limited capacity, both of the DEM and within the national emergency management system,

simulation drills and exercises are not conducted as often as they ought to be.

Lack of training in Exercise Design is hampering the greater utilization of this method of testing plans and procedures.

DEM to conduct training in Exercise Design, therefore empowering a larger number of persons who can conduct a suite of exercises.

Encourage and promote the use of disaster drills and simulation exercises

The DEM should incorporate at least one (1) exercise per year in its annual plans and budget, to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the plans, standard operating procedures, and education programmes being implemented.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are national contingency funds available to the National Emergency Management System. The DEM has a budget line in its annual budget of \$50,000 to meet contingency needs. In addition, existing budgets in key response agencies are reallocated to meet contingencies while the Cabinet of Barbados and the Parliament access funds from the Consolidated Fund to replenish agency funds when the emergency has passed.

There is a Catastrophe Fund established by the Ministry of Finance to be financed from public sector contributions over a five year period. In addition, there is an Emergency Fund established by the Barbados Supreme Court and administered by the Cabinet Secretary with a provision for public and private sector contributions as well as the general public. There is a Board of Directors which governs the Fund and also a provision for fund-raising to replenish the Fund.

At the regional level Barbados is a participating member of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, CCRIF a reserve insurance mechanism which allows governments to purchase unique coverage not available in the commercial markets at rates only achievable through the pooled approach.

As a Member State of CDEMA, Barbados contributed to a standing Emergency Fund which is available to

support emergency response to States severely impacted by hazards and have declared a Level 3 emergency triggering the Regional Response Mechanism. When such a mechanism is triggered, regional and international donor agencies also contribute to the response.

The Barbados Red Cross Society is linked to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and has access to international funds which are made available if the situation warrants it.

Context & Constraints:

The available funds are never enough to meet the costs of major impacts and this can sometimes slow down response.

Access to financial resources in times of crisis is slowed because of bureaucratic procedures.

Recommendations

Ensure that in times of no hazard impacts, fund-raising efforts are undertaken to boost funds that are not resources to meet the anticipated challenges.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Chief Information Officer in the Government Information Service facilitates the access of the broadcast media to keep the population informed during a hazard event. In addition, key technical members of the Emergency Management System also have access to the population through this medium.

When the Emergency Operation Center is activated the Emergency Telecommunications System is utilized to make contact with members of the national system via VHF, UHF etc. A direct link out of the NEOC to the radio stations is also facilitated by specialized equipment in the Office of the Director of DEM. Provision is also made for the Emergency Broadcast System to be activated as well where direct broadcast can be made from a studio reserve for that purpose.

Situation reports are submitted to the CDEMA for dissemination to other Participating States and other partners. The DEM facilitates post-event reviews where response and recovery plans and SOPs are

reviewed an updated. These are usually chaired by the Director, DEM or by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and attended by key members of National Emergency Management System.

As part of the CDEMA System, the regional emergency telecommunication network is effectively and efficiently maintained and the annual Simulation Exercise, REGION RAP supports the regional capability to pass information.

Context & Constraints:

Some times there is a significant lapse in the review process and this is dependent on the extent of the hazard impact.

Recommendation

Continue to encourage a system of agency review before national reviews are undertaken to ensure that information is readily available to inform updating of plans and procedures.

Continue to provide training in the use of the Emergency Telecommunication System in a direct link with NEOC and field operatives.

Maintain a constant review of technology that can facilitate the passing of information using up-to-date technology.

Encourage more CDEMA Participating States to actively participate in the annual REGION RAP Simulation Exercise.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Esta aun en proceso de aprobacion la estrategia de Hospitales Seguros

Context & Constraints:

No se identifican perspectivas para su pronta implementación

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

El Gobierno Nacional cuenta con un plan de contingencias pero no tiene sensibilidad de genero. Hay centro operativo de emergencias a nivel nacional cuyo funcionamiento enfrenta limitaciones. Existen equipos de búsqueda y rescate como son los SAR (Militares y Civiles), Bomberos, Unidades operativas del Ejercito pero nunca se ha probado para un desastre de gran magnitud. Existen almacenes que manejan la Defensa Civil y del PMA

Context & Constraints:

A pesar de las capacidades mencionadas, estas no fueron probadas en situaciones de gran magnitud

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Existe en la Constitución Política del Estado una disponibilidad de hasta el 1% para una situación de calamidad, hasta ahora no se ha hecho uso de dicho recurso legal financiero.

La ley 2335 establece que hasta el 0,15% se debe utilizar del presupuesto nacional consolidado (aproximadamente 10 millones de dólares)

Context & Constraints:

No siempre se dispone de la totalidad de estos recursos; las asignaciones son casi insuficientes

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Una es el EDAN que en Bolivia se ha cambiado a FEDANH

Además se aplica la metodología de la CEPAL y hay un equipo central en el gobierno a cargo de Defensa Civil y se han capacitado a 1 por departamento

Context & Constraints:

Las capacitaciones son discontinuas.

Brazil (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Em novembro de 2009 ocorreu na cidade de São Paulo o V Seminário Internacional de Defesa Civil sobre o tema Hospitais Seguros frente aos desastres. Destacaram-se os esforços para

- 1) Proteger a vida dos pacientes e dos profissionais de saúde reforçando a firmeza estrutural das instalações de saúde;
- 2) Zelar para que as instalações e os serviços de saúde possam continuar funcionando depois de uma situação de emergência ou desastre, que é quando são mais necessárias; e
- 3) Melhorar a capacidade dos trabalhadores e das instituições de saúde para reduzir riscos, o que inclui a gestão de emergências.

Context & Constraints:

Os estabelecimentos de saúde são instalações essenciais destinadas a proporcionar atenção de saúde com garantia de eficiência, eficácia e qualidade. A obrigatoriedade de prestar adequadamente a atenção aos enfermos tem conotações técnicas, administrativas, éticas e penais, exigências que se mantêm em todos os momentos e circunstâncias, inclusive durante desastres de toda ordem.

Além disso, os estabelecimentos hospitalares concentram investimentos econômicos em equipamentos de diagnóstico e tratamento, laboratórios de alta tecnologia, bancos de sangue e desenvolvimento de investigações para a proteção da saúde, ou seja, os hospitais têm um grande valor social, econômico e político.

De acordo com a Comissão Econômica para a América Latina (CEPAL), somente nos últimos 25 anos, a perda direta por danos em estabelecimentos de saúde, por desastres de origem natural, foi de 4.000 milhões de dólares.

Neste sentido, o Simpósio Nacional "Hospitais Seguros Frente aos Desastres" está sendo concebido a partir das diretrizes da Estratégia Internacional das Nações Unidas para a Redução de Desastres (ONU/EIRD) e da Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS), as quais veem nos últimos anos desenvolvendo um Programa de Preparativos para Desastres, razão pela qual diversas outras iniciativas têm sido desenvolvidas no sentido de garantir níveis de segurança adequados aos hospitais e estabelecimentos de saúde em todo mundo.

O Simpósio Nacional "Hospitais Seguros Frente aos Desastres" é uma das atividades do V DEFENCIL - Seminário Internacional de Defesa Civil, em consonância com as propostas do evento de articular os diversos saberes e práticas para o enfrentamento às situações de desastres.

Tal iniciativa exige a participação de todos, motivo pelo qual estamos convidando-o para participar deste importante evento, no sentido de torná-lo uma oportunidade para ampliar o debate e melhor analisar como situações emergenciais podem afetar ou comprometer a continuidade operacional dos serviços de saúde

e colocar em risco a segurança das instalações, dos profissionais de saúde e dos próprios pacientes.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Os planos de contingência são desenvolvidos pelos níveis municipal e estadual de governo, pois são eles que detêm a informação das vulnerabilidades da região e os principais desastres que a atingem. O Governo federal participa por meio da supervisão e capacitação dos agentes que planejam e realizam a atividade.

Context & Constraints:

Denomina-se de contingência a uma situação de incerteza, quanto a um determinado evento, fenômeno ou acidente, que pode se concretizar ou não, durante um período de tempo determinado.

Plano de contingência é o planejamento tático que é elaborado a partir de uma determinada hipótese de desastre.

Em princípio, o plano de contingência deve ser elaborado com grande antecipação, para atingir a finalidade de:

- facilitar as atividades de preparação para emergências e desastres;
- otimizar as atividades de resposta aos desastres.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Em julho de 2010 foi editada a Medida provisória 494, com força de lei que passa a reger o Fundo Especial para calamidades públicas (FUNCAP), de natureza contábil e financeira e tem como finalidade custear ações de reconstrução em áreas atingidas por desastres nos entes federados que tiverem a situação de emergência ou estado de calamidade pública.

O FUNCAP tem seu patrimônio constituído por cotas integralizadas anualmente pela União, Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios, de forma voluntária. Para cada parte integralizada pelos Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios, a União integralizará três partes. Os entes federados que integralizarem cotas no FUNCAP somente poderão retirá-las após dois anos da data de integralização, com exceção

Context & Constraints:

Desde o dia 2 de julho de 2010, o Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil (Sindec) passou a ser regido pela Medida Provisória 494. Ao dispor sobre os objetivos e ações da defesa civil no Brasil, organiza e dá celeridade à atuação do governo federal em apoio aos entes federados em casos de calamidade pública ou situação de emergência. Consideramos que a MP 494 é um avanço, já que até então os principais conceitos, filosofia e ações do Sindec, orientados pelo decreto – nº 5.376/2005, passam a ter força de lei.

A Medida vai ao encontro das diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil (CNDC) e retrata uma necessidade trazida pelos 1.500 delegados representantes dos Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios brasileiros, que destacaram a importância do fortalecimento das instituições de defesa civil municipais. A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil (Sedec) considera a MP como instrumento de reforço da previsão constitucional de autonomia entre a União, Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Em Agosto de 2010 foi promulgado o Decreto nº 7257 que regulamenta a Medida Provisória 494 e versa sobre o requerimento necessário para a avaliação de danos.

Este requerimento deverá ser realizado diretamente ao Ministério da Integração Nacional, no prazo máximo de dez dias após a ocorrência do desastre, devendo ser instruído com ato do respectivo ente federado que decretou a situação de emergência ou o estado de calamidade pública e conter as seguintes informações:

I - tipo do desastre, de acordo com a codificação de desastres, ameaças e riscos, definida pelo Ministério da Integração Nacional;

II - data e local do desastre;

III - descrição da área afetada, das causas e dos efeitos do desastre;

IV - estimativa de danos humanos, materiais, ambientais e serviços essenciais prejudicados;

V - declaração das medidas e ações em curso, capacidade de atuação e recursos humanos, materiais, institucionais e financeiros empregados pelo respectivo ente federado para o restabelecimento da normalidade; e

VI - outras informações disponíveis acerca do desastre e seus efeitos.

Considerando a intensidade do desastre e seus impactos social, econômico e ambiental, o Ministério da Integração Nacional reconhecerá, independentemente do fornecimento destas informações previstas, a situação de emergência ou o estado de calamidade pública com base no Decreto do respectivo ente federado

Context & Constraints:

Desde o dia 2 de julho de 2010, o Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil (Sindec) passou a ser regido pela Medida Provisória 494. Ao dispor sobre os objetivos e ações da defesa civil no Brasil, organiza e dá celeridade à atuação do governo federal em apoio aos entes federados em casos de calamidade pública ou situação de emergência. Consideramos que a MP 494 é um avanço, já que até então os principais conceitos, filosofia e ações do Sindec, orientados pelo decreto – nº 5.376/2005, passam a ter força de lei.

A Medida vai ao encontro das diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil (CNDC) e retrata uma necessidade trazida pelos 1.500 delegados representantes dos Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios brasileiros, que destacaram a importância do fortalecimento das instituições de defesa civil municipais. A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil (Sedec) considera a MP como instrumento de reforço da previsão constitucional de autonomia entre a União, Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios.

Regulamentada pelo Decreto nº 7.257, de 4 de agosto de 2010, a MP 494 define que o Sindec, será composto por órgãos e entidades da administração pública da União, dos Estados, do Distrito Federal, dos Municípios e das entidades da sociedade civil, que atuarão de forma articulada, tendo a Sedec como órgão coordenador. Essas entidades deverão formalizar, à Sedec, o seu interesse em compor o sistema.

Em seu artigo 7º, o fundo especial para calamidades públicas (Funcap), criado pelo Decreto-Lei 950/69, foi reativado. Neste sentido, o aspecto que deve ser salientado é que além de responder à demanda da sociedade, retratada nas diretrizes da 1ª CNDC, o fundo será constituído por cotas integralizadas anualmente pela União, Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios, sendo que esses três últimos entes participarão de forma voluntária.

Outro avanço advindo da MP é que ficam autorizados o Departamento Nacional de Infraestrutura e Transportes (Dnit) e o Ministério da Defesa a recuperar estradas destruídas, e o Ministério do

Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome a doar estoques públicos de alimentos às populações atingidas por desastres.

Em sua regulamentação, a MP 494 fortalece o Centro Nacional de Gerenciamento de Riscos e Desastres da Sedec (Cenad), que atua na agilidade da resposta à emergência e monitora riscos e ameaças de maior prevalência no país. O Cenad conta com o Grupo de Apoio a Desastres (GADE), formado por uma equipe multidisciplinar, mobilizável a qualquer tempo, para atuar nas diversas fases do desastre em todo o território nacional, de acordo com o sistema de comando unificado de operações.

O Decreto de regulamentação também reestrutura o Conselho Nacional de Defesa Civil (Condec), o qual integra o Sistema como órgão colegiado, de natureza consultiva. Reduziu-se a quantidade de ministérios que faziam parte do Conselho e abriu-se espaço para a participação de dois representantes dos Estados e Distrito Federal, três representantes dos Municípios e garantiu três representantes da sociedade civil, outra reivindicação da maioria dos delegados da 1ª CNDC.

Uma mudança que trouxe impacto na dinâmica de atuação dos órgãos estaduais e municipais de defesa civil, que foi o conceito de situação de emergência e estado de calamidade pública associados aos novos os procedimentos para o reconhecimento destas situações pelo Governo Federal. Se antes o processo estava vinculado à homologação do Estado, hoje basta requerimento do ente federado dirigido à Sedec, em até dez dias da data do desastre, contendo informações sobre as características do evento, a localidade afetada e a estimativa de danos, para que seja realizada análise técnica e justificada ou não a necessidade da participação do Governo Federal.

A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil entende que toda mudança exige um tempo para que aconteçam as adequações às novas exigências o que requer o habitual empenho de todos os que atuam em ações de defesa civil. Todavia acredita que a MP é um importante marco no processo de consolidação de uma Política Nacional de Defesa Civil, que garanta a proteção integral da população e a consolidação de cidades mais seguras.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The VI's CDM policy is linked to the Pan American Health Organization's Health Disaster Management Programme. The following measures and initiatives have been developed and undertaken with regard to improving disaster preparedness in and the resiliency of the health sector: National Health Sector Emergency Management Plan revised and tested, Mass Fatality Plan completed, Mass Gathering Plan revised, Enhancing the capacity of Health sector personnel to respond to mass casualties, Mitigation Measures integrated into planning and construction of new hospitals and integrated into health facilities. Additionally, plans for disease outbreaks like influenza, have been developed and tested. The Health sector has a Health Disaster Management (HDM) Programme that is supported by a HDM Policy and Strategy linked to National Plans.

The education sector has several systems in place but they have not been formalized, in addition a proposal has been put forth for the development of a School Safety Criteria that will be used to evaluate the level of readiness of schools– public and private.

DDM, in partnership with the Ministry of Education assisted in the development of contingency plans for all schools and day care facilities, and it is expected by 2013 that schools will have developed and practiced their respective contingency plans. This project is an expansion of previous efforts to ensure that schools are equipped with basic first aid and fire suppression devices.

A consultant was contracted to provide guidance to twelve schools in the development, testing and implementation of their individual Disaster Plans. These Plans will include procedures for all hazards as well as other emergency situations and will serve as a guide for administrators in the event of an actual disaster/emergency. The DDM intends to expand this project to develop School Disaster Management Policy in conjunction with the Ministry and Department of Education.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints identified.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

As of May 2010, 61% of Government agencies have disaster contingency plans developed or in draft. Additionally, a series of national plans were revised/updated or developed to manage national response; these include the National Oil Spill Plan, National Public Information Plan, National Emergency Communications Plan, National Marine Search and Rescue Plan, National Recovery Plan and the National Continuity of Government Plan.

A total of 32 emergency shelters have been identified for 2010. These shelters were inspected before the beginning of the hurricane season. A total of 40% of these shelters are equipped with emergency generators and the equipment is available for the other sites. A contract is in place to clean the structures and maintain the generators. A list of all shelters was issued to the public. The BVI also has 11 marine shelters that have been identified for the 2010 Atlantic Hurricane Season.

The Virgin Islands National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) is a multi-hazard Plan that speaks to the specific hazards to which the Territory is prone. A complete revision and operationalization of the document was undertaken in 2008. All emergency systems were tested in March 2010 during the Tsunami/earthquake national simulation exercise and communication systems were tested in June during a communication exercise.

The government maintains a National Warehouse stocked with US\$100,000 worth of insured emergency supplies. Supplies are inventoried quarterly. A National Welfare Relief Distribution Plan and Policy is in place to help with equitable distribution of emergency supplies. Funds in the amount of \$10,000 to \$30,000 are provided annually to replenish warehouse stocks.

Context & Constraints:

Agencies utilized their disaster plan but there is still room for improvement in the area of knowledge and awareness of the plan contents. The DDM intends to use the results of the exercise to formulate plans for improved understanding and awareness and to improve the early warning system

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The Disaster Management Act requires the development of a Disaster/Emergency Fund. To that end, the Government of the BVI allocates between \$500,000 and \$1 million annually to a disaster fund. Some governmental agencies and ministries have funds for emergency response allocated annually. In the event that these funds are not sufficient, the Disaster Fund can be accessed.

Some of the monies in the disaster fund can be designated for mitigation activities for specific public sector mitigation projects as a measure for promoting disaster risk reduction. Structural mitigation aimed at reducing existing disaster risk in the public sector will be financed on a case-by-case basis through the development of cost-effective project proposals that would satisfy the cost-benefit efforts and goals of the Government, particularly in light of mounting economic concerns. There would thus be partnership funding sought from both within the Government and external assistance funding frameworks. These projects will also be an integral part of the CDM Strategy and Framework.

In the event of a major disaster, financial aid can be sought from regional and international organizations such as the Caribbean Development Bank.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints identified.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Virgin Islands has a comprehensive damage and needs assessment plan that is supported by a team of technical experts. The plan works in conjunction with the National Recovery Plan. The DDM provides the initial damage assessment report which is followed by a post-impact assessment which includes physical and economic costs. This post-impact assessment is developed by the Development Planning Unit (DPU).

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to collect baseline information and to establish a national database to allow for more

accurate calculation of losses.

Canada (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

CANUTEC is the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre operated by Transport Canada. CANUTEC is a national advisory service that assists emergency response personnel in handling dangerous goods emergencies on a 24/7 basis. The emergency centre is staffed by bilingual scientists specializing in chemistry or a related field and trained in emergency response. The emergency response advisors are experienced in interpreting technical information from various scientific sources including Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) in order to provide pertinent and timely advice.

CANUTEC has developed the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) for provision of advice during the first stages of a dangerous goods transportation incident and this has further resulted in an International collaborative effort between Canada, the United States, Mexico and Argentina. It also improves communication during hazardous incidents between the four countries by harmonizing emergency response recommendations for transportation incidents.

Announced in 2011, the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada and its supporting Action Plan sets goals and identifies key national priorities to enhance governance, planning, technology, training and exercises which promote interoperable voice and data communications for emergency responders, both day-to-day and during national emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Public Safety Canada oversees the activities of the Canadian Emergency Management College (CEMC), responsible for first responder training in all hazards (natural, and human-induced). The FERP and FPDM also include provisions for emergency management planning among federal institutions. Additionally, Public Safety Canada manages the National Exercise Program, which conducts operational exercises to enhance the National Emergency Response System and engages multiple federal institutions and provincial/territorial and municipal governments.

Private businesses and public sector agencies are encouraged to perform strategic emergency management plans, in addition to Business Continuity Plans (BCP) in preparedness and response to major disasters, and to sustain essential services to government and Canadians.

The Government Operations Centre (GOC) is Canada's strategic-level operations centre. It provides 24/7 situational awareness, risk assessments and warning products. If needed, it can be augmented by staff from other federal institutions, and maintains contact with other federal operational centres, the provinces and territories as well as international partners.

There are a number of search and rescue (SAR) teams in place within Canada. The National SAR Secretariat maintains the ground SAR operations, while the Canadian Coast Guard supports the maritime SAR. There is also an aeronautical SAR maintained by the Canadian Forces (CF) and the urban SAR, light, medium, and heavy, are overseen by Public Safety Canada. In addition, there are volunteer search SAR groups such as the Civil Air SAR Association, the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary, and the SAR Volunteer Association of Canada.

The Health portfolio is developing training and exercises in support of existing emergency management health plans. Regular exercises validate plans, contribute to their improvement and strengthen the overall capacity of the Health Portfolio to respond to disasters and emergencies.

The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency Stockpile System to provide emergency supplies quickly to provinces and territories when requested. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, as well as other warehouses and 1,300 pre-positioned sites strategically located across Canada.

Context & Constraints:

Public Safety Canada provides national leadership for Urban SAR (USAR) development to ensure that program development is coordinated and appropriately shared among the federal government, provinces and territories, major urban centres, and other national and international stakeholders. The USAR program is one aspect of the federal government's commitment to enhance Canada's national emergency response capacity.

In addition to Heavy USAR development, PS also supports the development of a complementary range of equipment and other resources for Light and Medium USAR in smaller urban centres across the country. Forty-one jurisdictions in Canada have accessed available funds to develop Light and Medium USAR capabilities with 50% of funds coming from the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program.

In the development of the USAR program, PS works to ensure that teams, equipment and technology are interoperable at a national level. PS has published The Canadian Urban Search and Rescue Classification Guide, which defines the standard array of tools, equipment and supplies suitable for teams at Light, Medium and Heavy operational levels.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

When response and recovery costs exceed what individual provinces or territories could reasonably be expected to bear on their own, the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) are used by the Government of Canada to administer cost shared federal financial assistance to provinces and territories for natural disaster response and recovery.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices contribute to the recovery efforts of affected communities and partner organizations through the delivery of departmental financial assistance programs. Since the inception of the DFAA Program in 1970, the Government of Canada has paid out more than \$2 billion in post-disaster assistance to help provinces and territories with the costs of response and of returning infrastructure and personal property to pre-disaster condition.

Internationally, Canada is contributing \$25 million toward the capitalization of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). The CCRIF has been established to reduce financial vulnerability of participating countries to catastrophic natural disasters, by providing access to insurance.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Canada continues the development of a standardized methodology to assess disaster losses, while respecting existing procedures and provincial/territorial jurisdiction.

Federal departments, through Public Safety Canada, contribute to post-event and post-exercise reviews. Health Canada participates in and utilizes these reviews to inform future plans, policies, exercises, training and response activities.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Cayman Islands (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Extensive sensitizing and drills conducted in Public and Private schools

Context & Constraints:

Not part of the National Curriculum

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

National Disaster Management Plan which includes Airport, Port, Flu Pandemic, Oil Spill, Hurricane. In addition all Government Entities have Continuity of Operations Plans

Context & Constraints:

Additional plan for Tsunami and earthquake to be developed

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Participation in The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility

Context & Constraints:

No Sustained National Disaster Fund

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Damage assessment methodology developed using the Planning Department, Economic Statistic Office and Lands and Survey to collect Damage data.

Context & Constraints:

Methodology not tested.

Chile (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Existen mecanismos acotados para la reducción del riesgo. (Se han generado políticas y planes pero sin fuerza legal. Tanto el Ministerio de Educación como el Ministerio de Salud están desarrollando políticas nuevas de seguridad escolar y hospitalaria que incorporan indicadores específicos asociados a RRD. ONEMI está en un proceso intenso de reformulación de su institucionalidad con posterioridad al terremoto. Las primeras medidas adoptadas han buscado mejorar el monitoreo nacional y la respuesta frente a desastres. Por ejemplo:

- Se busca mejorar la cadena de mando a utilizar durante la emergencia.
- Convenios de colaboración con organismos internacionales (JICA, FEMA, Cal-EMA, EIRD, etc.)
- Convenios de información para telecomunicaciones (Red Satelital, HF, Radioperadores, Radios municipales, sistema SMS, Cruz Roja, Ejército, ARCHI, etc.) que permiten una mejor llegada a las comunidades.
- Se han fortalecido las oficinas regionales con aumento de su dotación de personal, para funcionamiento 24 horas, los 7 días de la semana.
- Instalación de las oficinas regionales en zonas seguras.
- Se ha reforzado, a través de cambios estructurales y de simulacros, el funcionamiento de los Comités Operativos de Emergencia. Se ha empoderado a los Intendentes en su rol de mando de autoridad.
- Se ha fortalecido y clarificado el rol de las fuerzas armadas en respuesta y también en prevención y reconstrucción. Por ejemplo, el Estado Mayor conjunto ha firmado un protocolo de traslado de autoridades en caso de emergencia.
- La Subdere y Onemi han desarrollado diversas iniciativas para fortalecer la RRD de desastres en los Programas Regionales de Ordenamiento Territorial y además, para fortalecer la capacitación a autoridades en RRD.
- Se está trabajando un protocolo con la Asociación Chilena de Municipalidades para fortalecer el trabajo de Reducción del riesgo de desastres a nivel comunitario.

En temas de mitigación y reconstrucción se han generado distintas medidas para desarrollar cada una de las fases del ciclo del manejo del riesgo. Se han implementado campañas de sensibilización masiva y se han realizado alianzas y protocolos con el mundo privado y de organizaciones no gubernamentales.

Context & Constraints:

El fortalecimiento estructural y el desarrollo de capacidades del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil se

modificará de acuerdo a la nueva estructura que se generará con el nuevo marco normativo y que está contemplado en los antecedentes y contenidos del nuevo proyecto de ley que crea la Agencia y fortalece el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil.

De este marco legal deberán desprenderse todas las modificaciones futuras asociadas a:

- Desarrollo de una Plataforma Nacional de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres.
- Cadena de Mando.
- Capacitación y Formación.
- Fomento del Análisis Científico Técnico.
- Estructura del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil.
- Rol nueva Agencia y rol de sectores, organismos no gubernamentales y mundo civil.
- Nuevo Plan Nacional de Protección Civil.
- Nuevos planes operativos de emergencia y protocolos de alerta, alarma y respuesta.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Se han establecido parámetros generales en torno a la preparación pero tienen que mejorar aspectos específicos relacionados con cobertura, abastecimiento de puntos de encuentro, entrega de donaciones, coordinación interagencial, unificación de las señaléticas en torno a desastres, etc.

Los diferentes sectores incluyen de alguna manera los preparativos frente a una emergencia. En este aspecto, el desafío futuro es dar un carácter normativo legal a todas las iniciativas y que incluya ítems presupuestarios específicos por sector y sub-sector que permitan estar preparados para las emergencias. La renovación de las estrategias de formación y capacitación y el desarrollo a todo nivel de simulacros y simulaciones son medidas que ya se están implementando y no se está esperando la nueva orgánica institucional.

Context & Constraints:

Como todo cambio normativo legal y en particular, un cambio cultural como el que se propone, las limitaciones serán las propias de la resistencia de un sistema a su modificación. El mayor desafío será la capacitación y reacomodación de todos los componentes del sistema para la formación de una nueva cultura de la prevención y de la respuesta. Este tema ya está instalado en la agenda pública.

Para el 2011 se desarrollarán 15 mega simulacros regionales acompañados de simulaciones locales. En estos ejercicios se preparará inicialmente a los diferentes Comités Operativos de Emergencia para luego desarrollar ejercicios de simulacro con evacuaciones reales de la población. Se espera movilizar a gran parte de la población del borde costero nacional. Estos ejercicios serán complementados con simulacros y simulaciones asociados a otros tipos de amenazas que involucrarán a todos los actores relevantes. El desarrollo de estos ejercicios cuenta con la colaboración de los organismos no gubernamentales locales y del mundo privado.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

El financiamiento para emergencias se genera reactivamente. Por ejemplo, el 2% asignado en el presupuesto nacional permite generar cierto respaldo frente a situaciones particulares, pero no está especificado para emergencias.

A modo de ejemplo, la reconstrucción de acuerdo a datos del Ministerio del Interior tuvo un costo de U\$ 30 mil millones de dólares, de los cuales solo U\$ 60 millones se obtuvieron de la campaña Chile ayuda a Chile.

El resto del financiamiento de la construcción se obtuvo de:

- 1) Austeridad fiscal y reasignación de gastos.
- 2) Ley de donaciones.
- 3) Uso parcial de ahorros del Estado.
- 4) Utilización de recursos del Fondo de Estabilización Económico y Social (FEES).
- 5) Endeudamiento público (en pesos)
- 6) En estudio ajustes tributarios a las grandes empresas sin afectar a Pymes ni a las personas.

Para emergencias locales se dispone de un instrumento denominado FEMER, a través del cuál se le solicita a ONEMI la gestión de los recursos para esa emergencia específica. El Ministerio de Vivienda y Urbanismo lidera el Plan de Reconstrucción "Chile Unido Reconstruye Mejor" Que abarca los temas de RRD. Este plan es específico para los damnificados del terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010. Falta crear mecanismos estables y procesos permanentes frente a emergencias.

Context & Constraints:

El Proyecto de Ley incorpora la creación de un Fondo Nacional de Protección Civil que tiene por objetivo generar propuestas de prevención y mitigación. Además se aumenta el presupuesto de la institución para permitir un sistema mejor preparado en respuesta y reconstrucción. El mayor desafío en este aspecto es generar un fondo específico en el presupuesto nacional para emergencias. Idealmente este fondo debiera ser para respuesta y reconstrucción.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

> Informe Delta (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisideneecesidadesdel. []

> Informe Alfa (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisideneecesidadesalf. []

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> Informe REDES (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisideneecesidadesred. []

> Informe FEMER (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanlisideneecesidadesfeme. []

> Informe EDANIS (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanlisideneecesidadesedan.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Desde el mundo privado, de las ONG y de ONEMI, se cuenta con distintos instrumentos de evaluación de daños y necesidades.

ONEMI cuenta con informes ALFA, DELTA, EFU, EDANIS, FEMER y REDES que a diferentes niveles evalúan las necesidades frente a emergencias.

Los diferentes Organismos No Gubernamentales también tienen sus metodologías de diagnóstico de necesidades que tienen una lógica similar.

Además, existen distintos mecanismos de evaluación nacional, como la encuesta CASEN, la ficha Familia, de MIDEPLAN , entre otras.

La actualización de convenios y protocolos con los organismos técnicos incorpora una revisión de procesos y sistemas de traspaso de información en caso de emergencias. La creación de la Red Nacional de Voluntariado y la Red Internacional de Ayuda Humanitaria busca simplificar y mejorar la coordinación con los organismos del voluntariado como Cruz Roja, Bomberos, SAR, Guías y Scout y también con ONG

internacionales, UNESCO, UNICEF, PNUD entre otras.

Context & Constraints:

Las principales limitaciones de estos documentos es que al tener una lógica de respaldo de la información, en particular el ALFA y el DELTA, no son operativos para la primera respuesta y generalmente su llenado se hace con posterioridad al evento. Para el diagnóstico inicial debiera generarse un instrumento más sencillo de traspaso del requerimiento que permita una mejor gestión del riesgo por parte de la autoridad correspondiente.

Un segundo desafío consiste en la estandarización de los instrumentos de recopilación de información entre los distintos organismos involucrados.

Un tercer desafío implica la colaboración interagencial que permita tener equipos capacitados y desplegados en los niveles locales preparados para la ocurrencia de una emergencia.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Si con respecto al desarrollo de instrumentos como políticas, directivas, leyes etc., se ha avanzado de manera importante, pero se requiere mayor hincapié en los procesos de implementación y evaluación de estas políticas, considerando que el número de herramientas, procesos y actividades de enseñanza a los actores claves, acompañamiento en el proceso y evaluación de los impactos de la implementación, son aspecto a los cuales aun no se ha logrado llegar, ocasionando que muchas instituciones aún conociendo las normas, no las apropien, adapten y las pongas en marcha dentro de sus planes de acción y actividades cotidianas.

Al respecto, se requiere mayor capacidad técnica de quienes lo deben implementar y de los encargados de la supervisión, así mismo de generar herramientas que permitan un mayor control e incluso sanción de quienes no acaten las normas relacionadas y continúan exponiendo a la población escolar. Para el caso de los servicios de salud, igualmente se considera que aunque existe una mayor implementación e incluso capacidad técnica frente al desarrollo de la temática, es aún incipiente el control y la evaluación de su preparación para la atención de eventos tanto externos como internos, se requiere así mismo mayor conectividad con los servicios de atención pre hospitalaria.

Context & Constraints:

Considerando los cambios que ha venido teniendo el Sistema Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres -SNPAD- y la Dirección de Gestión del Riesgo –DGR-, con respecto al enfoque y líneas de intervención, se identifica un claro interés y voluntad por cambiar el enfoque de asistencia y respuesta a una mirada más integral, dando cabida también a procesos de reducción del riesgo, cambio climático, rehabilitación y reconstrucción, lo cual es sumamente importante teniendo en cuenta la agenda global y la necesidad de identificar las comunidades, como actores de su desarrollo y con capacidades para reducir, adaptarse y transformar sus vulnerabilidades.

Este cambio es un proceso de mediano e incluso largo plazo, que para su implementación requiere de cambios estructurales y estrategias de avance que le permita impactar positivamente en todos los sectores involucrados, logrando activar los canales de coordinación y comunicación, necesarios para el desarrollo de actividades integradas e integradoras.

Se requiere trabajar más en aterrizar a lo práctico la gestión del riesgo, de manera que se baje del discurso a su desarrollo en el sector escolar, comunitario e institucional, aún la inversión es principalmente en la repuesta a emergencias, por lo que este sirve de indicador, de avance en el proceso, el cual se espera en el futuro, exista un mayor balance hacia también acciones de reducción del riesgo y preparación para desastres, obviamente no se espera desaparezca la inversión en respuesta, mucho más cuando se conoce del aumento de la recurrencia e impacto de los eventos y la vulnerabilidad de las comunidades y el desarrollo y migración de la población a grandes centros urbanos expuestos a riesgos.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Si se cuenta con planes de contingencias por eventos (aunque faltan aun eventos) y protocolos de actuación por magnitud. Productos estos del aprendizaje de los grandes desastres y que son de mostrar en la región y diferentes contextos. En esta línea existe una muy buena capacidad y experiencia, sin embargo requiere mayor desarrollo y coordinación para el manejo de los eventos de magnitud 1 y 2, los

cuales a pesar de existir la reglamentación, herramientas (PLEC) y protocolos, su desarrollo depende de la voluntad política de las alcaldías y gobernaciones, así como de la capacidad, experiencia y conocimiento de los responsables de los CREPAD o CLOPAD, viéndose afectado también por la rotación del personal, el perfil de selección y la formación continua del responsable.

Se cuenta con herramientas logísticas como; centros de respuesta inmediata, red de equipos especializados, fondos para emergencia, los cuales requieren procesos de actualización, reposición, fortalecimiento y control sobre su uso, mantenimiento y sostenibilidad, así mismo ampliar los instrumentos a mecanismos para soluciones rápidas en temas transversales como: salud, agua y saneamiento y albergues. Se requiere así mismo continuar desarrollando simulacros, en los cuales se coordinen los procesos de ayuda mutua y se desarrollen planes de continuidad de negocio para las diferentes instituciones integrantes del SNPAD.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere mayor coordinación, comunicación y cruce de actividades, así como una más clara relación entre la reducción del riesgo, los preparativos para desastres, la respuesta y la recuperación. Hay que invertir mucho más en la reducción, preparación, sistemas de alerta temprana comunitarios y micro proyectos comunitarios de mitigación, esta brecha entre estos temas y la respuesta, no puede seguir siendo tan amplia. Se requiere también mayor control y vigilancia, para que las instituciones y comunidades expuestas, cumplan con los procesos de reducción y preparación y aprovechar aún más los procesos de responsabilidad social empresarial, de manera que se sumen esfuerzos para la disminución de la vulnerabilidad social ante los desastres y la promoción y acompañamiento de los procesos de Adaptación al Cambio Climático, -ACC-.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Colombia cuenta con un crédito contingente con el Banco Mundial, el cual se activa con la Declaratoria de una Emergencia del Nivel Nacional. Estos recursos permiten a la Nación reducir la vulnerabilidad fiscal del Estado en caso de presentarse un desastre natural y sea necesario movilizar recursos financieros importantes en el corto plazo.

De igual forma, el país cuenta con el Fondo Nacional de Calamidades –FNC-.

En los niveles departamental y local, sin embargo requieren mayor control principalmente, de manera que las reservas sean coherentes con los riesgos y puedan ser efectivas para una respuesta en caso de

evento. Dada la alta recurrencia de fenómenos y sus elevados impactos, estos fondos se agotan muy pronto y terminan siendo escasos, por lo que se utilizan mecanismos de coordinación con el sector privado y agencias humanitarias, para la respuesta efectiva a las víctimas de los desastres, con recursos incluso del orden internacional.

Context & Constraints:

La situación comentada en el 2009, continua vigente, se requiere mayor control e incluso sanción, para que las administraciones hagan un mejor uso de sus recursos y sean conscientes de la responsabilidad e importancia de la planificación operativa, pero primordialmente administrativa frente a las emergencias y desastres.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Se cuenta con herramientas de evaluación, se requiere una mayor difusión, simulación y capacitación en ellas, es importante considerar que existen otras herramientas similares y que así mismo las diferentes organizaciones integrantes del SNPAD, conocen y aplican en algunas situaciones instrumentos diferentes, se requiere consolidar la estandarización de procesos y herramientas antes de los eventos. El enfoque de género aún es muy precario y requiere además de incluirse en las herramientas, hacer parte de los procesos de formación de los responsables operativos de la atención y evaluación de las emergencias y desastres, así como aumentar la sistematización de estos procesos, facilitando su captación, consolidación y análisis, para la toma de decisiones.

Context & Constraints:

Retos:

- Mayor capacidad técnica y experiencia del recursos humano
- Procesos de capacitación continuos y evaluación del personal
- Procesos de selección, captación y mantenimiento del personal, acordes a las necesidades y demandas del contexto
- Aumento en la disponibilidad de recursos administrativos, técnicos y operativos para la atención de las emergencias
- Fortalecimiento de los sistemas de control, evaluación y mejoramiento.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Procesos de capacitación durante muchos años en escuelas, para estudiantes y maestros. Un programa de preparativos para emergencias en los hospitales.

Context & Constraints:

Los procesos de avance no se han documentado, aunque las estadísticas se han elaborado.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

En virtud de la Ley, funciona el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia que articula a todas las instituciones de respuesta a emergencias y es coordinados por la CNE. Se cuenta con protocolos y procedimientos de respuesta homologados.

La organización nacional se complementa con los comités de emergencias que trabajan bajo normas preestablecidas y con esquemas de alerta ya definidos.

Context & Constraints:

Los avances son significativos pero requieren de constante actualización porque rápido son obsoletos

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

El país cuenta con un Fondo Nacional de Emergencia al que se le transfieren recursos, bajo mecanismos de excepción, cuando se decreta un estado de emergencia.

En el país se aplican seguros relacionados con eventos catastróficos.

Se cuenta con una "opción de crédito" con el Banco Mundial que puede ser activada por el gobierno cuando hay una situación de emergencia.

Context & Constraints:

En sentido estricto el Fondo de Emergencia no es una reserva, sino un mecanismo de transferencia de recursos para atender por la vía de excepción, es decir, sin aplicación de los controles ordinarios, las situaciones de emergencia. Estos recursos que se pasan al Fondo han demostrado ser insuficientes para atender la totalidad de los daños.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> Lineamientos metodológicos para la elaboración y Ejecución de los Planes Generales e Emergencias (2008) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14346_metologaparaatencindeemergencia.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Las metodologías y los lineamientos están diseñados para identificar cómo debe ser elaborada y remitida la información y brinda criterios sobre la forma en que debe ser priorizada la inversión.

Context & Constraints:

Falta capacitación de funcionarios del sector público para realizar las evaluaciones y brindar datos fidedignos.

Cuba (in Spanish)**Priority 5: Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

En todas las instituciones educacionales y de salud existen los planes de reducción de desastres con las medidas acordes a los diferentes peligros que pueden afectarlas. Los colectivos de estas instituciones conocen tanto los trabajadores, profesores y alumnos cómo actuar antes durante y después de un determinado peligro de desastres, existiendo los planes de evacuación para los recursos y la protección de las personas. Estas tareas previstas desde tiempos normales se ejercitan durante el curso. En muchas escuelas existen los mapas de riesgo elaborados por los propios alumnos reflejando los lugares vulnerables y las vías más seguras en caso de evacuación.

Las instalaciones de salud cuentan con grupos electrógenos de emergencia y reservas suficientes de agua, alimentos, medicamentos e insumos médicos que garantizan el trabajo en condiciones de emergencia y desastres por varios días

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Las tareas de prevención, preparación, respuesta y recuperación son prácticas habituales, ante peligros recurrentes como los hidrometeorológicos que tanto afectan nuestro país, sin olvidar los de origen sanitario, pero en los últimos años, también el país se ha preparado para otros no frecuentes como los sismos de gran intensidad, derrame de hidrocarburos y los posibles maremotos. Para ello se realizan reuniones de trabajo, entrenamientos y preparación de las fuerzas decisoras y especializadas, así

como también actividades para la percepción del riesgo de toda la población y la divulgación de las medidas para actuar según la situación, con la edición de materiales audiovisuales, carteles, plegables y otras formas, así como una amplia utilización de los medios de comunicación de toda la nación para estos objetivos.

En las empresas de Comunicaciones están creadas las estructuras, con los propios trabajadores y personal dirigente, para la realización de ejercicios y prácticas ante la ocurrencia de desastres y se crean las condiciones de antemano para la protección de las instalaciones tecnológicas y el personal en lugares seguros. Dichas actividades se planifican como parte del proceso de preparación del país para la defensa y en concordancia con lo establecido en las Indicaciones emitidas por el Jefe EMNDC para la preparación de Defensa Civil

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

El Ministerio de Economía y Planificación planifica una cifra de recursos financieros en el plan económico anual, para ejecutar el proceso de recuperación y rehabilitación, del cual se nutren las Infocomunicaciones en coordinación con dicho ministerio, a partir de las pérdidas ocurridas.

Además, el Instituto Nacional de Reservas Estatales dispone de los recursos mínimos necesarios para dar respuesta inmediata a los daños ocasionados por desastres de grandes magnitudes.

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Existen metodologías a nivel sectorial y territorial y capacidades para evaluar los daños y pérdidas ocasionados por desastres naturales, tecnológicos y sanitarios, así como las necesidades después de la ocurrencia de estos, que incluye de manera integral los aspectos de género, así como la preparación y capacitación de los recursos humanos que participa en las acciones de recuperación. Esán identificados los recursos materiales, técnicos y humanos en cada localidad y éstos últimos se capacitan sistemáticamente.

Context & Constraints:

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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

- Existe un proyecto en el Ministerio de Educacion para la formulacion de los planes escolares de gestion de riesgos y la creacion de los Comites Escolares de Emergencias.
- En algunos planteles escolares, tanto publicos como privados, se han establecido las ruta de evacuacion y se han realizado simulacros con el personal docente y los estudiantes.
- Se estan evaluando tanto las escuelas como los hospitales, en sismo-resistencia

Context & Constraints:

- Las construcciones de los nuevos hospitales y escuelas sean mas seguras
- Hacer una seleccionar los albergues adecuados, y estructurarlos de manera segura en todas sus areas.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

-- Existe un Plan Nacional de Contingencia para terremotos

- El Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia tiene diseñado una herramienta para evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades. Así como actualizado su Manual de organización y funcionamiento.
- Se han fortalecido los equipos de Búsqueda y Rescate en Estructura Colapsada y equipados los mismos.

Context & Constraints:

- Revisión y actualización del Plan Nacional de Emergencia
- Fortalecer los equipos de rescate de Defensa Civil, Cruz Roja, Cuerpos de Bomberos, Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas, en entrenamientos puntuales
- Inscribir nuestros equipos de rescate a organismos internacionales como INSARAG

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

- Existe el fondo de calamidades publica manejado por el gobierno central. Este se activa inmediatamente hay un evento que genera daños.
- Existe seguros para catastrofes

Context & Constraints:

- Los seguros son privados, por lo que hay poco acceso de la población pobre, que es la más vulnerable.
- Se debe desarrollar bonos para catastrofe, principalmente para las áreas agrícolas y turísticas, ya que son los dos renglones básicos del país generadores de divisas y los más afectados

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

- En algunas regiones del país se han realizados talleres de capacitación del personal de Defensa Civil y las comunidades en Evaluación de Daños y Análisis de necesidades. Formándose los equipos EDAN.

- Socialización de un formulario único para todas las instituciones evaluadoras de daños, realizado por el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencias (COE).

Context & Constraints:

- Fortalecer el sistema nacional de evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades, con la capacitación de más personal.

- Ampliar los equipos los diferentes niveles provinciales y municipales

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, elaboró y socializó el Manual del Comité de Operaciones

de Emergencia (COE) primera versión; a todos los actores a nivel nacional desde marzo de 2010, el mismo que tiene como fin, emitir directrices de conformación y actuación para los preparativos y mejorar la respuesta en todos el nivel nacional, provincial, cantonal.

El COE es la instancia donde se toman decisiones político / administrativas en el marco de los planes de respuesta respecto de los eventos en curso y se monitorean los insumos financieros utilizados para la emergencia dentro del marco normativo vigente.

Context & Constraints:

COES, estructurados e implementados de acuerdo a sus funciones y con sus amenazas, vulnerabilidades y riesgo en cada localidad identificados; y que cuenten con un plan de contingencias que incluya ejercicios de simulación y simulacros, así como los recursos necesarios para enfrentar una emergencia y/o desastre.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, institución del estado rectora de la temática, emitió una disposición a todas las instituciones para que elaboren los planes de contingencias y emergencias con lineamientos generales, con el fin de que cada actor elabore independientemente según las necesidades y el tipo de emergencia, sus planes.

Cabe mencionar que algunos temas de acción se consideran ejes transversales de la respuesta a la emergencia, como por ejemplo el tema Ambiente que debe ser abordado por cada una de las mesas según las necesidades y competencias.

El plan debe ser estructurado de acuerdo con las siguientes Mesas Temáticas:

1. Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene.
2. Salud.

3. Infraestructura.
4. Seguridad.
5. Evaluación, evacuación, búsqueda y rescate.
6. Atención integral a la población afectada.
7. Seguridad Alimentaria y Medios de Vida.
8. Productividad y Economía.
9. Cultura y Patrimonio.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con todos los planes de contingencia en todos los niveles político administrativos y que cuenten con la planificación de ejercicios de simulación y simulacros de acuerdo con sus riesgos, amenazas y vulnerabilidades, con el fin de reducir los riesgos de la población.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos esta implementando un convenio para financiar obras de prevención, rehabilitación y mitigación como un mecanismos de contingencia habilitados para respaldar una respuesta y una recuperación efectivas cuando sean necesarias a nivel nacional y de acuerdo con los criterios de identificación de amenazas riesgos y vulnerabilidad, asi como estado de emergencia, existen instrumentos planteados en el Código de Planificación y Finanzas que han sido ejecutados en las últimas emergencias.

Context & Constraints:

Reducir la vulnerabilidad en los sectores identificados como de mayor riesgo; financiar las obras declaradas como prioritarias y que su implementación sea sostenible y se fortalezca la resiliencia de la población amenazada.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Para la evaluación de los daños, las pérdidas humanas, económicas, de infraestructura, entre otros, se utiliza la Evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades EDAN, esto permite que en las primeras horas de ocurrido el desastre se tenga información sobre la situación y así mismo de las necesidades, en este sentido se ha dado instrucciones y capacitado a los miembros de las diferentes mesas temáticas sobre esta metodología.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con metodologías estandarizadas aplicables a todas las situaciones de emergencia o desastre que permita obtener información veraz y oportuna para que la atención sea mas efectiva.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

En el 2005 el proyecto "Fortalecimiento del sistema de coordinación del sector para la primera respuesta en situaciones de emergencia y desastres en la República de El Salvador", dio la oportunidad al Ministerio

de Salud de regular la actuación del sector salud ante las emergencias tomando como base la zona central y paracentral del país, que habían sido impactadas por los terremotos de 2001 y, además, son zonas vulnerables a deslizamientos.

En el marco de este programa, se elaboraron tres documentos: la Guía Técnica para Intervenciones de Salud en Emergencias y Desastres, que establece el marco conceptual en el que se desarrollan y complementan la Guía para Elaborar Planes Hospitalarios en Preparativos e Intervención de Emergencias y Desastres (PHD), y la Guía para la Elaboración de Planes de Emergencia Sanitario Local (PESL).

Así mismo se realizan periódicamente entrenamientos y simulacros tanto en centros escolares como en hospitales para fortalecer preparación ante los desastres.

Context & Constraints:

El país tiene avances muy importante en relación a la existencias de programas y/o políticas nacionales para garantizar que escuelas y hospitales sean seguros en casos de emergencia, pero también hay una serie de limitantes, entre las principales están la financiera, la idiosincrasia, la coordinación interinstitucional, etc.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Se dispone de un Plan Nacional de Protección Civil, además parte de una concepción de planificación para la respuesta que contempla: Planes Nacionales, Departamentales y Municipales de Protección Civil, Planes de las Comisiones Técnicas Sectoriales a nivel nacional, departamental y municipal; Planes Contingenciales para terremotos, pero no orientados necesariamente al tema de equidad de género. Los Planes Contingenciales incluyen procedimientos operativos para la pronta respuesta en caso de presentarse un evento específico.

Se cuenta también con algunos Procedimientos Operativos.

Si, se dispone de un COEN pero con limitaciones de todo tipo: infraestructura, equipamiento, iluminación, ventilación, servicios básicos, sistema de comunicaciones deficiente, recurso humano limitado, etc.

Se dispone de un equipo de búsqueda y rescate -USAR-, que se está especializando a través de intercambio de experiencias con otros equipos del área por ejemplo el hermano país Honduras.

Para el manejo de la asistencia humanitaria en casos de emergencias, se cuenta con reservas, las cuales son coordinadas por la Secretaria de Inclusión Social, utilizando el FOPROMID, de allí la importancia de reforzar adecuadamente este fondo.

Se han identificado 1127 instalaciones que pueden ser utilizadas como albergues a nivel nacional, pero de estos la mayoría son Centros escolares, por lo tanto se requiere de un Plan agresivo que habilite y pueda construir locales apropiados y adecuados para ser utilizados como albergues.

Según el ministerio de salud, se dispone de planes hospitalarios así como planes para unidades de salud y de planes contingenciales por evento a nivel nacional y regional.

La Fuerza Armada ha creado la Unidad de Rescate Humanitario (UHR-CEFAC) cuyo objetivo es apoyar en la prevención y mitigación de riesgos antes y durante el desastre, en actividades de rescate y evacuación, seguridad y atención sanitaria con apoyo logístico y apoyo humanitario. Se colabora con el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil de El Salvador y de Centroamérica en las tareas de prevención y mitigación de riesgos y de acciones durante los desastres; se intercambian capacidades y adiestramiento entre los países de la región centroamericana en materia de desastres y se realizan ejercicios y ensayos de reacción sobre fenómenos naturales. Estas actividades se realizan en las fases de Prevención y/o Preparación; en la fase durante la ocurrencia de un desastre y en la fase de Reconstrucción.

Context & Constraints:

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, aún está en proceso de actualización de sus planes, a la fecha se cuenta con: 14 Planes Departamentales, 128 Planes Municipales y 345 Planes Comunales, además se cuenta con el Plan Nacional de contingencia para Terremotos, están pendientes los Planes de las otras amenazas que se definen en el Plan Nacional; ya se dispone de los Planes de las diferentes comisiones técnicas sectoriales, aprobados por parte de la Comisión Nacional de Protección Civil.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

A través del decreto 778, se creó un fondo de desastres conocido como FOPROMID (Fondo de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres), con un capital de \$4 millones que el Ministerio de Hacienda maneja en una cuenta especial. El artículo 4 establece que "los recursos del FOPROMID

solamente se podrán utilizar en la prevención de desastres o en aquellos casos que demanden una oportuna y efectiva atención de emergencia ocasionada por desastres, sea que se trate de un evento que tenga impacto nacional o que las incidencias del mismo afecten un espacio limitado del territorio nacional”.

Context & Constraints:

Con el fondo del FOPROMID difícilmente se podría afrontar desastres de gran magnitud en el futuro inmediato, a menos que se tomen medidas urgentes para incrementar este fondo.

Ante la alta vulnerabilidad de El Salvador y frente al hecho de que el territorio nacional está ubicado en una zona de múltiples amenazas, las consecuencias derivadas de sufrirse un gran impacto resultan nefastas para el desarrollo económico y social del país, por lo tanto es necesario, urgente e imperativo adoptar medidas complementarias relacionadas con seguros y bonos por catástrofes.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Si bien cada institución en lo particular está en la capacidad de realizar su evaluación de daños, resultan esfuerzos aislados pues, no se cuenta con un mecanismo que articule de manera eficiente esta actividad interinstitucional, sin embargo el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, consolida esta información con las limitantes del caso, valiéndose del apoyo de otras instituciones como ONG`s, PNUD, etc

Para los últimos eventos adversos, a petición del Gobierno de El Salvador a través de la Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencia, se ha contado con Misiones de la CEPAL que han desarrollado evaluaciones de daños y pérdidas pos-desastres.

Para el caso de el Ministerio de salud, este cuenta con una metodología denominada EDAN SALUD (evaluación de daños).

Context & Constraints:

Si bien hay avances significativos en este punto, todavía se tienen limitaciones, durante y después de un evento adverso de gran magnitud, puesto que se dispone de una evaluación de daños, pérdidas y necesidades con algunas deficiencias o inconsistencias.

Se cuenta con un equipo de técnicos nacionales, que han venido participando con la misión de la CEPAL, en los últimos eventos, precisamente con estas misiones se desarrollan actividades de forma conjunta

para la presentación de una evaluación de daños y pérdidas de país, que incluyen una estimación de necesidades confiable.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

La pauta con la que se inicia el proceso metodológico que Guatemala impulsa para gestionar el riesgo, comienza con crear capacidades y condiciones en las instituciones del gobierno central y local, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y sector privado a partir de mejorar los preparativos para la respuesta.

Los preparativos para la emergencia implican transferencia de conocimientos, mecanismos, instrumentos y prácticas que permitan organizar y facilitar a las autoridades y comunidades acciones compensatorias al riesgo ya existente. En Guatemala se trabaja principalmente en términos de:

- * Conformación y capacitación de Comités de Gestión Escolar.
 - * Elaboración de planes operativos con padres de familia, maestros, supervisores y técnicos escolares.
 - * Capacitación de equipos nacionales en apoyo psico-emocional y manejo de albergues temporales
 - * Formación de equipos comunitarios de respuesta –ECORED-
 - * Evaluación de infraestructura hospitalaria
 - * Realización de algunas de las inversiones recomendadas en la evaluación de seguridad hospitalaria.
 - * Divulgación del Manual de Criterios Normativos para el Diseño Arquitectónico de Centros Educativos Oficiales a estudiantes de arquitectura y Direcciones de Planificación Municipal
 - * Capacitación y sensibilización a personal del área de salud, en seguridad hospitalaria.
 - * Formación de técnicos en el uso del índice de seguridad hospitalaria
 - * Planificación y realización de simulaciones y simulacros ante sismos y pandemias de influenza aviar con personal del área de salud
 - * Planificación y organización del simulacro nacional ante sismos, suspendido ante el impacto de la tormenta Agatha y la erupción del volcán Pacaya (mayo 2010)
- Con lo que se espera garantizar la gestión de emergencias y fortalecer las acciones que para la reducción de riesgos futuros se realiza en términos de inversiones seguras, reducción de vulnerabilidades y degradación ambiental.

Context & Constraints:

Los limitados recursos con los que cuenta las áreas de salud y educación, repercuten en que

aproximadamente el 70% del presupuesto de dichas carteras sea invertido en el pago del capital humano que presta dichos servicios. Situación que la inversión en temas como mantenimiento, o equipamiento, sea menor a los requerimientos.

Principal causa determinada en las acciones realizadas y que determinan que las condiciones estructurales y funcionales en que estos servicios deben ser prestados, contrasta las capacidades generadas en su personal y las óptimas condiciones que permitan establecer instituciones seguras ante desastres.

No se pretende eliminar el riesgo ya existente de forma total, pero sí es llegar a un estado en que este se considera aceptable, pero lo cual es necesario que a las acciones que desde el gobierno central se realizan, sean complementadas por municipalidades, empresas, comunidades u otros actores sociales que generan o sufren las consecuencias de un riesgo mal manejado.

Se espera entonces, promover:

- * La formación y certificación de funcionarios públicos en temas de gestión para la reducción de riesgos de desastres a distintos perfiles.
- * Promoción de la organización y formación de gestores locales de riesgos.
- * Ampliación e incorporación y de los conceptos asociados a la reducción de riesgos de desastres en el currículo educativo base.
- * Adopción de un Protocolo y formación de capacidades para la atención psicoemocional en situaciones de crisis.
- * Promover la adopción y fiscalización del cumplimiento de normas y reglamentaciones constructivas.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Guatemala, con la aprobación del Decreto Gernativo 20-2010, cuenta con un un préstamo contingente para emergencias por un monto de US\$ 85 millones, quel se suma a los fondos de gobierno que son asignados al Fondo Nacional de Emergencias.

Estos recursos, fortalecen las acciones de preparación y contingencia en:

- * Identificación de infraestructura vital segura (escuelas y hospitales principalmente).
- * Asesoría para elaboración de planes operativos de respuesta, de evacuación, diseño y elaboración de procedimientos escolares de respuesta, medidas básicas de seguimiento y evacuación para empresas; formatos de evaluación de edificios, medidas de seguridad funcional y no-estructural.
- * Fortalecimiento de coordinadoras departamentales, municipales y locales para la atención de emergencias.
- * Ampliación de cobertura del Centro de Transmisiones de Emergencia, como base para la captura de la información requerida por el SISMICEDE.
- * Fortalecimiento de capacidades y recursos que permitan ampliar la actual cobertura del 15% del territorio por parte de la la Asociación de Bomberos Municipales.
- * Los Bomberos Unidos, Departamentales, Municipales y Voluntarios, la Unidad de Rescate del Ejército de Guatemala, cuentan con formación permanente para sus equipos de búsqueda y rescate en espacios colapsados, en alta montaña, vehicular y acuático; atención en primeros auxilios avanzados; búsqueda e identificación de personas en peligro, atención prehospitalaria, y combate contra incendios.
- * Fortalecimiento de las escuelas nacionales de bomberos, actualmente certificadas o avaladas por la Asociación Americana de Bomberos y OFDA.
- * Políticas de preposicionamiento de insumos humanitarios de respuesta para el abrigo, resguardo, alimentación e higiene de las personas afectadas ante una emergencia o desastre.
- * Identificación de inmuebles para habilitar albergues (aproximadamente 800 al 2010).

Context & Constraints:

El principal reto es mantener en cantidad y calidad los avances en organización, gestión de recursos y responsabilidades para el manejo de todos los aspectos de la crisis, así como reducir el estado de alteración de las condiciones normales de funcionamiento y operación de una sociedad (producto del desastre) en lo relacionado con preparación, respuesta y rehabilitación.

El creciente número de incidentes y la reducción del tiempo entre uno y otro, puede ser un factor que diezme las capacidades locales, donde el reto es:

- * Fortalecer la base jurídica que permita la actuación y deslinde responsabilidades en los niveles territoriales.
- * Promover la asignación de recursos, dentro del presupuesto estatal para la preparación y atención de emergencias.
- * Promover la utilización de sistemas de monitoreo para amenazas y niveles de vulnerabilidad como elemento orientador de las acciones de preparación.
- * Oficializar el uso a nivel nacional de la plataforma de gestión de información administrada por SE-CONRED.
- * Generar redes de interconexión sectorial y territorial que faciliten el acceso a la información sobre el tema.
- * Correlacionar los sistemas de alerta temprana instalados en el país, con el sistema nacional de gestión de información a nivel departamental y municipal.
- * Mantener una campaña permanente de concientización ciudadana en el conocimiento de las amenazas y riesgos a los que están expuestos, y las acciones de preparación y respuesta que se realizan o en las que puede participar.
- * Establecer acciones diferenciadas para hombres y mujeres en los planes de preparación, contingencia o respuesta en todos los niveles.

* Fortalecer las funciones establecidas en el Plan Nacional de Respuesta con protocolos de actuación y mecanismos de coordinación inter-funciones.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

El Decreto Ley 109-96, Ley de la CONRED, establece el Fondo Nacional Permanente de Reducción de Desastres, que funciona a través de una cuenta específica abierta en el Banco de Guatemala, y es capitalizada a razón de la posibilidad financiera del Estado de Guatemala, más donaciones nacionales e internacionales, colocado en forma proporcional y mensual conforme reciba los ingresos el Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas.

Este fondo limita el uso de los recursos a la compra de suministros de emergencia y el financiamiento de acciones que estén relacionadas a la atención de emergencias.

Acciones de prevención y sobreguardo de la inversión pública y privada pueden respaldar su recuperación efectiva en caso de desastre, por medio de sistemas de aseguramiento, que cuenta con el respaldo legislativo que le permite operar en el país.

En la actualidad a nivel de infraestructura pública, únicamente el sector eléctrico a través del Instituto Nacional de Electrificación (INDE), los puertos Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla y Puerto Barrios; y, el aeropuerto internacional cuentan con pólizas que aseguran su infraestructura.

Esto genera que la mayor parte de la inversión requerida para desarrollar procesos de reconstrucción deba ser financiada con fondos del Estado, y por su déficit y desequilibrio presupuestario en las finanzas públicas del Gobierno, recurra a utilizar mecanismos extraordinarios de financiamiento como la emisión de bonos de reconstrucción o impuestos temporales extraordinarios para el financiamiento o ejecución de acciones específicas.

Context & Constraints:

Cuantificar el costo de atención de emergencias es el primer paso para mejorar la asignación de recursos contingentes que mejoren la capacidad de gestionar las emergencias y el planteamiento de reajustes económicos que permitan la atención de necesidades derivadas de éstos.

La asignación presupuestaria de las necesidades que mejoren la capacidad de las instituciones para la

preparación, la utilización de datos provenientes del monitoreo en la planeación de estos eventos, el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de alerta y todas aquellas acciones relevantes permiten una respuesta eficaz a los desastres.

Generar información que incluya análisis de costo beneficio; cuantificación económica de daño y pérdida, así como estimaciones de necesidades derivadas de estos datos, es el reto de que deberán afrontar las instancias técnicas relacionadas al tema.

Asignar los recursos necesarios, aunque basado en decisiones políticas, podrá ser influenciado en la medida que los datos presentados sean los requeridos.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

El Sistema de Manejo de Información en Caso de Emergencia o Desastre (SISMIEDE) administra datos de los reportes de las evaluaciones iniciales de daños y necesidades generadas en el momento de la emergencia. Estos datos se convierten en el primer insumo para la generación de informes de situación utilizados en la toma de decisiones para el envío y solicitud de ayuda y asistencia humanitaria.

La toma de decisiones relacionadas con los planes de recuperación, requiere información específica que no es capturada en el momento de la emergencia, por lo que requiere la aplicación de un nuevo mecanismo de captura que estime el impacto ocasionado por el evento, principalmente a nivel de daño y pérdida.

La evaluación de pérdidas se ha trabajado, aunque no de manera unificada, ya que cada institución rectora ha elaborado sus propias metodologías y herramientas de evaluación para la toma de decisiones.

SEGEPLAN y SECONRED con el apoyo de la misión interagencial liderada por CEPAL, coordinaron el proceso de evaluación de pérdidas y necesidades, tras el paso de la tormenta tropical Agatha y la erupción del volcán Pacaya.

Esta experiencia inicia en Guatemala un proceso para unificar metodologías y herramientas actuales en evaluación de pérdidas, que fortalezca el trabajo ya generado principalmente en el área productiva principalmente, sobretodo integrando los ejes transversales de pertinencia étnico cultural y de género, así como las áreas trascentales a la temática: ambiental y de gestión de reducción de riesgo

La capacidad técnica actual debe ser fortalecida en términos de conocimientos y condiciones, para lograr la coordinación de todas las instituciones gubernamentales en mantener registros estadísticos que permitan estimar el impacto de los desastres y emergencias, más allá de los grandes eventos, momento en el que se obtiene el apoyo de CEPAL.

Context & Constraints:

Mejorar la capacidad del país para el intercambio de información dependerá de la capacidad para fortalecer cada una de las etapas establecidas en los flujos de información.

El tipo de información y las características requeridas de ésta dependerá de la capacidad que se tenga para planificar la reducción de nuestros riesgos.

De esta cuenta, fortalecer nuestros niveles de planificación permitirá mejorar nuestros flujos de información ante una creciente demanda de datos que cada una de las etapas de la planificación requiere sean certeros y recabados eficazmente.

Como primera acción, se espera documentar y sistematizar el proceso de atención y respuesta a la emergencia, así como las acciones y planes de recuperación.

Incorporar a actores vinculados específicamente al tema de atención en emergencias en un proceso de diálogo como el generado en la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo en Gestión para la Reducción de Riesgo a Desastres, será la tarea complementaria que medirá los avances en la medida que los planes y acciones desprendidas de éstos sean construidos tomando como base la información existente y disponible a todo nivel y para todos los sectores.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Aun falta esta info

Context & Constraints:

Aun falta esta info

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

La preparación para Emergencias ha sido el fuerte de la Comisión de Contingencias COPECO, en el pasado la Ley del Sistema Nacional de Riesgos llama a la elaboración del Plan de Contingencias Nacional que deberá reflejar los planes de Contingencias Institucionales.

El estado de Honduras a través del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos SINAGER ha fortalecido la preparación a emergencias por lo cual ha manifestado un mandato de ley para la elaboración obligatoria de Planes de PREPARACION Y DE CONTINGENCIA así como ejercicios que permitan la validación de dichos planes.

Las restricciones que se nos presentan es que no hay un compromiso interinstitucional con relación a la formulación y aplicación de los planes formulados y los que están por formularse.

Context & Constraints:

Aun no se cuenta con los planes de Contingencia Institucionales, solo con el plan de contingencia Institucional de COPECO.

Las limitaciones que se nos presenta para poder cumplir con el mandato es que aun no se ha reconocido

oficialmente el SINAGER como la Plataforma Nacional de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres y en la actualidad se sigue trabajando en el Plan Nacional de Gestión Integral de Riesgos.

Las limitaciones tanto como las restricciones que se nos presentan es que no hay un compromiso interinstitucional con relación a la formulación y aplicación de los planes formulados y los que están por formularse.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Existe el Bono 10,000 para atención post desastres (no es exclusivo para desastres).

Ha existido una ausencia de Ley por lo que no se ha contemplado anteriormente reservas financieras para desastres de gran escala (post desastres - contingencia) por lo tanto afectado otras partidas presupuestarias a todo nivel de gobierno para poder atender las respuestas sin hacer las evaluaciones necesarias para lograr una estimación COSTO BENEFICIO en virtud de que si existiera una partida para la prevención y no para la contingencia no estaríamos afectando el presupuesto nacional de ingresos y egresos de la Republica.

Context & Constraints:

Mecanismos de contingencia si existen (La Ley de Contingencias y el SINAGER) lo que no existió fue la voluntad política antes de 2010 para poner en acción dichos mecanismos que aun no están habilitados y lo que se espera lograr es que a través del FONAPRE (contemplado en la ley del SINAGER) existan los recursos financieros para poder adoptar medidas preventivas y posteriormente medidas de contingencias, ya que es imposible poder mitigar y prevenir en su totalidad los desastres.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Ya existe un compromiso formal de apoyo por parte de PNUD para adquirir el SISMICEDE (Sistema de información consolidada para emergencias y desastres brindado por CONRED Guatemala, además estará utilizando este sistema Protección Civil de El Salvador).

Context & Constraints:

En el país existen mecanismos de intercambio de información relevante que no están estandarizados ni unificados (no están integrados) por lo tanto hay disparidad entre la base de datos central y las bases de datos locales. No hay distinción entre afectados, damnificados, albergados en fin que aun no se maneja una misma terminología causando una distorsión la hora de cuantificar los datos.

Jamaica (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

A National Disaster Plan exists and is functioning, this plan is comprised of various sub-plans:
National Earthquake Response Plan
National Fire management Plan
National Flood Plan
National Hurricane Plan

National Oil Spill Plan
HazMat Plan
National Civil Unrest Plan
National Pandemic Plan

Context & Constraints:

Parish Disaster Coordinators are employed to Parish Councils and as such are not obligated in any way to report to the National Disaster Office.

The Local Authorities lack the adequate capacity to administer its Disaster Management Responsibility.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

National plans and sub plans are in place which guide management, response and coordination of hazards. Contingency plans are a component of the approval process for large scale developments. Agencies, institutions private sector area are all encouraged to develop contingency plans. Training and drills are also carried out within these institutions. The National Disaster Office provides guidance in the preparation of Emergency Response Plans for businesses and institutions.

In some instances, the National Environment Planning Agency (NEPA) makes request for Disaster Plans to ODPEM as a pre-requisite for approval.

Context & Constraints:

Not enough drills and simulation exercises are conducted across all administrative levels.

Contingency plans in place - but not gender sensitive.

Contingency Plans are not in place in all agencies.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is a National Disaster Fund, but extremely limited in its capacity to mount a credible response to events of a significant nature. Budgetary diversions and the sourcing of loans grants are sometimes used to respond to large scale events. Notwithstanding Jamaica is a subscriber to the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), which provides emergency cover in the event of a catastrophic event. Contingency mechanisms also exist with regional and international partners.

Context & Constraints:

The Government has been unable to access the CCRIF despite experiencing over US \$ 1.5 Billion in losses over the last four years due mainly to rain and floods. The CCRIF is accessible only following catastrophic wind driven or earthquake events and is not triggered by all parameters.

Economic constraints serve as a hindrance to keeping the National Disaster Fund adequately resourced. No Sub-National Risk Transfer Fund in place outside of the poorly-resourced National Disaster Fund.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

A comprehensive response mechanism is in place and is used at every disaster event. This includes standard operation procedures for every hazard and the execution of components of the disaster programme through the synergies and work of the national sub committees and the sector committees (tourism and agriculture). Information and lessons learned are shared through national After Event reviews. The information produced is communicated through reports from all sectors after a disaster event. The ECLAC methodology is also a tool used in reporting losses. AARs conducted.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of coordination among agencies on collection of data in post-disaster situations at national and parish levels. However there is effective use of the Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) Methodology and reporting process hence comprehensive reporting is carried out despite lack of coordination in field work.

Baseline information (pre-impact data) required for all sectors

Mexico (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

En cumplimiento del acuerdo que firmó el Gobierno de México, representado por las Secretarías de Gobernación, Salud y Relaciones Exteriores, derivado de la Conferencia Mundial para la Reducción de los Desastres celebrado en el mes de enero del 2005 en Kobe, Japón, en conjunto con 168 países para adoptar medidas entre las que se incluye el Programa Hospital Seguro para el periodo 2005-2015, diseñado por la OMS/OPS, el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, se constituyó en noviembre del 2006 el Comité Nacional para el Diagnóstico y Certificación del Hospital Seguro, conformado por un grupo interinstitucional y multidisciplinario preparado para desastres, quienes aplicaron la cédula de evaluación para establecer el diagnóstico inicial de los hospitales ubicados en zonas de alto riesgo y clasificados de

alto nivel resolutivo.

El promedio general de seguridad en los hospitales se refleja como satisfactorio, por lo que México se convirtió en el primer país en el ámbito mundial en establecer el diagnóstico inicial dentro del Programa Hospital Seguro. Para continuar con este esfuerzo, se promueve el Programa Escuela Segura.

Asimismo, se cuenta con las 32 áreas en donde se opera el programa de urgencias epidemiológicas y desastres, los 32 Comités Estatales para la Seguridad en Salud y el Nacional, y se coordinan con los Consejos de Protección Civil.

El INIFED, para fomentar la cultura de prevención, implementa acciones correctivas y preventivas en la mejora continua de la calidad y seguridad de la infraestructura física educativa nacional.

Context & Constraints:

Asegurar que todos los Estados de la República Mexicana incorporen el tema de reducción de riesgo de desastre en sus Planes de Protección Civil, cubriendo otros rubros como el de la perspectiva de género.

Asimismo, en lo que hace al sector salud, se pretende mantener activos los Comités Nacional y Estatal para la Seguridad en Salud y tener una efectiva coordinación con todas las instancias involucradas en la preparación y respuesta en salud ante desastres. Como meta principal, se busca capacitar y actualizar permanentemente a los responsables de los programas implementados.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Se incluye el concepto de previsión y preparación en el modelo de intervención institucional. Asimismo, se

desarrollan programas de continuidad de operaciones en la administración pública, el sector financiero y en el ámbito municipal.

En el ámbito de salud, se cuenta con los 32 programas estatales de urgencias epidemiológicas y desastres, así como planes y programas de la región norte y sur-sureste del país. Adicionalmente, se actualiza y promueve el Plan de Contingencia por Sismo, promoviendo su realización en entidades de mayor riesgo; asimismo, se preparan simulacros.

Por otro lado, la SEDENA ha establecido planes, procedimientos y recursos de contingencia para hacer frente a desastres de gran magnitud. De conformidad con el artículo 1° de la Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos, la quinta misión establece que en caso de desastre, se debe prestar ayuda para el mantenimiento del orden, auxilio de las personas y sus bienes, y la reconstrucción de las zonas afectadas. Por ello, la SEDENA aplica el Plan DN-III-E en auxilio a la población en caso de desastre en cualquier parte del territorio nacional. El despliegue dicho Plan se enmarca en las acciones del SINAPROC con el fin de coadyuvar con las autoridades de protección civil de los tres niveles de gobierno.

La SEDENA cuenta con una fuerza de apoyo para casos de desastre, misma que es un organismo ingente y circunstancial, organizado con personal, material, equipo, vehículos y aeronaves, destinada para reforzar a los mandos de región o zona militar en sus operaciones de auxilio, para apoyar a la población ante los efectos previsibles u ocasionados por un fenómeno destructivo natural o antropogénico.

Context & Constraints:

Considerando que la experiencia de México en materia de la protección civil tiene su desarrollo más importante a partir del desastre ocasionado por el terremoto del 19 de septiembre de 1985, dicha fecha se ha constituido como el Día Nacional de Protección Civil. En este día, se lleva a cabo un macrosimulacro en el que participan diversas instituciones del sector público y privado.

Como reto a corto plazo, se propone difundir modelos o guías para la elaboración de planes y programas de respuesta ante los principales desastres, así como para simulacros.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

El Gobierno Federal, a través de la SEGOB, ha dispuesto la creación de instrumentos financieros que, con una visión de gestión integral del riesgo, representen una opción viable y ventajosa, tanto para las

dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal, como para las entidades federativas, en aquellas tareas enfocadas a proteger a la población y sus bienes, así como a la infraestructura pública y el medio ambiente, en ocasión de los riesgos y peligros presentes y, en su caso, ante los efectos de los desastres naturales.

Se identifican entre estos el FONDEN, que a su vez dispone dos esquemas financieros de apoyo: el Fondo Revolvente y el FONDEN Reconstrucción, ambos de gestión reactiva.

Asimismo, existen instrumentos financieros de naturaleza preventiva: el Fondo para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales (FOPREDEN) y el Fideicomiso 2068 Preventivo (FIPREDEN). (VER ANEXO).

En mayo de 2006, México suscribió la primera emisión de un bono catastrófico por 160 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Este bono formó parte de un esquema de seguro paramétrico contra terremotos respaldado por la institución financiera de seguros Swiss Re por un total de 450 millones de dólares estadounidenses, y con una prima de 26 millones de dólares estadounidenses por tres años. Este fue el primer bono catastrófico emitido en América Latina y el primero en el mundo que ha sido emitido por un gobierno soberano bajo el esquema paramétrico.

Context & Constraints:

En lo que hace al sector salud, tiene acceso a los recursos del FONDEN y los insumos solicitados son entregados directamente en la zona afectada. Adicionalmente, la Dirección de Urgencias Epidemiológicas y Desastres del Centro Nacional de Programas Preventivos y Control de Enfermedades (CENAPRECE), cuenta con paquetes de medicamentos para la atención de las principales enfermedades que se originan casos de desastre, los cuales se llevan o envían a las zonas afectadas. Considerando lo anterior, se propone difundir a todos los SESA, los lineamientos para acceder a los recursos del FONDEN y mantener actualizados los listados de insumos que pueden ser solicitados a dicho Fondo.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Cada año se elabora la publicación Impacto Socioeconómico de los Principales Desastres, que incluye

reportes de diversos fenómenos ocurridos en México, como inundaciones, lluvias torrenciales, sismos y deslizamientos, algunos de ellos evaluados conjuntamente con la CEPAL.

Como parte de la atención de salud ante desastres, se recopilan las acciones implementadas y los resultados de impacto en la salud de la población afectada. Dicha información es distribuida entre todas las instancias y áreas operativas que participan en la atención de la población y fluye del nivel local hasta el nacional, lo que permite hacer evaluaciones y mejoras a los procesos de atención.

A la fecha, se integra el Plan Sismo, el cual pretende incorporar todo tipo de información sobre la prevención y la respuesta inmediata después de ocurrido un gran sismo, así como las responsabilidades y coordinación de cada una de las instituciones de gobierno en sus tres ámbitos.

Context & Constraints:

Garantizar que la atención en salud ante desastres registre todas las acciones y resultados, con el fin de que sean difundidas a todos los participantes y niveles de operación. Asimismo, se deben mantener actualizados los sistemas de información.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Durante este período el SINAPRED ha elaborado y actualizado programas enfocados en los sectores de salud y educación a través de comités escolares, planes de seguridad escolar, guías para elaborar planes de emergencia sanitarios locales; Políticas institucionales: “Mejor educación” que establece los Planes de Seguridad integrados en la currícula escolar del MINED y fortalecimiento estructural de Escuela-Albergue a nivel comunitario apoyados algunos de estos programas por ONG como Save the children y GVC. En el sector salud se encuentra en proceso de desarrollo la aplicación de la estrategia de hospitales seguros, impulsados conjuntamente por organismos de cooperación como la OPS.-

El Plan Nacional de Respuesta actualizado en el 2010, ha contribuido como guías metodológicas para la planificación sectorial e institucional a todo nivel facilitando la elaboración de manuales y Guías que constituyen las herramientas técnicas para la coordinación y ejecución del SINAPRED.

Recientemente se creó como políticas de apoyo el decreto presidencial 27-2008 relacionado con la creación de los delegados del SINAPRED en todos los niveles territoriales lo que ha permitido una mayor vinculación de las comunidades en las políticas de gestión del riego a nivel local.

En Junio 2010, se firmo un convenio de entendimiento entre el Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de desastres y la Red Humanitaria de respuesta ante desastres, integrada por más de 35 organismos de asistencia humanitaria, constituyéndose un foro permanente de coordinación de políticas, estrategias y acciones de preparación y respuesta entre la cooperación internacional y las autoridades nacionales, fortaleciéndose la capacidad de respuesta del SINAPRED.-

Context & Constraints:

- 1.- Recursos limitados (humanos, técnico, económico-financieros) para desarrollar la estrategia de Hospitales Seguros.-
- 2.- Falta Mecanismos de asignación presupuestaria para el cumplimiento de actividades sectoriales en las emergencias y/o desastres.-
- 3.- Mecanismos limitados para el cumplimiento adecuado de medidas sectoriales e institucionales para preparativos y respuesta

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

El SINAPRED, continúa en la actualización de los planes de contingencias específicos de ámbito nacional, como son: plan verano, plan invierno, planes epidemiológicos, pandemia, incendios forestales, plan contingente del SAT. Actualmente se cuenta a nivel territorial con 153 planes de respuesta que han sido

validados a todos los niveles, incluyendo los comunitarios. En regiones como la RAAN y RAAS estos han sido actualizados con la cooperación de agencias de cooperación como PNUD.

Se han complementado una serie de instrumentos de apoyo para la preparación y la respuesta, tales como: Manual de preparativos para la respuesta en el sector educativo, Manual de Cancillería, Manual de procedimientos administrativos de Suministros Humanitarios, Manual de procedimientos del contingente interno de la Comisiones de Suministros, Manual de recepción de donaciones internacionales, Manual de Manejo de Suministros Humanitarios (LSSSUMA), Manual de Funcionamiento del Centro de Operaciones de Desastres- CODE, guías metodológica para la elaboración de planes de emergencias sanitarios en centros de salud para hospitales, Guías metodológicas para elaboración de planes de seguridad escolar y simulaciones y simulacros, Reglamento de Brigadas Municipales de Respuesta- BRIMUR, Procedimientos de Rescate, Primeros Auxilios y Atención Pre-hospitalaria, Guías de funcionamiento de los COMUPRED. Nicaragua cuenta con un Plan Nacional frente al Riesgo de Influenza Pandémica e Influenza, que se ejecuto y actualizo recientemente durante la última emergencias regional, contando con el apoyo del Ministerio de Salud y Agropecuario.

A nivel nacional se realizan simulacros para diferentes de eventos, sin embargo estos se han desarrollan bajo componentes de proyectos específicos de preparativos para la respuesta.

En la medida que se complete el trabajo de organización y formación comunitaria y escolar se realizan simulacros en cada comunidad .

Context & Constraints:

- 1.- Aún es necesario fortalecer la consecución de simulacros a todos los niveles, sin embargo los costos son altos y los recursos insuficientes para su ejecución.
- 2.- Los Planes de Respuesta institucionales no cuentan con fondos destinados a preparativos y respuesta que les asegure su sustentabilidad y sostenibilidad.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Nicaragua cuenta con un Fondo Nacional para Desastres, asignado a través del presupuesto general de la República. Estos fondos pueden incrementarse con donaciones de la cooperación internacional.

Los recursos que se establezcan por medio de la programación del Presupuesto General de la República, así como los obtenidos a través de otras fuentes, estarán a disposición del Sistema Nacional para actuar frente a riesgos inminentes o situaciones de desastre. La Secretaría Ejecutiva del Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres funciona como órgano técnico del fondo, bajo los controles administrativos que establecen para tal fin el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público y la

Contraloría General de la República.

Cuando el desastre rebasa la capacidad del territorio Se han establecido coordinación a nivel local con organizaciones no gubernamentales para atender la respuesta y rehabilitación. Algunos Agencias de cooperación como el Sistema de Naciones Unidas a través de sus Agencias, tiene fondos específicos para responder a las emergencias como el PNUD que tiene disponible hasta \$200,000 para atender la primera emergencia con fondos propios.

A nivel institucional no existen fondos específicos, utilizándose los fondos regulares, Las Instituciones redistribuyen sus fondos regulares al declararse el estado de Emergencia y/o desastre circunstancialmente.

Context & Constraints:

- 1.- El fondo nacional se limita a la respuesta exclusivamente, pero no a las actividades de preparativos.
- 2.- Las Instituciones públicas no cuenta con partidas presupuestarias específicas para la reserva ante situaciones de Emergencias y/o desastres.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

La SE-SINAPRED ha desarrollado un proceso de consulta intersectorial a todos los niveles de los formatos de Evaluación de Daños y Análisis de Necesidades (EDAN) de las primeras 8 horas y 72 horas para lograr un instrumento homologado en el ámbito nacional, actualmente se han incorporado información por vivienda, etaria, y aspectos de género para optimizar el análisis de la información y facilitación de proyectos de Rehabilitación.-

Con la Red humanitaria de respuesta ante Desastres se ha iniciado un proceso de estandarización de protocolos generales y específicos de coordinación por evento, así como formatos que optimicen el intercambio de la información de los miembros de la RedhumRed.-

A través de algunos proyectos se están desarrollando sistema de información para recolección de datos útiles a nivel municipal para la planificación de la respuesta a la población, estos proyectos están en

desarrollo y mejoraran la capacidad a nivel local en la elaboración del EDAN.-

Context & Constraints:

- 1.- Falta mejorar el flujo de la información entre los diferentes niveles de coordinación.
- 2.- No se cuenta con un sistema automatizado para recolectar la información y su re-envío oportuno, efectivo y eficiente a tomadores de decisiones; así como su intercambio con instituciones y agencias involucradas en la Asistencia y Ayuda Humanitaria.
- 3.- Disposiciones inespecíficas para la utilización de esta información para informes económicos en estos contextos.

Panama (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Existen en las diferentes instituciones nacionales el marco jurídico para que dentro de sus responsabilidades puedan afrontar un desastre. Se atienden y se tienen normar en cuanto a desastres ambientales , marítimos y sus protocolos de atención.

Ejemplos de Planes y normar jurídicas

Resolución # 222, las leyes decretos y resoluciones que la enmarcan como cumplimiento a los artículos # 118 y 114 de la Constitución Nacional al igual que lo contemplado en el artículo # 18 de la ley # 6 del 11 de enero del 2007 que le otorga a la autoridad Marítima Nacional la Garantía del cumplimiento de las convenciones internacionales marítimas , además de reglamentar y revisar la gestión Integral de residuos provenientes de los buques y del sistema portuario nacional incliyendo los derrames.

A través del Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia se desarrollan los planes Nacionales de Emergencia , y se norman procedimientos de atención interinstitucional .

Las instituciones cuentan con capacidad técnica, solo que se diseminan.

Hace falta elevar este tema a política nacional.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores evalúa al Manual de Procedimiento en caso de Desastre (Manual de Cancillería). Después del ejercicio a raíz de los terremotos de Haití y Chile, por lo que considera que el

mismo debe ser mas operativo y proceder a la elaboración de una guía práctica, tanto como para los funcionarios en la sede del Organo Central, como para funcionarios del servicio exterior.

A pesar que dicho manual ha sido evaluado por personal técnico de la Dirección General de Organismos y Conferencias Internacionales de la Cancillería, que ha obtenido el reconocimiento de expertos en otros países por estar a la vanguardia en materia de prevención, se pretende ir a la vanguardia también en el tema de operativización de este tipo de manual.

Se activa un centro de llamadas y un puente de comunicación en la cancillería para localizar a los panameños que residen en un país afectado por un fenómeno natural donde se requiera ayuda humanitaria, en coordinación con la Embajada y Consulado de Panamá. La idea es poder localizarlos y dar cuenta de su estado a sus familiares, asistirlo en lo que necesiten y si fuera necesario traerlos de regreso al país en el caso de que así lo solicitaran.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores reconoce que existen compromisos para apoyar las acciones de asistencia humanitarias a nivel nacional e internacional. En este sentido a nivel institucional se ha incorporado la temática en la agenda de temas a tratar por esta institución, estableciendo una comisión de desastres.

Aprovechando la infraestructura logística con que cuenta Panamá, y que ha ofrecido una ventaja comparativa a las diferentes agencias de las naciones unidas y otras organizaciones de ayuda humanitaria no gubernamentales, instaladas en la ciudad del saber, como la oficina regional de Coordinación de Naciones Unidas para la Asistencia Humanitaria (OCHA), la Cruz roja Internacional, promueve un Centro Regional de Logística Humanitaria para el Continente Americano, como un mecanismo de respuesta rapida y eficaz, desde Howard, donde el Programa Mundial de Alimentos y la Cruz Roja Internacional tendran un depósito de mayor capacidad y un aeropuerto para su uso propio.

Context & Constraints:

Hace falta seguimiento a los temas de emergencia.

A pesar que en las escuelas se cuentan con planes de Seguridad Escolar hace falta seguimiento para que estos se actualicen y que en las escuelas vulnerables se haga obligatorio la práctica de desalojo.

En caso de una emergencia que supere la capacidad nacional , se requiere que se activen los protocolos de el Manual de Cancillería por lo que se requiere contar con un personal calificado en el tema y con infraestructuras seguras, soportadas por planes de emergencia institucional y familiares.

En el caso que emergencia sea fuera de nuestro país, crear una base de datos en los Consulados y Embajadas de Panameños que viven en países vulnerables para facilitar su localización y saber la cantidad real , y sugerir lo mismo a los Consulados y Embajadas que tienen representación en nuestro país.

Se requiere elevar a Decreto Ejecutivo la Política de Nacional Gestión de Riesgo, fundamentada en la Política Centroamericana de Gestión Integral de Riesgo(PCGIR), aprobada en la reunión ordinaria de Jefes de Estado y de los gobiernos del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana(SICA).

Incorporar la variable de riesgo en las políticas implementadas en cada institución gubernamental.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

De manera institucional se contemplan planes para devolver a la normalidad la zona afectada, utilizando los fondos de inversión de cada institución.

Ejemplo: En las inundaciones de 2007 el Ministerio de Vivienda atendió la parte de vivienda, el Ministerio de Obras Públicas el tema de rehabilitación de las infraestructura de comunicación.

La capacitación es constante a los funcionarios de las instituciones que conforman el Centro de operaciones de emergencia, tanto a nivel nacional e internacional.

Los simulacros se dan y ayudan a fortalecer las capacidades institucionales. Se están realizando simulacros provinciales en la cual actúan todas las dependencias del Estado con el fin de medir la capacidad de respuesta, corregir errores y obtener insumos necesarios para actualizar el Plan Nacional de Emergencia y el Manual de Operaciones. Con lo que cada provincia contará con un Manual de Emergencia y un Manual de Operaciones.

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil por medio de su departamento de Capacitación trabaja constantemente en capacitar a los funcionarios de las instituciones estatales con el fin que puedan aprender a identificar sus vulnerabilidades, mitigarlos, establecer planes de emergencia y rutas de evacuación; así como evaluación de infraestructura, como es el caso de el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, que por medio de su oficina de recursos humanos coordinó con expertos de la Cruz Roja Nacional, Cuerpo de Bomberos de Panamá, un seminario para poner a prueba la capacidad de los colaboradores para organizarse y evacuar las instalaciones.

La preparación demostrada durante el terremoto de Haití por el Cuerpo de Búsqueda y Rescate de Panamá, nos colocó a nivel de la Región en un sitio que le merece el respeto para traer hacia nuestro país un centro de entrenamiento por medio de su Academia Centroamericana de Protección Civil, para trasladar experiencias y lecciones aprendidas en esta primera fase en la ocurrencia de desastre.

Context & Constraints:

Entre las limitaciones tenemos en caso de emergencia las instituciones no cuentan con un renglón para esta, sino que tienen que recurrir al presupuesto de inversión, afectando otras actividades.

Adicional se deben redoblar esfuerzos con el fin de diseminar a nivel interno de las instituciones, el tema de Gestión de Riesgo.

El SINAPROC, Cuerpo de Bomberos de Panamá y Cruz Roja Nacional, deben reportar sus avances en materia de adquisición de equipos de capacitación a su personal, de entrenamiento en materia de preparación a las comunidades más vulnerables, e instalación y aprovisionamiento de nuevos centros de operaciones y comunicaciones a nivel provincial.

Se requiere realizar con más frecuencias ejercicios o simulacros de evacuación. Se hacen simulacros en escuelas y hospitales como preparación en caso de emergencia, sin embargo todavía persiste la práctica de utilizar las escuelas como albergues para las personas afectadas por una situación de emergencia, se recomienda construcción de albergues para este fin.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil , autorizado para recomendar los estados de emergencia al ejecutivo mediante Consejo de Gabinete y aprueban la modificación al presupuesto Art.251 parágrafo 1, Traslado de Partida para casos de Emergencia Nacional Declarada, por un monto de hasta B/. 1,000,000. No existe dentro de las instituciones de Gobierno fondos dedicados exclusivamente para el tema de atención a emergencia.

Salvo el Minsiterio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial que consta con un fondo destinado a resolver el problema habitacional generado por un desastre.

Ley 29 del 31 de diciembre de 1986

Art. 1 . Modifica el art. 52 de la ley 93 del 4 de octubre de 1973.

“Art. 52, Crease el fondo de Asistencia Habitacional con la finalidad de atender las necesidades sociales relativas a la vivienda en los siguientes casos:

1....

Alojamiento provisional de los damnificados por razón de desastres o catástrofes, ocurrido en el territorio nacional tales como terremotos , incendios inundaciones vendabales y cualquier otros fenómenos ocasionados por fuerza de la naturaleza o ajena a la voluntad del hombre.”

“Art. 3 que modifica el art. 54 de la ley 93 del 4 de octubre de 1973, señala se reglamenta el uso del fondo de asistencia habitacional de la siguiente manera:

En caso de catástrofe natural o necesidad urgente, el Ministerio de Vivienda ordenará el desembolso de la suma necesaria para la reubicación o atención de los damnificados y reparación de los inmuebles destinados para habitación que se vean afectados;”

La ley 93 del 4 de octubre de 1973 establece que los fondos arriba mencionados esta constituidos por el 15% de lo que produzca el impuesto de la cerveza de que trata el artículo 896 del código fiscal, del producto de las multas que imponga la dirección general de arrendamiento del Ministerio de Vivienda de las asignaciones presupuestarias que para efecto establezca el Estado, cualquier otros ingresos provenientes de instituciones ,públicas ,municipios o fuentes privadas; los dineros que se puedan recuperar a través de arrendamiento, asignaciones cuotas o pagos provenientes de arrenadarios ocupados por razón del artículo 31, de damnificados o de propietarios de muebles intervenidos; Los recursos provenientes de los bienes y capitales decomisados producto del narcotráfico.

En algunas instituciones se contemplan en otros renglones.

El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas acaba de incluir la variable riesgo para poder que las instituciones la puedan contemplar como tal en sus planificaciones y se pretende incluirla en la ley de presupuesto. No existe un porcentaje asignado dentro del presupuesto general del estado para este tema. El país está negociando con el Banco Mundial el acceso a una facilidad de crédito contingente que le podría dar acceso a fondos inmediatos para hacer frente a emergencias o desastres. Esto le permitiría al país hacer frente a los costos de las acciones de emergencia y atención post-desastre sin recurrir al desvío de otros fondos asignados a otras partidas sectoriales.

Context & Constraints:

El tener que recurrir a las traslados de partida pueden ser limitantes, en algunas ocasiones incluso el proceso puede ser burocrático.

No se cuenta con un servicio de seguro contra desastre. Hay iniciativa como las que realiza el ministerio de salud y la caja del seguro social para fortalecer la coordinacion en la gestión ante emergencia y desastre en salud.

Hay iniciativas como la que reliza el Ministerio de Salud , La Caja del Seguro Social para fortalecer la coordinacion en la Gestión ante emergencias y desastres en salud. Ambas instituciones firmaron un acuerdo que prioriza la estrategia nacional de hospitales seguros ante un desastre. Se han conformado grupos de profecionales que fueron capacitados para valorar las condiciones de los hospitales del país y determinar si pueden seguir funcionando en caso de ocurrir un desastre.

Las instituciones como el Sistema Nacional de Proteccion Civil deberían disponer de una partida presupuestaria de Inversión , para hacerle frente a las emergencias provocadas por un desastre como parte de una política integral del estado destinada a la prevención y que permita realizar tareas puntuales de respuesta.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Se realizan balances post eventos a nivel del Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia (COE), y a nivel de los organismos sub regionales, regionales e internacionales donde el intercambio de las experiencias y lecciones aprendidas revierte en la consideración de medidas y acciones que conyeban a tener una mayor sinergia para una respuesta mas rapida y eficaz a todos los niveles intersectoriales e internacionales.

El manejo de información en casos de desastres se da en algunas instituciones y no en todas es tan fluida. Cada institución que maneja información la capta y la procesa dependiendo de su necesidad, y no hay una unificación de esta. Se requiere que sea manejada por todas las instituciones.

Context & Constraints:

Cada institución posee una herramienta para evaluación de daños, la cual utiliza y procesa dependiendo de la necesidad de la información. No existe un instrumento único para evaluación de daños.

Si bien es cierto que se realizan reuniones de lecciones aprendidas, hace falta sistematizar estas experiencias con el fin de que queden de referencia a futuras atenciones a emergencia.

Con apoyo de SINAPROC, se han capacitado personal a nivel inter institucional en manejo de evaluación de daños.

Entidades como Contraloría deberían tener mayor participación por medio de su departamento de estadística y censo .

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Los mecanismos establecidos para la Gestión de Riesgos en el país son sólidos y funcionan, aunque requieren de ser fortalecidos y seguir avanzando en la capacitación de recursos humanos y principalmente en el trabajo preventivo.

La Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional, tiene firmado un convenio con el MEC y ejecuta actualmente cursos de capacitación en seguridad escolar CUSE. Son pocos los avances relacionados simulacros de preparación en materia de seguridad en hospitales y centros de asistencia a la salud, estatales.

Context & Constraints:

La conciencia en relación a la gestión de riesgos no está muy arraigada en la población, las instituciones son principalmente reactivas y prácticamente no se planifica y se trabaja muy poco en la prevención.

Como principal limitación se tiene a las dificultades presupuestarias

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Existen planes de contingencia y planes de respuesta operativos a nivel nacional relacionados a los eventos de frecuencia y recurrentes en el Paraguay. A nivel comunitario, local y regional se tiene un marcado deficit en relación a la identificación de los riesgos, a la determinación de capacidades y necesidades y por consiguiente a la formulación de los planes de respuesta.

Las instituciones del estado al interior de las mismas no cuentan con planes de contingencia.

Falta una mayor socialización de los mecanismos existentes para la atención de emergencias y desastres.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere un mayor compromiso de las instituciones del nivel local y regional con relación al Sistema Nacional de Emergencias (SISNE) y su funcionamiento.

Se requiere un mayor esfuerzo en la implementación de simulacros y entrenamiento para la ejecución de planes de respuesta.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Se ha logrado establecer através de la Ley 2615/05, el Fondo Nacional de Emergencias (FONE) que se compone del 10% de los impuestos a las bebidas alcohólicas y al tabaco.

Con relación a las crecientes necesidades producto de un aumento de eventos adversos principalmente por efectos del cambio climático, los fondos proveídos por le FONE, son absolutamente isuficientes.

Se deben preveer mecanismos más ágiles, para dotar de recursos finacieros a los organismos de respuesta en casos de eventos de gran magnitud.

A nivel local y departamental, municipios y gobernaciones por disposición de la Ley 2615/05, deberían destinar hasta un 5% de sus presupuestos para la atención de emergencias y desastres, pero no se cumple tal disposición.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere mayor compromiso de las autoridades para dar cumplimiento a las disposiciones legales consignadas en la Ley 2615/05, que estructura un esquema financiero a nivel local, departamental y nacional, que de cumplirse en forma destina importantes recursos financieros para la atención de emergencias y desastres.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Existen mecanismos no muy solidos de intercambio de información entre instituciones afines a la atención de emrgencias y desastre,s caso SEN, Cruz Roja, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Cuerpos de Bomberos Voluntarios, Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación, Policía Nacional, ONGs, Unidad de Gestión de Riesgos PNUD Naciones Unidas y otros.

Hay poco intercambio de comunicación con organismos afines del nivel nacional y regional.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere la creación y fortalecimiento de los comite de emergencias locales y departamentales de manera a contar con interlocutores en estos niveles de coordinación.

Peru (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

El Sector Salud por Decreto Supremo N° 009-2010-SA, se aprueba la Política Nacional de Hospitales Seguros frente a desastres que se viene implementando con apoyo de la OPS/OMS.

Resolución Suprema N° 009-2004-SA, se aprueba el Plan sectorial de Prevención y atención de emergencias y desastres del Sector Salud.

RM N°502-2010/MINSA, que aprueba el Plan de Gestión del Riesgo del MINSA frente al Terremoto y Maremoto 2010-2011.

R.M. N° 247-2010-MINSA, que aprueba el Plan Sectorial de Operaciones de Emergencia del Sector Salud.

Se realiza permanentemente la Asistencia técnica a las Direcciones Regionales de Salud-DIRESAS, para Implementar y Ejecutar los procesos y subprocesos de las actividades de la Gestión de Riesgos de Desastres a nivel Regional y Macro regional.

Cuenta con el Plan Sectorial de Prevención y Atención de Desastres.

El Sector Educación está implementando una política de escuelas seguras que plantea la gestión de riesgo de desastres como eje transversal en la actividad educativa, además de los temas relacionados a infraestructura, con el apoyo de UNICEF y UNESCO

Cuenta con el Plan Sectorial de Prevención y Atención de Desastres

Context & Constraints:

La Política Nacional de Hospitales Seguros frente a desastres se encuentra en una fase inicial de su implementación y debe asegurarse que se acompañe de un presupuesto que permita reducir la vulnerabilidad hospitalaria.

Los Gobiernos regionales, aún no evalúan la asignación de recursos para la preparación en caso de emergencias.

La política del sector Educación no cuenta con los recursos financieros necesarios tanto a nivel nacional

como a nivel sub-nacional y local.

El 7% de las escuelas tiene un buen nivel de avance, el 73% un nivel inicial y el 20% aún no ha implementado.

El marco legal de Gestión de Riesgo de Desastre, aprobado - Ley del SINAGERD- aún no se puede implementar por que requiere para su vigencia que se apruebe su reglamento.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Año 2010

El INDECI ha realizado simulacros, con participación de la población y las autoridades:

- Simulacro Nacional de Sismo (18.08.2010)
- Simulacro Alerta temprana de Tsunami en Lima (23.11.2010)

El Sector Educación realizo 06 simulacros escolares a nivel nacional.

Año 2011

INDECI

Simulacro Nacional de Sismo Nocturno (25.02.2011), con participación de la población y de las autoridades nacionales y subnacionales.

Semana de Simulacros del 27 de junio al 03 de julio de 2011, en las regiones del país, dependiendo del evento predominante en el departamento.

Ministerio de Educación

La Resolución Ministerial Nº 348-ED del 27.11.2010 programa 05 simulacros escolares de sismo para el 2011, el primero se realizó el 20.04.2011.

Los Ministerios tienen Planes de Contingencia aprobado, algunos con procedimientos para el funcionamiento de COES. Todos han participado en los simulacros y en las Mesas Temáticas.

El proyecto BREC ha construido dos polígonos de prácticas el año 2010, 1 en Tacna en coordinación con el Gobierno Regional de dicha Región y otro en coordinación con el CGBVP en Santa Rosa (Lima), con la

finalidad de fortalecer las capacidades de respuesta en búsqueda y rescate de bomberos y policías, equipamiento y construcción de polígonos. En el polígono de Tacna se han capacitado 140 efectivos, en el de Lima el proyecto ha hecho 3 cursos de 30 personas cada uno, pero además los bomberos también han hecho capacitaciones

El INDECI ha definido el “Combo de la Supervivencia” constituido por una Mochila para Emergencias (primeras 24 horas) y Caja de Reserva(2do. al 4to. día-) con apoyo de las empresas privadas se difunde entre la población.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere capacitar a más brigadistas en Gestión del riesgo comunal, búsqueda y rescate, principalmente a nivel regional y local.

Se necesita reforzar la instrucción que reciben los brigadistas del sector salud, sobre búsqueda y rescate, por ser básica.

Hay avances en todos los aspectos arriba señalados, aunque se trata de procesos iniciados que requieren un mayor nivel de consolidación y seguimiento.

Los recursos estatales aún son insuficientes. La cooperación internacional ha apoyado en forma significativa pero la sostenibilidad debe estar garantizada por parte del Estado.

La operacionalización de todos los marcos normativos/institucionales a nivel descentralizado sigue siendo un reto, como parte del proceso de descentralización.

Si bien existen planes de prevención y atención de desastres en gran parte de las jurisdicciones del país, la mayoría no han sido adaptados a los escenarios de riesgo locales ni han recibido asignación presupuestal.

Ha habido una buena participación en los simulacros y ejercicios de simulación por desastre sísmico.

Hace falta trabajar estos ejercicios en relación a eventos recurrentes.

El manejo de albergues no está aún bien definido.

Se están organizando Mesas Temáticas para la Respuesta a Desastres para integrar la participación de la cooperación internacional y de la sociedad civil.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Una oportunidad de mejora está constituida por la nueva Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos de Desastres (Ley N° 29664) establece que “El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas tiene a su cargo la evaluación e identificación de los mecanismos adecuados y costo-eficientes que permitan al Estado contar con la capacidad financiera para el manejo de desastres de gran magnitud y su respectiva reconstrucción,

así como los mecanismos pertinentes de gestión financiera del riesgo de desastres”
Existe el Fondo Nacional de Contingencia, por 50 millones de soles.

Existe un seguro agrario (con 02 empresas aseguradoras) en fase piloto, en ciertas regiones y para ciertos cultivos.

Existe la Directiva de Procedimiento Simplificado para determinar la Elegibilidad de los Proyectos de Inversión Pública de Emergencia ante desastres de gran magnitud.

Context & Constraints:

Existe un Fondo de Contingencia a nivel nacional que con la evaluación de INDECI es asignado, debiendo cumplir una serie de requisitos, lo que limita su utilización, lo que de alguna manera se ha evidenciado en las últimas emergencias.

La relación entre el costo de la prima y la póliza no se considera costo/eficiente.

Este seguro no está cubriendo todas las regiones del país, ni todos los tipos de cultivo expuestos a amenazas. El cálculo de reembolso por hectárea perdida es limitado.

Si bien en muchas regiones existen Planes de Prevención y Atención de Desastres, de Contingencia y/o Planes de Operaciones, la gran mayoría de estos no cuenta con presupuesto asignado. Asimismo, las regiones no proveen fondos de contingencia.

La aplicación de la Directiva de Procedimiento Simplificado para determinar la Elegibilidad de los Proyectos de Inversión Pública de Emergencia, está destinado para entidades del sector público no financiero de los 3 niveles de gobierno, que ejecuten PIP de emergencia para mitigar los efectos dañinos de un fenómeno natural o antrópico de gran magnitud o por peligro inminente de su ocurrencia.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Los sectores gubernamentales especialmente los que participan en la Respuesta, en el ámbito de su competencia, desarrollan sus EDAN.

El sector salud cuenta con el Procedimiento para la evaluación de daños a la infraestructura física de los establecimientos de salud, post sismo, formulario preliminar de EDAN, y con el registro de personas capacitadas al respecto.

Centros de Operaciones de Emergencia han sido implementados en algunos espacios subnacionales (Regiones Tacna, Ucayali, Tumbes, por ejemplo.), en algunos casos con financiamiento estatal y otros en cofinanciamiento con la cooperación internacional.

El gobierno central ha cedido un terreno para la construcción de un nuevo COEN. Actualmente INDECI viene trabajando en su diseño.

INDECI, con participación de los sectores gubernamentales y la sociedad civil viene desarrollando un proyecto de mejoramiento de la ficha de evaluación de daños preliminar, EDAN Perú.

INDECI se encuentra en el proceso de rediseños del Sistema de Información para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres (SINPAD).

La Red Humanitaria Nacional (Equipo Humanitario de País), conformada desde el 2008, ha impulsado la organización de las mesas temáticas para la respuesta (cluster). Asimismo, cuenta con una plataforma virtual de información.

Context & Constraints:

Falta la aplicación de una metodología que logre costear los daños.

La misma EDAN implica un análisis de necesidades elemental, se necesitaría alguna metodología que garantice una evaluación más detallada.

La implementación de los COE de nivel local es un proceso aún incipiente.

La nueva ficha EDAN – Perú aún no ha sido validada ni consensuada.

Los comités locales de defensa civil carecen de recursos humanos especializados en gestión de riesgo.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety exist.

Training and drills are held in hospitals for emergency preparedness. This is yet to be achieved in schools and other educational facilities

Context & Constraints:

As such programmes are not institutionalized in the school system related initiatives are only undertaken occasionally

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Various plans are in place to address most hazards.

With regard to gender sensitivities, it is noted that there are no legislative or cultural hindrances or biases. The plans allow for equitable participation from both genders.

The following are in place:

- Operations and communications centre
- : Search and rescue teams
- Stockpiles of relief supplies
- : Shelters
- Secure medical facilities

There is however no dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities.

Context & Constraints:

Limited finances adversely impact regular testing of plans

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are (i): National contingency fund (but not specific to DRR) and (ii): Catastrophe insurance facilities on a regional basis through the Regional Catastrophic mechanism (CCRIF) but St Kitts & Nevis has not issued Catastrophe bonds.

Context & Constraints:

A contingency fund specific to DRR is needed

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

With the increase in, and availability of technology, information is widely disseminated and accessed. by a large majority of residents.

The following assessment methodologies and capacities are available -

- Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities
- Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

Additionally, human resources needs are identified and persons are trained.

Context & Constraints:

There are no adequate mechanisms in place to address unpredictable hazards such as the Tsunami Hazard

Saint Lucia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

A Schools Safety Programme has been endorsed and is being developed. Emergency Contingency Plans have been developed for all Medical Facilities.

Context & Constraints:

Though slow the process of 'hardening' medical facilities and schools is on-going. These programmes are being promoted and funded under both local and regional projects.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- > Disaster Management Act (2009) <http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/general/30of2006.pdf>
- > National Emergency Management Plan (2009) <http://stlucia.gov.lc/nemp>
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A National Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and 18 District EOC's exist to support response to District and National disasters. Urban Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams exist within the Saint Lucia Fire Service and Marine SAR Teams within the Police Marine Unit. Most Schools, Churches and some Community Public Buildings are used as Emergency Shelters. These are inspected annually to ascertain their appropriateness to be used as shelters. Satellite Warehouses are located in each District (18) with a stock of emergency supplies and equipment to facilitate quick local response. NEMO continues promoting the development of contingency plans for various hazards for the Country as well as encouraging many public and private sector agencies to develop their contingency and continuity of operations plans. Few drills and emergency exercises are held. Annually NEMO supports an exercise with the Air and Sea ports Authority and participates in two regional exercises; however, other exercises are held and participated in on a more ad-hoc basis.

Context & Constraints:

There is need for the enhancement of the stock of supplies pre-positioned in the Districts. Further, the shelters should be hardened to better serve in Hurricanes and Storms. Agencies without contingency plans need to be encouraged to develop these plans. More drills and exercises need to be organized; however the resources required do so need to be provided.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

An allocation is made from the National Consolidated Fund for the initial response to any declared disaster. This allocation is augmented based on the magnitude of impact and the scale of the response. Saint Lucia, being a CDEMA Participating State makes an initial pre-agreed contribution to any impacted member; additional contributions (in-kind or finance) would usually follow. Saint Lucia's investment in the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) also provides some finances for initial response, based on the magnitude of impact of Hurricanes and Earthquakes and will soon be covering excessive rainfall.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for better recovery planning, including the need for the allocation of funding for recovery activities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

> Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis Policy (2007)

<http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/policies/DANAPolicy.pdf>

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> DANA Plan <http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/plans/DANAPlan.pdf>

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Within the National Disaster Response Mechanism, eighteen district committees all report to the NEMO Secretariat. Communication is maintained via VHF, HF & CB radios and telephone, text messaging and email. Additionally, a National Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) Committee is provided information by eighteen district level DANA committees. These committees are responsible for making the required assessments pre and post disaster events.

Context & Constraints:

The capacity of these district committees needs to be enhanced and additional administrative staff needs

to be provided at the NEMO Secretariat to support the activities of the National and District Committees.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Exercises are conducted annually for hospitals but not schools.

Context & Constraints:

Future DRR program development must take the indicators into account and provide the adequate funding

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A number of the indicators are addressed in the TCI, but gender specific issues need to be worked in a more comprehensive manner.

Context & Constraints:

Engage of the Gender Affairs Unit within the DRR process will be key to ensure needs based on gender are addressed

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The need for a contingency fund is widely recognized but only a risk insurance policy has been taken out in the interim. Once the DM Legislation is passed in the coming year, the contingency fund aspect will be addressed

Context & Constraints:

See Above

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Persons have been trained in Initial Damage Assessment, in addition to the ECLAC Methodologies.

Context & Constraints:

Practical Experience is needed for persons trained and there is a need for continuous training because of the high turn over rate within the DRR field.

United States of America (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The United States has a well-developed emergency management system that operates at all levels of government. Work continues to fully integrate disaster risk reduction into institutions at the local, state and federal levels as well as in the private sector. At the federal level, the Hospital Preparedness Program, administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provides funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exercising and improving preparedness plans for all-hazards including pandemic influenza, increasing the ability of healthcare systems to provide needed beds, engaging with other responders through interoperable communication systems, tracking bed and resource availability using electronic systems, protecting their healthcare workers with proper equipment, decontaminating patients, enabling partnerships/coalitions, educating and training their healthcare workers, enhancing

fatality management and healthcare system evacuation/shelter in place plans, and coordinating regional exercises.

Most training, drills, and programs for school safety are coordinated at the state and local levels. The federal government coordinates a relatively small Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools grant program supporting improvements in emergency management plans at the district and school-building levels.

The Great California ShakeOut has become an annual earthquake preparedness exercise with over 8 million participants in 2010, the vast majority of them schoolchildren. This approach is being implemented in the Central United States in 2011 and elsewhere around the world.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Working with state and local emergency managers and other government officials, the Department of Homeland Security is making substantial investments in disaster response exercises that test plans that have been developed. Coordinated by FEMA, National Level Exercises are conducted annually to provide the U.S. government, at all levels, exercise opportunities to prepare for catastrophic crises ranging from terrorism to natural disasters. The purpose of these exercises is to prepare and coordinate a multiple-jurisdictional integrated response to a national catastrophic event. The National Level Exercise for 2011 will simulate the catastrophic nature of a major earthquake in the central United States region of the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ) and will be the first such exercise to simulate a natural hazard.

Hazard specific public preparedness exercises and initiatives in recent years have also included the Great California ShakeOut, a statewide public drill that involved approximately 7 million people in 2009 and 8 million people in 2010. In May 2011, a similar ShakeOut exercise will involve over 1.7 million participants in the Central U.S. in an effort to increase awareness and preparedness for a potential large-scale earthquake along the New Madrid Fault. Other examples of preparedness initiatives are the National Weather Service's StormReady and TsunamiReady programs.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Water Security Division works with local water utilities, municipalities and numerous national-scale water-related organizations such as the American Water Works Association, the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators. Work with utilities and municipalities includes seminars to train water utilities in various aspects of disaster response, help in developing standards for vulnerability assessments, business continuity planning processes, financial stability analysis, and emergency response networks that allow utilities to help each other after natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The United States has made significant investments in the wake of natural disasters. In addition to government policies, the private sector has made substantial investments through insurance, re-insurance, catastrophe bonds, and other market mechanisms.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The United States recognizes the need to learn from disasters and has made substantial investments in post-event reviews and information gathering both for events at home and abroad.

As noted in Section 4, the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology has established a Disaster and Failure Studies repository for disaster and failure events to identify common vulnerabilities to which hazard mitigation strategies and technologies can be developed to reduce risk. As part of this program, post-disaster studies provide a unique environment to help determine the causes of failure and valuable data that will help design professionals improve the resiliency of infrastructure and to improve disaster risk reduction through changes in design, materials and building codes and standards.

The Department of the Interior's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program is charge to assess and promote restoration of natural resources injured specifically by oil spills or hazardous substance release. U.S. Government programs also exist to restore natural resources damaged by fires, floods, or other natural disasters.

Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) conducted by FEMA and state emergency managers are joint assessments used to determine the magnitude and impact of an event's damage. A joint team will usually visit local communities and view damage first-hand to assess the scope of damage and estimate repair costs. The states use the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental federal assistance. The PDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention.

Context & Constraints:

One of the Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction identified by the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee for Disaster Reduction (SDR) is to assess disaster resilience. Federal agencies must work with universities, local governments, and the private sector to identify effective standards and metrics for assessing disaster resilience. With consistent factors and regularly-updated metrics, it will be possible to maintain community "report cards" that accurately assess the community's level of disaster resilience. This in turn will support comparability between communities and provide a context for action to further reduce vulnerability. Validated models, standards and metrics are needed for estimating cumulative losses, projecting the impact of changes in technology and policies, and monitoring the overall estimated economic loss avoidance of planned actions.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

A nivel legislativo e institucional, la ONPCAD, que prevé la existencia de un Comité Coordinador de Protección Civil, es el espacio donde los actores de diversos sectores y niveles administrativos confluyen para tomar medidas que optimicen la preparación del Estado, en aras de brindar una apropiada respuesta ante la ocurrencia de un evento adverso.

Existen sectores que poseen políticas sistemáticas, para mejorar su preparación ante desastres, tal es el caso de salud, que mediante la resolución ministerial N° 093, del 03 de junio de 2010, publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N° 39.447 de fecha 16 de junio de 2010, creó el Programa Nacional de Hospitales Seguros frente a desastres, en el cual se establecen medidas para garantizar que los establecimientos de salud sigan funcionando en su misma estructura y a su misma capacidad una vez ocurrido un evento adverso de origen natural.

Context & Constraints:

- Impulsar la Plataforma Nacional, como espacio para establecer prioridades y mejorar las capacidades institucionales, financieras y operativas, para crear una política nacional de prevención y atención de desastres, con miras a su reducción y a alcanzar un desarrollo sostenible.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

La ONPCAD ha promovido, a nivel nacional, la elaboración de planes de preparación para establecer acciones conjuntas en aras de mitigar los riesgos y responder ante un desastres de manera coordinada y articulada con las instituciones publicas, privadas y la comunidad en general. La DNPCAD también elabora, conjuntamente con instituciones rectoras, planes de prevención y atención de desastres en diversos sectores.

Aún cuándo el plan de capacitación comunitaria prevé la realización de simulacros para responder a las principales amenazas (hidrometereológica y geológica), la práctica no se replica a nivel nacional y son puntuales los casos de municipios, que realizan los mismos. En el marco de proyecto DIPECHO ocurre la misma situación, dado que el mismo tiene una circunscripción estricta.

Context & Constraints:

- Capacidades financieras limitadas.
- Crear el plan de prevención y atención de desastres, para generar directrices.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Como componente principal de la ONPCAD, se establece el Fondo para la Preparación y Administración de Desastres, cuyo objeto es “administrar las asignaciones presupuestarias de carácter extraordinario y los recursos provenientes de los aportes y contribuciones realizadas a cualquier título por las personas naturales o jurídicas, nacionales o extranjeras, gobiernos extranjeros y organizaciones internacionales, destinados a financiar las actividades de preparación y atención de desastres y de rehabilitación y reconstrucción”. Se encuentra, a la espera de la aprobación del Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Interiores y Justicia, el reglamento del fondo. Este modelo se replica también a nivel estatal y municipal, aunque no en todas las entidades.

Context & Constraints:

- Lograr que cada estado y municipio del país posea un fondo para la respuesta y rehabilitación ante desastres de origen natural y/o antrópico.
- Reglamentar el uso del Fondo para la Preparación y Administración de Desastres.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

No existen en el país un procedimiento institucionalizado para el intercambio de información cuándo ocurre un desastre, sin embargo si hay espacios que propician este tipo de actividades, para que los datos sean provistos oportuna y eficazmente durante un desastres, como lo son el Comité Coordinador de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres y el CENAPRAD, que una vez instaurado tendrá, entre su misión: “ejercer el control y mando de las operaciones durante un evento con efectos adversos”.

Aunque Venezuela cuenta con múltiples y positivas experiencias de respuesta a desastres de origen natural, falla en la documentación de las mismas, que podría ser la base para construir planes de preparación y contingencia.

Context & Constraints:

- Establecer procedimientos para el intercambio de información, oportuno y eficaz, durante la ocurrencia de un desastres.



Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

GoB has prepared a final draft of National Disaster Management Act. National Disaster Management Plan (2010-2015) has been approved. Revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) has been updated and incorporated tsunami and earthquake hazards and tasked for all safety preparedness, school safety and contingency plan. Guidelines for making disaster resilient schools and hospitals have been introduced. For the existing structure, retrofitting techniques are being introduced through Public Works Department (PWD) and BUET. Mock Drill guidelines for schools and hospitals safety have been developed and pilot tested. This is being institutionalized through DMRD in partnership with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Twenty two (22) fully equipped fire stations have been established at local levels during the reporting period (2009-2011). Mock drill guideline have been developed and tested by Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) and planned to practice in future.

Context & Constraints:

While the country has developed sound policy and framework, it lacks adequate capacity to implement all aspects of those policy and framework. The inadequate capacity include, adequate staffing, financial and technical resources such as space based technology. Often GoB institutions and departments with adequate staff do not have technical skills and logistical resources.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Preparation of contingency plans with regard to earthquake hazard at national, city and agency levels have been developed in three cities Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. 66,000 (male and female) urban volunteers are being developed. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in DMRD and all the line agencies, ministries are being established and connected with national Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in DMRD. An EOC also planned to establish for earthquake at DMB. Various pilot initiatives on preparedness in school, hospitals and garments industries are underway during the reporting period. Developed facilitator's guidebook and Trainees handbook on Earthquake Preparedness for Religious Leaders, construction workers and for the staff of Fire Service and Civil Defense. Agency level Earthquake Contingency Plans have been developed for AFD, FSCD, DGHS and DoRR. A total of 30,000 members of local Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) across the country imparted training on "Comprehensive Disaster Management". As part of implementation processes of Contingency Planning, Command Post Exercise on Disaster Management special focuses on Earthquake in collaboration with US Marine Force. Recently scenario based simulation exercise workshops have been conducted in three cities for assessing the effectiveness of the contingency plans. To accelerate capacity building activities both at national and city levels, training workshops on Incident command system for disaster management and formulation guideline for contingency planning regarding utilities lifeline service providers have been conducted. Orientation training on DM for 15,000 Ansar and VDP members at village level and 4526 union platoon have been conducted. Bangladesh Scouts has developed a team of 2000 members for disaster response team. FASCO have purchased rescue equipments costing USD 18 million and equipment for about 23 Million are on the pipe line. FSCD received various types of research and rescue equipments from DMB and CDMP. Evacuation and simulation drill have been conducted in 67 organisation/industries/factories/ high raise building and 46797 persons from different schools, college and other local associations have been trained on fire fighting, rescue and First Aid by FASCO and different development agencies. Earthquake contingency plan has been developed for Bangladesh Ansar and VDP.

Context & Constraints:

DMB has been encouraging relevant departments and institutions to develop respective contingency plans. Some agencies have developed the same. However, sustaining this effort requires regular follow-up and support. This is an area where MoFDM needs logistical and human resource support. DRR mainstreaming has taken place in limited sectors. While Local Disaster Plans are being formulated in some areas at local level DMCs, such plan is not in place at all administrative levels. Hazard specific contingency plans have been acknowledged as priority and accordingly Earthquake Contingency Plan is being prepared. Directorate General of Health Services and Armed Forces Division has preparedness plan for Dhaka City only. Training is small scale and drills and rehearsals only occasional. The process initiated by different

stakeholders at local level/small area has not been scaled up at the national level as a result of inadequate resources.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

National relief fund continues as key contingency funding mechanism for sudden disasters. Draft disaster management act requires GoB to establish a contingency fund. On top of that discussion has been taking place to establish a Disaster Response Fund (DRF) with an amount of USD 300 million for sudden onset disaster together with a catastrophe risk financing mechanism for rare disaster events. Contingency stock of rice and non-food items (NFI), e.g. blankets, house building materials etc. are in place. In addition GoB has allotted an amount of taka USD 42 million from its revenue budget for addressing climate risk in Bangladesh.

Context & Constraints:

The contingency fund is adequate to meet medium-scale disasters. In cope of large-scale disasters, Government always mobilize adequate resource.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

DMB has been established a Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell and going to established a Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping (MRVA) Cell with support from World Bank through Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP). A guidebook to ensure gender equity and inclusion of socially disadvantaged group disaster management business has been developed and published. Stakeholders have been identified for DNA and training for them has been planned by DMB. The relevant way to exchange information during disasters is more conventional, i.e. through phone, mobiles, internet and megaphones and through volunteer network. However, a volunteer network currently only exists for cyclones covering only 11 out of 16 cyclone prone district with 45 000 volunteers (approx.60 % of the cyclone prone areas nationwide). A lesson learned workshop done for 2007 floods.

Context & Constraints:

DNA cell establishment and their agency focal points training can serve for time being. However, in each sectoral agency Disaster Management cell need to be established, which is also planned in 15 agencies of 12 ministries through CDMP of DMRD. The focal points and a specialist group in each agency has to be formed for ensuring expert in the DNA team.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Initiatives and in-the-pipeline activities are leading towards DRR by key national stakeholders has been obtained.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Village level coordination during disaster response has strengthened through district level Community Based Disaster Risk Management and also Incident Command System.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Certain funds have been allocated to several ministries and agencies to support from disaster response to recovery efforts and relief support to victims.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Information exchange sessions have been practiced such as post-disaster meetings with all sectors. Beside post-disaster meetings, multi-sector discussion have been conducted to coordinate national level strategies to response to disasters such as flood, landslides and pandemic.

Context & Constraints:

-

Georgia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The role of the Integrated System of Emergency Situations Management and responsibilities of the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) have been defined by the Decree #415 of the President of Georgia "On Approval of the National Response Plan to Environmental and Technological Emergency Situations"; dated 26.Aug.2008. Within this National Response Plan MoLHSA is responsible for carrying out Function 6 "Medical Care.

Department of Emergency Situations Coordination and Regime of Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs are responsible for management of healthcare emergencies. Department of Emergency Situations and Regime of MoLHSA have developed the "Plan of Sectoral Response and Civil Defense Measures of the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia in Emergencies", which was adopted in 23 March, 2009.

Department of Emergency Situations Coordination and Regime of MoLHSA developed "Recommendations for Designing the Plans of Preparedness of Hospitals on Emergency Situations", which were distributed to all hospitals throughout Georgia. Besides, the managers of medical facilities were duly instructed regarding preparation of the local hospital response plans. As a result, more than 165 hospital response plans were submitted to the Ministry from medical facilities. The headquarters on emergency situations are created in almost all multi-branch hospitals. The response plans developed by hospitals currently are in the course of coordination with the National Response Plan. This is a permanent and renewable process implemented on a daily basis.

Within the framework of training programs organized by the Department of Emergency Situations Coordination and Regime of MoLHSA more than 500 medical doctors and 100 hospital managers were trained on management of clinical conditions in critical situations and hospital management in emergency situations as well as 50 rescuers have been trained during the last three years. Above mentioned trainings took place in Tbilisi and regions throughout the Georgia. Training programs include large scale simulations drills and tabletop exercises. Similar training courses are planned to continue in future. In addition, during the influenza A (H1N1) pandemic period in Georgia MoLHSA together with National Center for disease Control and experts from Infectious Disease, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center conducted experts' lectures, seminars and training courses. During these trainings more than 4500 medical doctors have been trained on the issues (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, prevention and treatment) of A (H1N1) pandemic influenza.

Context & Constraints:

To increase of readiness for managing disaster impacts and improve response measures is need initiate relevant disaster protection/management study programs, public and even for educational campaigns, conferences or school visits. To Implement of best practices in this field would be progressive steps for increasing of readiness for managing disaster impacts, and improving response measures in Georgia.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Emergency Management Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible to carry out the disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans at all administrative levels.

By the Decree #415 of the President of Georgia has been defined "On Approval of the National Response Plan to Environmental and Technological Emergency Situations"; dated 26.Aug.2008. Regarding this document all Ministries have their functions and they are obliged to develop response plans in the emergency situations.

For example the MoLHSA maintains at all times sufficient supplies of medicines and consumables for provision medical facilities in case of emergency situations.

In Georgia, disaster emergency management plans are obligatory for all levels. There are 9 State Trustee "governor's administration and 69 self-governing unites (local level), where disaster response units are functioning.

In case of force-majeure "hydrological and geological hazardous events extreme reactivation, NEA with local communities and the regional units of emergency management department is active incorporated in the disaster risk assessment, preventive and other recovery measures projection and implementation activities.

Context & Constraints:

For Disaster preparedness and response planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts is need to develop national and regional Risk Atlas in GIS tools , where will be visualized disaster risk reduction actions their design and implementation measures and make it publically available on the programme website.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

NEA carries out the hydrometeorological, geological, environment pollution and shoreline protection monitoring through the state budget financing sources and funds for special purpose of state budget, which mainly are directed to support effective response and recovery when required.

NEA through the funds for special purpose of state budget implements shoreline protection measures of the disaster prone rivers of Georgia and the rehabilitation measures of Black Sea coast. In the state medium range priorities (2011-2013 years) budgetary funds are include the finances for disaster risk reduction - monitoring and preventive measures.

Context & Constraints:

Because of scale of Floods, flash floods, landslide, mudflow, heavy rains, droughts, snow avalanches, hail, strong winds in Georgia and their increased intensity caused by the global climate change or anthropogenic influence on the environment for the implementation of DRR-concepts and programs for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness is necessary create independent DRR fund in frame of technical cooperation. It will be support an implementation of insurance systems best practices concerning catastrophic insurance in Georgia.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

NEA and scientific Institutions on the territory of Georgia implements the observations, data collection, relevant studies and assessment of natural and man-made influence to the geological, hydrometeorological hazard and shoreline hydrodynamic processes; estimation of settlement and industrial facilities dangerous risk , planning of preventive and palliative measures carrying out the damage and loss assessment and recording.

Context & Constraints:

In spite of NEA with other relevant services is carrying out the assessment/recording of damage and loss the statistic data are incomplete. It is need to adopt in Georgia advanced methodologies and procedure to assess damage and loss, as well advanced study/training of staff of NEA.

India (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The institutional and policy mechanism for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation have been well-established in India since independence.

With the paradigm shift from relief centric approach to pre disaster preparedness and mitigation and evolution of DM Act every Ministry and departments of Government Of India and the state governments are mandated to prepare disaster management plans with focus on preparedness for effective response, mitigation and integration of disaster risk reduction in the ongoing development schemes.

Government of India has established the National Disaster Management Authority mandated to lay down

policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management and undertake such measures as required for disaster preparedness, mitigation and capacity building.

Being federal in nature responding to disasters is the primarily responsibility of the state government and the central government plays a supplementary role by providing logistic and additional financial support. State Disaster Management Authorities which are statutory bodies have been established in all the states and constitution of district disaster management authorities is under process.

To strengthen the efforts towards disaster preparedness National Institute of Disaster Management along with 29 other Disaster Management Cells established in the administrative training institutes across the country provide training to the government functionaries on disaster preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction.

Dedicated fund has been provided for Training and Capacity Building of various stakeholders for the period (2010-2015)

Context & Constraints:

Although institutional mechanism has been put in place from national to local level to coordinate all activities relating to disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and risk reduction, there are capacity gaps which need to be addressed to make these institutions more functional.

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into ongoing development plans and programmes requires strong advocacy at all levels, political willingness, understanding of disaster risks and cost benefit analysis.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster Contingency plans are being prepared, reviewed and updated by the state governments annually. However with the paradigm shift in approach towards disaster management, there has been a change in the scope of contingency planning and Multi Hazard Preparedness and Response Plans are now being prepared at the state and district level .These plans are further supported by the sectoral response plans.

At the National Level – Draft Crisis Management Plan, National Response plan and Mitigation Plan have been prepared.

Government of India has also prepared guidelines for State Disaster Management Plans and District Disaster Management Plans.

Context & Constraints:

Contingency Planning is an important section of Disaster Management Plan. There is a need to prepare comprehensive Disaster Management Plan which will include, contingency planning, Preparedness and Mitigation measures.

The biggest challenge faced in disaster response is to reach out to the vulnerable communities. There is a strong emphasis on community based disaster risk management and involvement of Local Authorities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

In India the policy arrangements for meeting expenditure on response ,relief and rehabilitation is based on the recommendations of successive Finance Commissions. This arrangement is reviewed and revised after every five years based on the past experiences. The two main windows available for meeting the immediate relief expenditures are State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

In India the responsibility of immediate response in a post disaster situation rests with the State Government concerned while Govt. of India supplements the efforts by providing requisite logistic and financial support to meet the situation effectively. National Disaster Response Force is also deployed to support the response operations at the state level. Many state Governments are also in the process of establishing their state Leve Response Force

In case of disasters of unprecedented nature additional assistance is provided by the National Government. Also there is a proposed plan to preposition of some essential reserves (National Disaster Response Reserve) at crucial locations, including some for the high altitude areas which will further augment the resources at the State level. Response reserves will be positioned in different locations of the country along with various NDRF Battalions to facilitate maintenance and easy movement during the disasters. These are essentially to meet immediate requirements of the people in relief camps and comprise ready stocks in terms of tents, shelters, tarpaulins, blankets, durries and other essential items like water pumps, generators, field latrines, fogging machines, etc

Catastrophic Insurance facilities are available in agricultural sector

Context & Constraints:

The funding arrangements available to provide assistance immediately after a disaster are in the form of subsidy and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of providing relief assistance is to support the affected person to meet up his immediate basic needs and regain back his livelihood.

However the current focus of the national government is on pre disaster preparedness and risk reduction planning which will help in minimizing the expenditure towards post disaster relief and rehabilitation in long run.

the market for catastrophic Insurance is not developed in India and the penetration is very low.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Government of India has established mechanism to track informations about various hazards and to disseminate disaster related informations.

Early Warning Systems have been established at National and State

Emergency Operation Centers have been established at national, state and district level for effective

dissemination of disaster warnings, other related information and coordination of response during post disaster time.

In case of state specific disasters State Crisis Management Committee is activated to take up appropriate response and relief measures. The state department of Relief/Disaster Management/ Revenue which is identified as the nodal agency for disaster management along with the disaster management authority coordinates the relief and response measures. The State Relief Commissioner coordinates with the Central Relief Commissioner on the one hand and with the District Collectors/various state level departments and officials on the other hand for effective coordination and response.

At the district level; District Collector, who is the focal point in the whole system of disaster management, coordinates with various district level officials and carries out the response and rehabilitation measures at the ground level and reports back to State Government.

In case of disasters of severe magnitude, National Crisis Management Committee intervenes and coordinates the national efforts.

For post disaster damage assessment, State Government constitutes the State Damage Assessment Committee to assess the scale of damage. In case of a disaster of severe nature an Inter Ministerial Central Team is constituted at national level for assessment of damage and requirement of funds.

Context & Constraints:

For better coordination and speedy response there is a need to upgrade the emergency operation centers created at the state and district level and strengthen their linkages.

Civil Society partners and community based organizations need to be involved in improving the community response mechanism.

The damage assessment techniques followed at national and state level are generic and often do not give a realistic picture.

For planning resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation it is important to calculate the actual loss that has occurred and state specific templates for damage and loss assessments need to be designed.

Indonesia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Disaster risk management that employs a risk reduction perspective has been in place, but it has yet to be implemented well. The policy has not been implemented comprehensively in developing risk management capacity and technical mechanisms, several programs have been developed at the central level, but its implementation in the provincial and district/city level has not been to the maximum. All the 33 provincial governments in Indonesia have already established their Local Disaster Management Agencies, while approximately 60% of all districts/cities have done so. The regions that have set-up their own BPBDs continuously strengthen their capacity in disaster management.

In general systematic policy and commitment have yet to be observed. Several regions such as the Provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, the Capital City of Jakarta, the Special Region of Yogyakarta and a handful others have already possessed disaster management policies that are relatively well developed, but still their response capacity needs to be strengthened. On the other hand, at the central level relevant ministries have endeavored to develop DRR-based school curricula, establish standards for school and hospital buildings, as well as retrofitted some schools and health facilities. At the regional level, all hospitals have set-up their Rapid Response Teams. Up to early 2011, nearly all ministries and agencies have developed preparedness programs at the community level. However, capacity for response still needs to be enhanced and coordination in emergency response needs to be improved.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints in this aspect is the weakness of law enforcement in the field of disaster management. Since the shift of paradigm from response to disaster risk reduction has relatively not been well socialized, risk management is often hindered by the limited vision of the related stakeholders. The lack of capacity in the regions has also become an obstacle, including the fact that many civil servants often undergo frequent official personnel rotation, so that often the personnel's understanding of their key duties and responsibilities is insufficient and the work cannot be done as best possible. Particularly in the regions, the understanding of the head of region and members of the local parliament of disaster risk reduction is still lacking, so that these decision makers do not make disaster risk reduction as a priority issue. Also, Indonesia has yet to have a disaster database cross government ministries and agencies that are regularly updated.

In the future the central government needs to support the regions to develop policy, capacity and technical as well as institutional mechanism in risk management that has a risk reduction perspective. The process may be enhanced with the creation of disaster management regulations, standards and protocols that are clear and firm. The government also needs to set-up BPBDs in all hazard-prone areas and formulate development plans that have a disaster risk reduction perspective. The quality and mechanism of coordination among the sectors and all the stakeholders needs to be enhanced too.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

At the central level there have been several contingency and preparedness plans that have been formulated. Similarly, at the regional and local levels, there have only been a few provinces and districts/cities that have formulated their disaster contingency and preparedness plans. Roughly estimated, there have only been around 20-30 districts/cities that have formulated contingency and/or preparedness plans. Most of these plans, however, were not formulated by the stakeholders, but only involved a limited number of government offices and selected representatives of the communities. Often contingency plans stay as document that are not simulated and even not used as a reference in emergency response.

Several local governments have conducted routine disaster simulation to test their contingency plans, but there has not been any monitoring and evaluation of each single hazard within a certain period, for instance once in six months. Agreement and consensus among the stakeholders related to each party's mandate in the emergency plan have also been lacking, which in the end result in the insecure basis for accountability of the plan. However, whether or not these plans have ever been simulated or tried out, there has not been any relevant data. Many disaster exercises and simulations to test and develop disaster response programs have been conducted but not in a regular manner and not programmed in the best way possible.

Context & Constraints:

One of the biggest constraints in this issue is the uneven awareness, both in the government side and the community, of the importance of disaster contingency and preparedness plans in enhancing disaster preparedness. This lack of understanding and awareness has further influenced the political will to provide sufficient budget to formulate disaster contingency and preparedness plans at the central and local levels. Several districts and cities have formulated their contingency plans with support from non-government organizations and donors, but often these contingency plans have not been followed by further review and regular disaster exercises to try out the plans. In addition to that, from all the contingency plans that have been made by the relevant ministries, international NGOs and NGOs, there has not been a database containing contingency plans that is integrated and easily accessible by the public.

In the future there needs to be continuous socialization of the importance of contingency and preparedness plans. Advocacy also needs to be done to encourage adequate budgeting for the formulation of disaster contingency and preparedness plans and encourage the integration and monitoring and evaluation of contingency plans that have been formulated. Also, efforts need to be done to demand accountability for the contingency plans formulated; meaning that the stakeholders need to review them regularly and try out the plans.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Indonesia has allocated disaster funds in the form of on-call budget, rehabilitation and reconstruction budget, and contingency budget, but mostly at the central level government. For 2011 there has been a 400% budget increase in BNPB (from Rp. 200 billion in 2010 to 800 billion) and around 108 billion may be transferred directly to the provinces. It is planned that in 2012 rehabilitation and reconstruction budgets may be used at the district/city level. Not all provinces and districts/cities have allocated disaster-related budgets, because the regulations that stipulate this issue have been ambiguous. Contingency mechanism that supports effective response and recovery has not been present in a systematic and comprehensive manner, but only partial and anecdotal.

Context & Constraints:

The biggest challenge in this aspect is the absence of clear regulations and mechanisms that govern disaster budget at the national and local levels. This has made it difficult for decision makers at the local level to allocate disaster budget. In the future the government needs to formulate unambiguous regulations related to disaster budget. In addition to that, bureaucracy in funds disbursement needs to be made more responsive and easier, while still maintaining the transparency and accountability of the system. Cross-ministerial coordination, such as that with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Planning Board, the State Financial Oversight Body (BPK), and the other key institutions need to be enhanced to facilitate financial mechanism in disaster management.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In an emergency and disaster situation, Indonesia has already had a system for information exchange and the materials to be disseminated. However, the standard procedure and mechanism to exchange information have only been developed at the national level and have not yet been able at the local and regional levels. There have been several emergency operation centers that possess the capacity to store and disseminate data, but this has not been present in the majority of hazard-prone areas. In addition to that, nearly all state ministries/agencies have their own database but they are still too scientific and have not been transformed into language that may be understood easily by the public.

To date, database and risk analysis have taken into account local wisdom. Methodology and capacity for damage and loss assessments have been developed (the Damage and Loss Assessments/DALA, Human Recovery Need Assessments/HRNA and Post Disaster Need Assessments/PDNA). Gender aspect has started to be included in assessment methodology. To support implementation, human resources to conduct such analysis have been identified and trained.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints faced in this aspect include the nonexistence of policies and regulations that harmonize and standardize all forms of disaster information, procedures and mechanisms that must be obeyed by all government institutions and other relevant stakeholders. Besides the absence of standards to this respect, to date investment related to the development of procedures for information exchange during hazard events and disasters, and their post-event reviews have only been minimum. Moreover, there is still a gap in integrating scientific data with information related to disaster risk reduction that is based on local wisdom.

In the future, in addition to developing the required standards for this particular field, Indonesia needs to build disaster information systems that are accessible and easily understood by the public. Special efforts need to be done to also enhance coordination among the stakeholders in promoting activities to exchange disaster information. From the viewpoint of the community, there needs to be utilization of local wisdom in the dissemination of disaster information.

Japan (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act and other relevant laws and acts stipulate the mechanisms for effective disaster response. The national government collects disaster information at the Cabinet Information Collection Center 24 hours a day, and at the time of a large-scale disaster, the designated emergency response team comprised of the director-generals of the respective ministries and agencies gathers immediately at the Crisis Management Center in the Prime Minister's Office to grasp and analyze the disaster situation, and reports to the Prime Minister. Inter-ministerial meetings at the ministerial or high-ranking senior official level are held to decide basic response policies if necessary. According to the level of damage, the government may establish a Major Disaster Management Headquarters (headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management) or an Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters (headed by the Prime Minister). Additionally, a government investigation team headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management may be dispatched, or an on-site disaster management headquarters may be established.

In the case of large-scale disasters that exceed the response capabilities of the affected local governments, various wide-area support mechanisms are mobilized by the National Police Agency (Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit), Fire and Disaster Management Agency (Emergency Fire Rescue Team), and Japan Coast Guard. Furthermore, the Self-Defense Forces can be dispatched for emergency response activities upon request from the governor of the affected prefectural government. A wide-area medical transportation system for dispatching disaster medical assistance teams (DMAT) and ambulance parties for transporting seriously injured people to disaster management base hospitals outside of the disaster-stricken area is being developed.

Moreover, to promote emergency measures, rehabilitation and reconstructions activities in a coordinated manner among larger areas in a large-scale disaster, Large Area Disaster Management Bases have been strategically developed. In Tokyo metropolitan area, the base in Higashiougishima district (Kawasaki city) has been served since June 2008, and the base in Ariakenooka (Koto city) since July 2010.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, the Central Disaster Management Council prepares Basic Disaster Management Plan which is a basis for disaster reduction activities. Based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan, each designated government organization and designated public corporation develops Disaster Management Operation Plan. Similarly, based on the Basic Plan, each prefectural and municipal disaster management council draws up Local Disaster Prevention Plan subject to local circumstances. The Basic Disaster Management Plan states comprehensive and long-term disaster reduction issues such as disaster management related systems, disaster reduction projects, early and appropriate disaster recovery and rehabilitation, as well as scientific and technical research.

The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act stipulates the obligations of conducting disaster reduction drills. In order to promote various drills and exercises nationwide, the Central Disaster Management Council sets forth an annual “Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Drills Plan” which defines the basic principles for executing the drills and outlines the comprehensive disaster reduction drills carried out by the national government in cooperation with local governments and relevant organizations. In recent years, practical disaster reduction drill methods like role-playing simulation systems have been introduced, in which participants are not given any information beforehand and are required to make decisions and respond to the situation based upon the information provided after the drill starts. For example, 1 September 2010, the disaster reduction drill envisioned the occurrence of synchronization of three major earthquakes (Tokai, Tonankai and Nankai earthquakes) was conducted for the first time in the Prime Minister’s office with participation of all of the Ministers. Comprehensive disaster reduction drills including government’s role-playing simulation exercise, Tsunami disaster reduction drill, nuclear hazard risk reduction drill were also conducted. Local governments also have conducted the drills in line with the hazard situation and conditions in each area. For example, in 2010, such disaster reduction drills were conducted with participation of total 2.12 million people in 47 prefectures.

In accord with the issue that the Local Disaster Prevention Plan has no concrete evacuation plan for volcanic eruption, a guideline for the establishment of disaster risk management system for volcanic eruption was formulated in March 2008 and reported to the Central Disaster Management Council. The Central Disaster Management Council has estimated the impact of up to 7 million evacuees and up to 6.5 million people stranded without a means of returning home in case of occurrence of Tokyo Inland Earthquake. The Council has discussed the countermeasures to deal with the foreseeable massive number of these people since 2006, and compiled the final report based on the result of discussion in October 2008.

Context & Constraints:

Some local governments have difficulty to make timely revision of the Local Disaster Prevention Plan due to lack of human or financial resources.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The following mechanisms are in place to take prompt and efficient disaster recovery and rehabilitation measures;

(1) Disaster Recovery Projects

The recovery of damaged public infrastructure facilities, educational facilities, welfare facilities and agricultural, forestry and fishery facilities is either conducted directly by the national government or put into practice by the local government with subsidies from the national government.

(2) Disaster Relief Loans

Persons engaged in the agriculture, forestry or fishery industries, small and medium enterprises and low-income people who incurred damage are eligible for a variety of low-interest loans with rather generous conditions as compared to normal ones.

(3) Disaster Compensation and Insurance

Affected persons engaged in the agriculture, forestry or fishery business can obtain compensation for disaster losses. Earthquake insurance system has been established by the national government.

(4) Tax Reduction or Exemption

For affected persons, measures are taken for the reduction, exemption and postponed collection of income and residential taxes.

(5) Tax Allocation to Local Governments and Local Bonds

For affected local governments, measures such as delivery of special tax allocations and permission to issue local bonds are taken.

(6) Designation of a Extremely Severe Disaster

When a disaster causes extremely severe damage, it is designated as an "extremely severe disaster."

Various special measures are to be taken for disaster recovery projects in the case.

(7) Assistance for the Rehabilitation Plan

Assistance is provided, when necessary, for local government rehabilitation plans, which should be quickly and accurately formulated and implemented.

(8) Act on Support for Reconstructing Livelihood of Disaster Victims

Assistance is provided for victims to support their self supporting efforts through disaster condolence money, disaster impediment sympathy money, money for support of livelihood recovery of disaster victims and loans such as disaster relief funds and livelihood welfare funds. Recently in November 2007, the Act was amended to hand over the support fund by lump sum payment according to the condition of damage or the way of reconstruction of houses, instead of providing the fund by cost reimbursement.

To promote earthquake insurance protection, a system to take a tax deduction for earthquake insurance premiums was introduced as a result of the tax reform in FY2006. Furthermore, the limitation of the payment of premium to the damage caused by an earthquake was increased from 5 trillion yen to 5.55

trillion yen in April 2008.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Cabinet Office has developed databases on the lessons learned through the experiences of the responses of the large-scale disasters. They include analysis of the incidents, responses, issues at all phases of the disasters based on the information from various sources including official reports, general publications, magazines and papers. They are compiled for the purpose of being utilized in the future hazard events and disasters.

Furthermore, the Central Disaster Management Council has established a committee for technical investigation for collecting the lessons learned through the past disasters since 17th century in order to hand down to the next generation.

Context & Constraints:

Further elaboration would be expected to the effective utilization of the information.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

While there is no policy pertaining to Safe Hospitals in Lao PDR, in 2009 WHO and the MoH undertook the "Hospitals Safe from Disaster" initiative within Lao in all 17 provinces throughout the country training 51 health workers focussing attention on the safety of Lao PDR health facilities to assist in ensuring they remain functioning when disaster strikes. The training advocates that reducing health risks from emergencies, disasters and other crises is achievable. The platform aims to:

- 1) build a health risk reduction community, which includes representatives of all sectors contributing to health risk reduction
- 2) Achieve a greater investment of government resources to health risk reduction
- 3) Enable the health sector to contribute more effectively to disaster risk reduction through national, regional and global platforms for disaster risk reduction

Furthermore presently WHO are supporting the MOH to assess hospital vulnerability to disasters in the north, central and southern parts of Laos and in cooperation with MoH commencing in 2007 undertook a Public Health Emergency Management Workshop in 2010 with the aim of:

- 1) Enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes of health human resources at national, sub national and provincial levels
- 2) to promote and facilitate collaboration and national coordination in health emergency management through the development and implementation of guidelines
- 3) to contribute to capacity building in other provinces

In 2010, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in close coordination with NDMO and under overall support by UNDP developed a national hazard and risk profile for Lao PDR, providing a ground breaking risk assessment tool essential for use by the government of Lao PDR in the formulation of safe and sustainable planning for schools and hospitals.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

The NDMO lacks the budget, resources and manpower to carry out a complete disaster preparedness for effective response nationally.

The Way Forward

While the NDMO lacks finances, resources and manpower, it successfully utilizes cooperative arrangements with the International Organisations/INGOs in Lao PDR to assist its undertaking disaster preparedness for effective response formulation for DRR in Lao PDR. While training of health personnel within the provinces undertaken by WHO and MoH is laudable, there is a definite requirement for the formulation of MoH Safe Hospital Construction Guidelines, similar to those of the MoE, on making hospitals safe in emergencies and improving on the disaster resilience of provincial medical facilities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular

training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster preparedness and contingency plans exist in Lao PDR, although not for all the hazards. While contingency plans are available, most of them are directed towards flood emergency preparedness and response. The main practice of regular training and rehearsal drills for response to a disaster is as a result of the combined efforts of the INGO/NGO and PDMC/DDMC/VDPU's throughout Laos.

From early 2003 to 2011, ADPC in partnership with Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) and with the help of Lao National Mekong Committee (LNMC) and NDMO has been implementing Flood Preparedness Programs (FPP) project Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS), Component 4 of the MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Program supported by GIZ (formerly known as GTZ) and ECHO. The project focuses on building the capacities of the provincial, district and local authorities in relation to flood preparedness planning and implementation at provincial and district. Select communities in target districts participated in the project implementation through various activities such as training on the development of flood preparedness planning for the members of DDMC's and VDPU's members, setting up of the VDPU who prepare village DRR plans together with the villagers.

Under the "Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development on Disaster Risk Reduction programme with UNDP Lao PDR" 30 Villages from 6 districts in 3 flood affected provinces (Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane). The project was undertaken in collaboration with Lao Red Cross and NDMO in addition to the technical support of French Red Cross. The project activities focused to develop response and preparedness capacities at the community level as well as to strengthen the capacities of Lao Red Cross and NDMO. The major achievements of the project was:

- 1) development of 10 multi hazard preparedness and response plans,
- 2) establish pools of trained volunteers in the areas of First Aid, Early Warning, Search and Rescue, Relief Management and Psychosocial Care in 30 targeted villages. Volunteer groups were provided with relevant basic equipment.
- 3) hazards and risk assessment of all 30 communities were conducted and the population of the target

communities are oriented on the “Do’s and Don’ts” of preparedness for various hazards.

4) awareness activities were also conducted in the target communities.

WHO Laos has provided technical support to MOH to draft the Health sector emergency preparedness (Pandemic) plan with the plan currently under translation from English to Lao language to be submitted to the MOH steering committee for approval.     

UNORC and National Emerging Infectious Disease Coordination Office (NEIDCO) have provided support to 10 government agencies (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Public Work and Transport, Ministry of Public Security, National Authority for Post and Telecommunication, Vietiane Water Authority, Lao National Tourism Authority, and Electric Du Lao) develop Business Continuity Plans (BCPs).

While the NDMC is the governments platform for DRR/DRM, the IASC is the DRR/DRM forum for The Government of Lao PDR, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), International NGO’s and other development partners in Lao PDR. Lead by the NDMO one of the IASC primary objectives is to develop and agree on system-wide humanitarian policies including contingency plans and the IASC meets at regular interval throughout the reporting period to formulate plans and progress in relation to contingency planning. Although the IASC is functioning in Lao PDR, the official Terms of Reference remain in draft format awaiting the government of Lao PDR approval.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Inadequate resources and man power of NDMO to carry our regular exercising of contingency plans and training drill s nation wide in preparation for disaster.

The Way Forward

While the IASC are currently working upon an agreed format for disaster assessments and contingency planning it would seem that the WB/MPI/NDMO “Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR” would benefit all in undertaking a common approach in national standard methodology on post disaster needs assessments and strengthening the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessment and to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Some resources have been allocated at national and provincial levels for emergency although the amount is unknown to date. Similarly Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation, Ministry of Agriculture and, Forestry and Ministry of Defence also have some financial reserves for emergencies although the amount of funds is not disclosed. The Lao government allocated more than 110 billion LAK for response and recovery after disaster Ketsana Typhoon in 2009. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare also stock emergency assistance materials, emergency shelter materials and food stocks at the national, provincial and village level and the level of assistance is based on each case of disaster event. The government of Lao PDR advises that each Ministry has a budget allocated for disaster recovery although the amount remains unknown for reporting purpose.

Once a disaster has been recognized the MoFA will inform INGOs and NGOs in Lao PDR to mobilise funds/aid based on request for assistance from the provincial, district, village levels. The government of Laos has indicated that an emergency budget is available at the provincial government level upon request although the amount remains unknown for reporting purposes.

Some UN organizations such as WFP have US\$500,000 for response and recovery and. Provision of food and non-food items from available country stock piles by UN Agencies, Funds and programmes is standard operating procedure once a rapid needs assessment has been conducted with further resources available once funds are available. INGOs indicate individual response and recovery funds are available upon request to headquarters where emergency response and recover funds are held and swiftly distributed upon request.

WB has built a disaster contingency fund as a component of Lao Road Sector Project. The fund can be disbursed quickly to fix a damaged road section caused by disaster, provided that a trigger is met. The trigger is Prime Minister's declaration of state of emergency for large scale of disaster or provincial governor's decision on state of emergency for small and limited scale of disaster although there is a requirement to establish legal framework for PM's declaration and provincial governor's decision

Context & Constraints:**Constraints:**

It is unknown if sufficient funds have been allocated by the government of Lao PDR at the national and provincial levels in order to provide sufficient required assistance in case of the most likely disaster scenario. Although some UN agencies and INGOs do have some reserved funds and stockpiles of emergency materials, the process and procedures to request further assistance to meet urgent needs is time consuming, particularly during the onset of emergency when immediate response is required.

The Way Forward

As a further initiative to the UNDP funded project "Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development on Disaster Risk Reduction" and ADPC provision of the project "Developing a National Risk Profile for Lao PDR" in 2010, the NDMO should now move their efforts from risk analysis to risk treatment in an effort to implement appropriate response in times of disaster

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

A Disaster Assessment Committee under NDMO, is responsible for collection on pre and post disasters information with the assistance of local DRR/DRM partners and ministries. NDMO and UNDP under the IASC mechanism joint rapid assessment (After Action Review - AAR) during the 2 disaster flood events in 2008 and 2009. Assessment methodology discussed and developed, as well as the coordination mechanism had been discussed.

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

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

Information sharing between the government of Laos and the UN/INGO/International Organisations upon onset of a disaster is undertaken by the UN RC office, coordinating UN/INGO efforts and the MoFA through liaison officers from the NDMO.

An Emergency Task Force disseminates information within the NDMC vertical structure starting from National through to Provincial and District government and to community level in some cases although there is weak coordination and lack of horizontal exchange of information with other partners and stakeholders in the country. For this purpose, the draft NDMP has proposed the establishment of Disaster Response Coordination Centre to be operational upon onset of any disaster in Lao PDR.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Weak coordination and lack of horizontal information exchange between national and multilateral stakeholders

The Way Forward

The adoption of the draft NDMP and in particular the establishment of a disaster Response Coordination Centre is considered the most effective solution to the issue of lack of information coordination in times of disaster. IASC under the Government led needs to play a stronger supporting role to NDMO to ensure better coordination and information sharing before and after disasters.

Lebanon (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

There is currently no system in place that provides prevention measures, emergency plans, and support for schools and hospitals.

However, some schools and hospitals conduct regular evacuation drills. In addition, all hospitals are equipped with emergency plans that include emergency maps.

Context & Constraints:

There is currently no identified and established national program that aims to make hospitals and schools safer.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Due to the frequent occurrences of natural and man-made disasters, different administrations have developed their own individual response plans.

Recently, a national committee that brings together different stakeholders has been established. This committee aims to develop a national plan for response, in addition to developing regional plans for governorates. The plan will mandate implementation through the requirement to conduct an array of drills and exercises.

Gender considerations and objectives are included in all response plans.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge lies in the actual implementation of the plan.

Recommendations include:

- Improving coordination
- Updating the plan on a regular basis
- Allocating sufficient funds and human resources

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

After the war in 2006, regulations for compensating those affected have been developed. In addition, a law regarding reconstruction practices after the occurrence of a disaster has been drafted.

There is currently no fund budgeted solely for emergencies. However, in the case of a disaster, the Council of Ministers allocates money to the High Relief Committee from the national budget.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is the inherent absence of allocated funds in the national budget for recovery and reconstruction.

Recommendations include:

- Developing a partnership for reconstruction between the public and private sectors, through insurance programs.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

After the 2006 war, a “lessons learnt” report was drafted in order to identify existing gaps. In addition, a “needs assessment” report was developed with the support of the UNDP.

Context & Constraints:

Socio economic losses are not always assessed after a disaster occurs.

Recommendations include:

- Developing new methods of assessment
- Considering international methodologies employed to assess losses, including PDNA and Dala

Malaysia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 is the main guideline for disaster management in Malaysia. It is complemented by other sectoral legislations and guidelines that form a comprehensive disaster mitigation framework. The Directive prescribes the management mechanism according to the level and complexity of disaster and determines the roles and responsibilities of various agencies to ensure effective coordination and mobilisation of resources when handling disaster. The National Policy on Climate Change 2009 provides another avenue to integrate DRR elements and measures while the Policy pursues to mainstream climate resilient development into different levels of government. Several Key Actions will address DRR directly and indirectly, including systematic harmonisation and integration of DRR in existing and new legislation, policies and plans; mobilisation of financing and technical assistance; as well as R&D and establishment of disaster database inventory.

Context & Constraints:

The National Security Council is currently exploring the formulation of a national policy for disaster management, with main focus on disaster risk reduction. A National Platform on Disaster Management will be established to improve effectiveness in multi-stakeholder mobilisation and drive more proactive and comprehensive multi-hazard approach in identifying, preventing, mitigating and preparing for the disaster risks.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 stipulates three levels of disaster management, i.e. district, state and federal levels. Activation of the specific executing committee will depend on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient, and communication with the media. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources.

Trainings, seminars and drills are constantly organised by the government agencies to both enhance their skills and expertise in disaster management as well as improve communal resilience. In our effort to establish a sustainable and resilient environment for local communities, the Government has encouraged the participation and involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGO) in disaster risk reduction programs.

Context & Constraints:

Awareness and capacity to respond for disasters will continuously be maintained and improved, where needed, through different measures including training, seminars and drills.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The Government has established the National Disaster Relief Fund to provide financial assistance to disaster victims. Building on the experience of the widespread monsoon flood in 2006, the Central Bank of Malaysia has allocated RM500 million worth of special relief guarantee facility (SRGF) to aid in recovering businesses and rebuilding damaged infrastructure in areas affected by disasters through commercial and other banks. The response to the facility was very encouraging with 4,641 applications approved, amounting to approximately RM472 million. The facility is an example of public-private-partnership in which the commercial banks provide the financing with 2.5% interest to the borrower whilst the Central Bank covers an additional 2.45% of interest and 80% guarantee of the financing obtained.

Insurers are also encouraged to provide financial to policyholders affected by floods, including the provision of expedited claims settlement services and specific assistance to those policyholders who have lost the required supporting documents. Insurers also consider, where appropriate, deferment of premium instalments and extension of the credit period for premiums due on life policies before the policy is lapsed

or automatic premium loans are triggered.

The Ministry of Agriculture is currently conducting a research on the implementation of risk financing for the agricultural sector.

In collaboration with the Malaysia Association of Risk and Insurance Management and Federation of Asia Pacific and African Risk Management Organisation (FAPARMO), Universiti Utara Malaysia has developed risk financing products for natural catastrophe and climate change.

The establishment of a cooperative in the form of The Endeavor Trust of Malaysia in 1987 has improved the resilience of communities previously vulnerable to disasters. It has provided service to more than 180,000 families in Malaysia, including microfinancing, compulsory savings and welfare funds for the poor and marginalised.

Context & Constraints:

In addition to public funding, it is necessary but challenging to stimulate greater participation and contribution from the private sector. Different models of public-private-partnership and smart partnership are explored including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), private-funded initiatives (PFI), monetary contribution and volunteering in different stages of disaster management.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Post-mortem will be carried out by the District and State Disaster Management Committees after each disaster event. The assessment involves other agencies involved in disaster response and will typically attempt to identify potential cause to the event, estimation of damages and losses, problems encountered and other shortcomings in the Management Committee. Official report is prepared and submitted to the National Security Council. Such experience is occasionally shared in relevant seminars or during training.

Context & Constraints:

The assessment approach and feedback system on the management of disaster after its occurrence could be further improved. Appropriate assessment method and criteria will be crucial to optimise the learning

from lessons or experience of actual practice in order to continuously improving management plan and capacity.

Maldives (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture developed detailed SOP's on Hotel operator authorization on Disaster Management. Operational SOP's for Government Agencies have been developed for when a large percentage of employees fall victim to an epidemic and private sector. The Public Health Bill has been developed and it outlines the actions that can be taken during epidemics. H1N1 SOPs has been developed for schools and health facilities. A national pandemic influenza preparedness plan has been developed by MoHF. A tsunami SOP was developed as well.

The Public Health Bill has provided the legal power to the Ministry of Health to enforce health protection measure in emergency and non emergency situations. The newly developed SNAP includes a chapter on DRM with 6 identified policies. Ministry of education has also developed SOPs for response.

Emergency management workshops for MNDF officials as well as first responders in communities have been regularly conducted. these workshops give a special focus to DRR and DRM, including how Community based disaster preparedness planning is conducted.

Context & Constraints:

The DM Bill and SNAP has been referred to in the National Strategic Action Plan of the government, as the key legal frameworks on which DRR mainstreaming in the country would be based upon. However, the DM Bill is yet to be finalised with the new integration of the Civil Defence Act (which focuses on fire and rescue services) and SNAP while developed through national consultations, awaits endorsement by the government.

mock drills need to be done in hospitals.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Airport Emergency drills and evacuation drills in schools have been conducted. Some Government hospitals such as IGMH have done evacuation drills. Also contingency plans are in places for hospitals which are closest to international airports and drills conducted accordingly (part of Airport Emergency Plan).

Context & Constraints:

As the DM Bill has not been endorsed by the Parliament, the institutionalizing of regular evacuation drills in schools, hospitals and so forth have not taken place. Hence, trainings conducted on DRR and resultant drills take place on a very ad-hoc basis.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The national contingency fund managed by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury is aimed at responding to any national level emergencies, including response to pandemics, natural hazards and so forth. dependent on the emergency, MoFT will release the funds (with the directive from the President's Office) as requested by the respective government agency.

Context & Constraints:

While a central financial reserve is maintained by the Ministry of Finance, it has been a concern of the Ministries that budget allocations for DRR activities need to be made at their levels as well.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protocols and agreements to request for funds from other international agencies and friendly nations.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

NDMC coordinates the process of collecting and reviewing information before, during and after a natural hazard with the assistance from key stakeholders such as MMS.

Context & Constraints:

a comprehensive system to disseminate information after a hazard event need to put in place.

Mongolia (in English)**Priority 5: Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

“Emergency Situation Resource Mobilization and Evacuation Procedures” have been developed. These procedures detail the process to evacuate and deploy the population in emergency situations. There is no stand-alone program to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies, but there is a need to conduct a research and take measures in this direction.

Context & Constraints:

We need to learn from those countries that have the experience of developing a stand-alone program to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

NEMA has developed a National Disaster Preparedness Plan, which is awaiting approval by the

Government.

Emergency management units of 3 districts of Ulaanbaatar and 3 search and rescue and fire squads have been connected to the Contingency Control Center and the integrated geographic information database via high-speed fiber-optic cable with funding from the “Integrated Network of Communication, Monitoring, and Information” project. This connection has made integrated monitoring and control possible.

The successful implementation and completion of the project “Establishment of Special Communication Infrastructure” has enabled smooth dissemination of information on disasters and hazards through all cellular telephony operators to the general public, business entities, and organizations.

There is one Special Search and Rescue Squad in Ulaanbaatar and 8 Search and Rescue branches in 8 provinces. These units are responsible for searching for and rescuing people in disasters and accidents.

To protect the animal husbandry sector from potential disasters and severe winters, 9 new reserves of hay and fodder have been established in 2009-2010 with the decision of the Government.

The state reserves put in place to be tapped in emergencies to provide supplies for disasters victims have been categorized into groups such as food, machineries, medication and medical equipments, fuel, and hay and fodder, and stored in separate storages.

Construction of several storages is planned for 2011-2012 and included in the state budget to expand the storage capacity of the state reserves.

The existing regulations specify that women and children should receive priority treatment when disaster victims are provided with shelter and first aid.

Context & Constraints:

We do not have sufficient amount of shelter space for temporary sheltering of victims during emergencies, and can provide only a limited number of shelters and gers. Lack of financial resources hinders strengthening of state reserves.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The Government Reserve Fund, which is in effect the national contingency fund, is budgeted on an annual basis. In emergencies, the direct costs of response and recovery are paid from this fund. We have commenced work to establish local disaster risk funds in some soums and districts and have achieved some results.

Although catastrophic insurance products are available, there is no standalone law that regulates disaster insurance. There is no catastrophe bond in Mongolia. The budgets of the provincial and soum governments and business entities do not allocate funds for disaster risk reduction. However, disaster response and recovery measures in emergencies are financed from the Province Governor's reserve funds. Disaster protection activities are supported and aided by the local governments.

Context & Constraints:

Only few years have passed since the establishment of the current disaster protection system of Mongolia. Therefore, in our quest to put together an effective disaster management system everything in place, we face lack of knowledge and experience. Experience and knowledge can be gained from developed countries, which have the capacities to bring disaster related issues to the forefront of the government priorities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Disaster Research Institute of Mongolia has developed the following documents, which it uses in determining the amount of losses due to disasters and assessing the need for recovery measures. These documents are "Urbanization and comprehensive assessment of various disasters", "Difficulties faced in conducting disaster risk assessment and ways to overcome them", "Methodology to assess the fire risk of public and industrial constructions", "Methodology to assess the risks of contagious diseases that may cause severe damage to the public health (bubonic plague and avian influenza etc.)", "Flood risk assessment methodology", "Earthquake risk assessment methodology", "Methodology to assess vulnerability to and risk of possible radioactive accidents", and "Methodology to assess the risk of

accidents related to poisonous and hazardous chemical substances”.

Context & Constraints:

There are no human resources trained in this field. However, we will pay attention to preparing the required human resources by learning from other countries that have vast experience in this field.

Nepal (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

School safety and hospital safety have yet to gain major thrust in the national programs and budgetary support. Few activities carried through departments and line agencies are not significant to impart a major change. There is program on School Earthquake Safety Program (SESP) from 1999 and has already been retrofitted few school buildings in order to make them earthquake safer. Hospital emergency preparedness is also carried out with lead support from Tribhuvan University (TU) Teaching Hospital but has yet to be internalized by many hospitals. Bheri zonal hospital is also retrofitted to ensure service/functions within hospitals during emergency period. Agencies are also working to form Disaster management committees and different task forces: Early warning, Health, Search & Rescue, Food & water, Shelter & NFI and are formed under each DMC. Schools have been involved as integral part of CBDRM. School based DMCs are formed and school based DRR/DP activities done in some districts.

School and Hospital safety is one of the five flagship areas identified by an international Consortium of ADB, IFRC, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR and World Bank (formed in May 2009). The flagship area on School and Hospital safety focuses on a seismic safety of schools and hospitals. An estimated USD 52 million is proposed for this flagship area.

Context & Constraints:

It is estimated that there are about 60-80,000 school buildings in 32,000 public schools all over the country. There are also thousands of private schools which have almost equal number of building structures. These buildings seldom meet building safety requirements and need immediate attention either to replace them or retrofit them.

Additionally, Nepal requires to add 10,000 classrooms each year in order meet the MDG of Education for All by 2015. Because of large number of constructions involved and also because of the urgency with

which these schools are being built, the new constructions do not meet the building safety regulations. Following building safety standards for new constructions can be instrumental in reducing the underlying risk.

The real challenge is to upscale these practices through massive capacity building and creation of working conducive legal and policy environment at all levels. Lack of implementation mechanism is a challenge from the VDC level to the central level in every sector.

Recommendation

Develop Safe School Construction manual for different regions with special focus on reducing the multi hazard risk in the area.

Implement mandatory provisions for following building safety regulations for construction any new schools and hospitals.

Assess multi-hazard and vulnerability of school buildings throughout the country, rank the schools for actions to be taken (either to replace, retrofit or safe enough to continue operation) and prioritize the intervention according to the level of hazard.

Assess seismic safety of all the hospitals throughout the country and recommend safety measures for the hospitals.

Develop policy and mandatory regulations for structural and non-structural safety in case of major earthquake for all hospitals throughout the country.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Nepal developed the National DM Plan in 1993 itself, However, due to several reasons including lack of institutional mechanism at central level, the activities were not successfully implement and monitored.

Since then, several agencies - both government and non-governmental - are working in the field of DRM/R on their own. This has hindered the progress and often resulted in wastage of resources due to duplication of activities and lack of institutional memory.

Considering these facts, disaster preparedness and response planning workshop is carried out at National level which is instrumental in reviewing lessons from past disasters, review of existing documents and practices and recommends strategy for disaster level preparedness plan. MoHA has developed and disseminated guideline for preparing disaster preparedness and response plan at the district and local level. After the central level workshop, 67 districts have prepared disaster preparedness plan. District Natural Disaster Relief Committee (DNDRC) is the district level committee, provisioned by NCRA (1982) to look after emergency response which ensures participation of administration office, district development office, line agencies, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and non-governmental sectors.

Preparedness planning is still to be incorporated at VDC, Municipality and even district levels. NRCS has some stockpiles of relief supplies and has warehouses to store food and non food items at strategic locations for emergency use up to the VDC level. This should be accompanied by appropriate capacity building for inventory, periodically replenishment of supplies, and operation of prepositioning of the materials. Government should provide enabling environment for youth to work as volunteers in disaster preparedness and response.

National Emergency Operation Center in MoHA has been established and operationalized since 2010 Dec. Emergency response simulations have been conducted in few districts.

Context & Constraints:

Due to lack of coordination, technical capability and resources, the plans are not effectively implemented and monitored. The district disaster plans are essential but not sufficient for effective emergency response and response preparedness. There are no regular drills and exercises to test, review and update the plans. Although the plans are tested against disasters, institutional process to review the plans will make significant contribution to increase its effectiveness.

Some of the challenges faced by different organizations are listed below:

- Difficult to mobilize DDRC members
- Lack of evacuation shelters is sometimes a problem
- Duration of programs is very short for project based activities and this constraint often results in one-time activity
- No enough time required for simulation
- Insufficient feeding of information in the prescribed formats.
- Lack of pre-positioning provisions of agencies.

Recommendations

All districts should prepare District Disaster Preparedness and response plan and MoHA should take leadership to ensure that the districts have technical capacities and resources to do so.

The periodic budget should allot at least 10 percent of annual budget for disaster risk management and DRR initiatives.

The District Contingency Plans should be tested at least once a year by conducting drills and exercises with involvement of all stakeholders. The outcome of the drill should be reflected to review and update the plans

The cluster approach should be continued and strengthened by allocating clear roles and responsibilities and sharing good practices (Recommendation by Association of International NGOs in Nepal)

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The Government has two sources of funding for response and recovery activities; The Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund and the Central Natural Disaster Relief Fund. The resources for the first one come from the government as well as individual and institutional donation/ contribution within and outside the country and the second one from government regular budget. In every annual budget, the government allots 50 million (NRs) dedicated fund for emergency response. Every year substantial budget is allotted in regular development program for recovery.

There is provision for District Disaster Relief Fund with sufficient amount as the situation demands in each 75 districts. Additionally, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) separates relief fund and stocks; UN has also central emergency and relief fund.

Not only the government agencies, but I/NGOs also have been instrumental to set up separate resources at local level.

Context & Constraints:

The budgetary provision is not sufficient in comparison with the depth and breadth of yearly disaster impact in the country. Moreover, there is no dedicated fund for recovery. As disaster impact is witnessed in the loss of lives and loss of livelihoods of the poor strata of the population, a long-term recovery package has to be designed and implemented to support the affected people.

The emergency response and recovery process should contribute towards risk mitigation and livelihood support to the communities with a 'building back better' approach. However, lack of institutional mechanism and capacity to deal with the disasters has rendered the emergency support ineffective to support the livelihoods of the people. Insurance and micro-finance are two effective instruments to build resiliency of the communities. However, there are no insurance and bond provisions for catastrophic events due to lack of policy instruments.

Kathmandu valley is exposed to very high seismic risk and a report by MoHA/JICA (2002) suggests that the governance mechanism will totally collapse and Kathmandu will stop to function as capital city in case of a major earthquake in the valley. Although this has been realized from many decades, effective programs for risk reduction and emergency preparedness are lacking in substance.

Recommendation

Kathmandu Valley Comprehensive Earthquake Risk Mitigation Strategy has to be developed; a separate and dedicated fund has to be established for recovery. Resilient Infrastructures have to be developed and Emergency Preparedness Plan has to be formulated.

A policy tool has to be developed to ensure disaster resilient public facilities such as schools and hospitals.

Separate dedicated spaces have to be provided for emergency evacuation and temporary shelter for people displaced from disasters. Such spaces should be developed for all 58 municipalities and 75 districts headquarters.

Develop and implement emergency preparedness plan for Kathmandu valley which supports the risk mitigation and preparedness strategies.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

MoHA compiles the damage and loss data from district offices on regular basis and disseminates it to the stakeholders. NRCS compiles the data after disaster in rapid assessment format developed with the help of MoHA and disseminates it to the stakeholders.

In order to provide need based support to the affected people, cluster-wise information is collected through Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA). MIRA was used in Koshi flood (2008) and has been used in other disasters as well. This format ensures cluster wise need assessment and avoids data duplication among different agencies.

Association of INGOs Nepal (AIN) has published Report on "Nepal's Emergency Preparedness and Response System- Good Practices, lesson learned and gaps." One of the key lessons learned underscored in the report is that "disaster actors ..have adopted a culture of producing and distributing situation reports. This is a change from the past, when individual organizations kept record for their own benefit only." It also launched the "Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction (A Nepali version)" which will be instrumental in ensuring continuation of education facilities in the emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

Comprehensive disaster risk management is a recent development in Nepal and the focus has been only in isolated emergency response and relief. Only recently, the need for integrated approach has been realized. However, there are still substantial gaps in the implementation of the realization for productive results. Similarly, the commitment of the government reflected in the paper seldom is translated into programs with enough budgetary allocations.

Formation of national and district levels forums to share knowledge, information and resources, is first step towards realizing integrated disaster risk management approach. Disaster information management systems should be decentralized to the district level for analysis and use for planning purpose. First hand data on information on hazard and disaster impact should be collected from ward and village level. Necessary mechanism and capacity for this should be installed and updated regularly.

Integrate advanced technology with community owned initiatives for affordable, effective and sustainable approach.

Recommendations

Develop EWS for major hazards and link it with print and electronics media for faster dissemination. One of the approaches to do this would be to connect EWS with mobile phones which now have reach to the rural areas as well.

DesInventar disaster data management system should be further strengthened so as to make the information readily usable by the communities at risk.

Develop infrastructure for EOC so that it can act as central agency to coordinate data collection system, to analyze the data and to disseminate it to the communities.

Pakistan (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The National Disaster Management Act 2010 has been enacted as the primary law of the land for disaster management. Under the Act, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) is the apex policy making body under the chairmanship of the Prime minister, in the field of disaster management. The

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the focal agency for coordinating and facilitating the implementation of strategies and programmes on disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. Similarly, Disaster Management Authorities have been established at provincial, regional, and district levels. The National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDMRF) is the major policy document in the field of Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Provincial Disaster Management Plans and District Disaster Management Plans for the most vulnerable districts have developed with disaster risk reduction perspective

Context & Constraints:

The NDMA at the federal level is pursuing several initiatives to enhance local institutional capacities for effective response to disasters and disaster risks. However, unless and until such programmes are replicated across the country at the provincial and district levels as a part of respective DRR Plans, the expected outcomes of the initiatives taken by the NDMA will not have the desirable effects.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The NDMA is currently working on a number of initiatives to develop disaster preparedness capacities. Few key initiatives include the following:-

- Development of the National Disaster Response Plan with Standard Operating Procedures for involvement of all departments and ministries and other stakeholders.
- Establishment/strengthening of the national and provincial Emergency Operations Centers
- Development of a Disaster Information Architecture for post disaster relief and response management
- Contingency planning for key hydro-meteorological hazards; e.g. floods, winter, cyclones in partnership with provincial and local governments

- Preparation of Provincial and District Disaster Risk Management Plans

implementing following two capacity building projects:-

- Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER:

Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USARS)

Two teams have already been established at Karachi, and Islamabad while a specialised SAR team of Pakistan Army has also been raised with provision of state of the art SAR equipment. Additional SAR teams are also being raised in other parts of the country. Community Rapid Response teams were trained and equipped in 4 districts: Kech, Quetta, Badin & Thatta. Overall, 20 persons including women were trained as master trainers and 40 government officials and civil society representatives were trained as light search and rescue workers. Search & Rescue and First Aid kits were provided to 4 district governments of Badin, Thatta, Kech and Quetta.

As a part of its forward planning to meet emergency requirements of future disasters, the NDMA consolidated its arrangements for advance stockpiling of relief items including tents at various locations across the Country.

In order to ensure effective response to disasters following contingency plans have been developed:

a) Winter Contingency Plan

b) Cyclone Contingency Plan (for Karachi City)

c) Monsoon Contingency Plan

d) Industrial & Chemical Accidents Contingency Plan

Context & Constraints:

The disaster management system under the National Disaster Management Act and National DRM policy under NDRMF envisages devolved and decentralized responsibilities for disaster management. Emphasis has been laid for enhancement of local capacities to effect local response with a scientific approach. That is why the District Disaster Management Authority is taken as the lynchpin of the new disaster management system.

The major challenge is the lack of capacities at the local level to devise and implement contingency planning. The District Authorities neither have the expertise nor have the resources to carry out any of the DRR activities on their own. The lack of commitment by the Provincial Government on account of reasonable allocation of resources further exacerbates the already critical situation.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) has been established under the NDMA which will be used to meet the expenses of disaster management activities in the Country. During the year 2010-2011 a grant of Rs 300 million has been allocated by the federal government for the said fund. Apart from the NDMF, disaster relief funds are also available under the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund. At the provincial level Chief Minister's Relief Funds are also being maintained to cater for contingency needs of the respective provinces.

Context & Constraints:

Although the Federal Government has better arrangements at the federal level in terms of resources, planning and preparedness, capacities at the provincial and local levels are far from the desirable levels. The Provincial Governments are yet to show adequate commitment for provision of resources for DRR activities at the provincial level. Since the district authorities are dependant on provincial grants, therefore, capacities at the local level can not be enhanced until the Provincial Governments do not allocate reasonable funds for the purpose.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities are available and have been successfully employed during disaster situations. A comprehensive Disaster Need Assessment exercise have been undertaken after the floods 2010 and reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes are being launched in the affected areas accordingly.

Context & Constraints:

The government departments lack institutional capacities to carry out DNA exercises within stipulated timelines. They are largely dependent on external technical support which is provided by the the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Besides, there is a constraint on account of non existence of an agreed formula for DNA.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The DM Policy document developed by the DMC has given priority to prevention, mitigation, and preparedness activities during the pre-disaster phase and response and relief in the post-disaster phase. The Policy also emphasises the proactive approach as opposed to the reactive. The Act is in the process of being revised in order to streamline and incorporate response and relief into one entity.

All Government institutions are required to develop and implement the DM Plan.

The Policy also highlights the need for DRR and preparedness in comparison to the provision of relief to victims.

Risk reduction policies and plans are available with various stakeholders at all levels in line with the National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP).

Many Government officials were provided with national and international training programmes to enhance their technical and practical knowledge to undertake DRR initiatives.

The DMC has trained nearly 250 officers engaged in disaster response activities, at the district and divisional levels, on the Incident Command System (ICS), which provides management tools for disaster management. Training and capacity building was provided to national, district and local level officials, volunteers, and communities by various organisations in relation to preparedness for response.

Skilled staff and volunteers are available in the country to be deployed in case of an emergency.

In principle, the Government has accepted the need to strengthen the capacity of local authorities to respond to disasters and, therefore, has provided equipment and material such as, motor boats, catamarans, electric saws, portable generators, water pumps, lifesaving jackets, water tanks, water bowzers, backhoe loaders, septic tank empties, fire brigade equipment and vehicles, graders, training centre building, and others. A stock taking exercise of available resources with agencies is ongoing for preparedness planning.

After experiencing several disasters recently, there is a strong political will to give priority to DRR activities in provision of relief.

Context & Constraints:

Enforcement of laws and regulations are weak against those filling land identified as flood retention areas and cutting and removing earth from lands with steep slopes.

Incorporation of International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) is required.

District Disaster Management Coordinating Committees (DDMCC) need to be established in the post-conflict Northern Province. Additionally, Divisional Coordinating Committees to be established following the DDMCCs.

Inadequate institutional financial capacities for maintenance of equipment.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Plans for 16 districts and 77 divisions, in addition to Contingency Plans at Grama Niladhari (village) level initiated by many stakeholder agencies.

The National Emergency Response Committee (NERC), chaired by the Director General of the DMC, meets regularly to assess the readiness of member organisations to disasters. The Committee comprises of representatives from armed forces, police, health, and utility services.

Four national level tsunami simulation exercises have been carried out in 2009 and 2010. Drills are conducted at the village level to test their risk reduction plans and improve response capacity on tsunami, flood, and landslides. A toolkit is being developed to assess the gaps at the community level.

The DMC continues to operate the 24x7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and coordinate disaster response activities. Regular media briefings are also held.

National Guidelines for School Disaster Safety have been disseminated to all schools in Sri Lanka and are being implemented several schools.

Trainings programmes on chemical and biological accidents were conducted for first responders of the Police, Armed Forces, Fire Brigade, and medical doctors.

Training on handling mass casualties was conducted for hospital staff including, doctors, in several hospitals around the country.

A special First Aid Programme was conducted for bus drivers and conductors in the Western Province and provided with first aid kits.

Community level preparedness plans were developed with community participation.

Context & Constraints:

Absence of Contingency Plans at all levels.

Approval of the revised DMC structure is pending.

There is a lack of permanent cadre for the DMC.

Priority given to DRR by some communities is limited.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Funds are allocated annually for relief and emergency response activities from the national the budget. Funds are also made available by other stakeholders upon request of the Government in case of emergency response and relief.

Legal provisions are in place to establish a National Contingency Fund. The Ministry of Disaster Management has initiated actions to develop an operating procedure and accounting systems for the

operation of the fund.

A draft proposal has been submitted to introduce a National Insurance Trust Fund.

Coordination and logistics mechanisms including, regional and international response units, are available in emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

Absence of a disaster management fund.

Lack of a national level insurance mechanism.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Intra-government network facilitates the exchange of information during emergencies.

24x7 EOC is in operation and is linked to all relevant Government and non-government agencies, media, and the general public.

The damage and loss assessment study was conducted with the assistance of UNDP and The World Bank following the major floods in 2010. The report will be made available in November, 2010. Joint Government-UN rapid needs assessments were conducted following floods in 2010. Skilled assessment teams and tools are utilised in case of emergencies.

A training programme is being developed to improve the capacity of officials at national and regional levels.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of an accepted mechanism for rapid assessment of needs.

The need for a damage and loss assessment has not been given sufficient emphasis at national and local levels. Training on loss and damage assessment methodologies is inadequate.

Lack of comprehensive reporting on the situation and needs during hazards and disasters.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

-

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

There are contingency plans at the governorates level, industrial plants and major economic projects. Training is taking place periodically on these plans to know the level of preparation for dealing with various disasters within specific scenarios including the cooperation on the regional level such as training on wild fires, marine pollution and tsunamis, also there are scientific studies to benefit from previous mistakes in order to develop these plans.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

It has been taken into consideration that a budget is allocated in the financial reserves for effective response and recovery to disaster. There are also national funds but they do not fully cover all emergencies and their impacts. There is a study to improve the status of emergency funds and insurance facilities towards disasters gradually.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are available methodologies and capacities on the assessment of damages and needs for different stakeholders, but coordination among different parties is needed in order to determine who should work on these methodologies and provide training on them in order to be adopted as a unified guidance including aspects related to gender.

Context & Constraints:

-

Thailand (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Nowadays, the development of disaster management system, the national disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster warning system, emergency relief system have been a part of the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan and the next national development plan as well. It means that Thailand gave more significance of disaster reduction. The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 is the law mechanism to operate the disaster management of the country. The National Disaster Prevention

and Mitigation Committee is national platforms to facilitate disaster risk reduction. Based on the Act, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation is the main government agency to coordinate and integrate the disaster management with the government organizations, local administration agencies, private sector and various foundations to achieve the disaster risk reduction.

The National Preparedness Policy was developed as a policy frame work for national disaster preparedness and security. The objective is to enable all sectors to achieve an appropriate state of national preparedness for emergencies in managing disaster, security threats and emergencies in a normal state as well as to ensure effective and timely managements and implementations thereof during emergency. The Committee of National Preparedness Policy is the mechanism to drive the policy.

According to the government policy and the law mechanism, various agencies develop the plan and implement the activities on disaster reduction to safe people's life and decrease the damage. To advocate DRR, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and its stakeholder prepared the Strategic national Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010– 2019 and the cabinet approved on 22 March 2009 to mainstream disaster risk reduction into national system.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Academy is also established to be the national disaster management training centre. The government and local administration staffs including civil defence volunteers will be trained to develop their capacity in various courses such as community based risk management, fire fighting, search and rescue, incident command system.

Context & Constraints:

In view of main responsible organization for Climate Change Adaptation such Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, it does not directly precise to disaster risk reduction. However, it mainly focuses on the declaration adoption or carbon dioxide emission which may concern to it organization. Whereas, the knowledge sharing, risk assessment and knowledge sharing or even lesson learned among organizations are the hard works for them to be implemented. The investment for R& D mostly depends on the political policy because it is depleted stability.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan will be formulated by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and will be approved by the cabinet. The Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan will be developed and formulated in line with the existing risk in the area and as well as with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan. Moreover, the specific types of disaster will be developed to be master plan.

Under the law, Thailand has to conduct the exercise every year to test the plan, monitor and evaluate the efficiency of the process. The simulated exercise can be classified as following:

- National Level: the Office of the National Security in collaboration with DDPM will conduct the exercise every year in specific disaster type for testing and evaluating the efficiency of the procedure and the national plan. In addition, it aims to familiarize the emergency response teams with know – how and to enhance their capacity and skill for the real situation. The exercise will help the people to be well-prepared and help themselves at the onset of disaster.
- Cluster Provincial Level: cluster exercise which Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Center will host the joint exercise with Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Provincial Office. This exercise has the objectives to integrate resources, tools, equipment and vehicles of the center and provincial offices and strengthen their skills and experiences of collaboration in countering disaster.
- Provincial Level: Every provinces including Bangkok Metropolis Authority are obliged to conduct the exercise at the minimum of 2 types of disaster annually. The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Provincial Office will support the provincial exercise conducting.
- District Level: This is the joint exercise between district office, local administration organization within the district area and all disaster management concerned agencies.

Apart from national efforts, regional cooperation such as ASEAN Disaster Emergency Response Stimulation Exercises (ARDEX) and ARF DiREx have promoted regional emergency coordination which enable Thailand and member countries to exchange knowledge and experiences for a better preparedness at the national level.

Context & Constraints:

From the previous regarding field training exercises, agencies concerned received abundance comments and recommendation, however, they did not exploit or use these lesson learned effectively to be improved and developed their organizations. They prefer to increase their networking rather than focus on the unified simulation training exercise among related agencies.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

According to Ministry of Finance Regulation, victim compensation budget at the national level has already allocated 50 million baht for each kind of disaster, during last flood in October 2010 the cabinet approved to extend the recovery budget up to 100 million baht in some severe flood affected provinces. Moreover, the lost of family member or infrastructure, livestock, fishery and household damages are also received the compensation budget.

Context & Constraints:

The disaster management transparency is a little effectiveness by victims' view, some complaints sent to the media regarding the delayed compensation. From the central government concerned view it tried the best way to expedite the recovery compensation, however, victim database was prepared by local administration organization and it was very difficult to be verified by central government.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Reference to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, the exchange of relevant information during and after disaster are already mentioned in this plan. For instance, during disaster the emergency center will be established which composed of 8 divisions namely; directing center, disaster early warning center, disaster prevention and operating center, public relations division, communication center, donation, security and rehabilitation center and one advisory team. The members of emergency center are formed from various agencies concerned at all disaster level.

In order to arrange the well order collaboration and avoid duplication during recovery stage among organizations, they will prepare the victim lists as supporting evidence.

Context & Constraints:

The in charge organizations could not really perform their roles and responsibilities during disaster according to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan. Even Thailand has National level Plan, however, the implementation of it mostly depend on policy makers.

Yemen (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The existence of the project DesInventar which is based on the management of disaster risk reduction by analyzing and evaluating data that was collected from the survey in field and the ability to make future plans and policies to cope with disaster risks.

There is an available mechanism to the General Authority for Maritime Affairs represented in an emergency plan to address marine pollution incidents in the marine environment. It is involved by all the stakeholders and in accordance with their national and institutional responsibilities and competences. Institutional capacities are also available to the Authority for managing and implementing the plan at all levels.

DMP that funded by WB support Yemen to build a sound DRR and Recovery that include three activities :

- A country disaster risk assessment .
- National DRR system including necessary legal strategic formworks to ensure mainstreaming and inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination.
- A series of innovative pilot activities of the local level within specific sectors.

Context & Constraints:

The most important challenges are the lack of mechanisms and strong institutional capacities for disasters risks management by the guidance to reduce their risks or to support the rehabilitation and dealing with disasters when needed.

- The unavailability of mechanisms and strong institutional capacities for disaster risk management by guidance risk reduction.

- The unavailability of contingency plans at all administrative levels to do regular exercises to test and develop plans to deal with disasters.

- The unavailability of cash reserves and emergency mechanisms to support the rehabilitation and dealing with disasters when needed.
- The lack of procedures for exchanging information during disasters and hazardous events, and during the audits after the incident.

The GoY has collaborated with UNDP to develop a Country Cooperation Frameworks from 1997 to 2006. However, due to a cumbersome executing structure and institutional set up, including indecisiveness and lack of coordination among ministries responsible for the DRM functions, the UNDP-assisted program has stalled for the last several years. In addition, there are limited training for local government officials, and those that have received partial DRR training are ill equipped and prepared to respond effectively to emergencies

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

In 2007, the Disaster Management Unit in Civil Defense Authority and with the support of the UNDP, has developed a national disaster management draft plan included the role of the Disaster Management Unit and the roles of members of government before and during the disaster. The next step should develop the national plan for disaster emergencies. The new project ups to 1100000 U.S. dollars, and approved by the United Nations Development Program to the civil defense agency in order to strengthen the capacities of the national response.

The environmental emergency draft plan was developed in 2006 by the General Directorate of Environmental Emergencies and Disasters, with the support of the Environmental Unit shared between UNEP OCHA.

The National Plan to face the disaster of oil pollution in the marine environment announced in April 2008,

under the supervision of Maritime Affairs Authorities.

There are plans in some parts of the State concerned by humanitarian disasters, such as oil leaks, fire and others, and they are expanded to include dealing with natural disasters during the event occurrence in terms of responsibilities and possibilities for these organizations. So, progress is little with a limited number of indicators of progress in terms of plans and policies.

Plans for dealing with disasters and plans of rehabilitation and reconstruction should benefit from the lessons learned from dealing with previous disasters. They should also benefit from the knowledge of procedures to reduce the risk so as not to miss risk causes. It should also include actions to reduce disasters risks in qualitative design and implementation for planning

Context & Constraints:

Scarcity of financial resources, capabilities and competencies.

- The lack of clarity and activation of the legislations in this aspect.
- Government's concentration on completing the infrastructure and basic services.
- Overlapping of responsibilities and roles in the light of the absence of a single responsible authority.
- The lack of studies and research in this aspect.
- Lack of national experience.

It is recommended to adopt a clear policy to avoid all these challenges by conducting meetings, consultations , sincerity for purpose, and putting the national interest above self-interests.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Civil Defense Act allocates 1% of its budget for all government agencies to emergencies, but there is no clear mechanism on how to use these sources.

The National Plan for a catastrophic oil pollution of the marine environment put a mechanism for distributing the cost of implementing this plan among stakeholders. It is important that the Government allocates resources for rapid rehabilitation programs including estimating losses , needs and the necessary capacities to carry out the return basic infrastructure and livelihoods in the aftermath of disasters and to support the capacity of communities to endure until finishing the long-term reconstruction. But Yemen does not take into account any plan to cater for disasters, so a lot of confusion happens when confronting with

these surprises, in which it becomes unable to parry them. We rely heavily on external support in such cases.

Context & Constraints:

Through the challenges faced by the state or national authorities, there are deficiencies in resources, capabilities and competencies. It is advisable to allocate a budget deducted each year from the general budget of the state, and remains in the case of monetary reserves and readiness for emergency situations.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Information is exchanged among the parties concerned during a disaster or emergency, but it is an autonomous initiative by these sectors without putting perfect plans because of the ambiguity of roles that must be carried out by each sector, and here come the overlap and inaction of these roles.

Plans dealing with disasters ,rehabilitation and construction should benefit from the lessons learned from dealing with previous disasters. They should also benefit from the knowledge of procedures to reduce the risks so as not to get lost of their causes. Actions to reduce disaster risks should also be included in qualitative design and implementation for planning and policy.

The current capacity of the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) needs considerable strengthening by way of resources, specialized staff, equipment and training in order to build preparedness at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

There is a lack of resources, capacities and expertise. Therefore, it is recommended to allocate generous permanent resources for the advancement of establishing of special centers for disaster management, and training cadres who are qualified by scientific research and planning.

Emergency preparedness and response as well as planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts have been hindered by limited capacity and funding of the NDMU. Additionally the NDMU has been unable to tap into the lessons learned from previous disasters. In order to improve its effectiveness the World Bank is helping reach full Operationalization of the DMU operational rooms, including provision of training to the managers of the operation room, and the calibration of early warning systems.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Strengthening of disaster preparedness creates the preconditions for an effective response, reducing the impact and losses. Readiness at all levels: governments, municipal authorities and the population through teaching, training and regular monitoring of society commitment to mechanisms for disaster risk management - is a key to a successful counteraction and behavior in emergencies.

Particular attention is paid to the procedures required to inform the threat of disaster and a review of studies of similar domestic and foreign disasters.

In accordance with the priority of the actions of the HFA, we note the level of progress which really reflects the extent and nature of the state of Armenia on the main indicators and priorities for action.

Key issues

1. Safety assessment of schools and hospitals is in place, but on demand of managements of individual institutions on supposed strains. These may be classified as single cases: the school N132 in Yerevan - ArmNII SiZS0 2001; separate hospital building after Mikaelyan in Yerevan - ArmNII SiZS0 2001; a number of schools and hospitals in cities Gyumri and Vanadzor - POAK NSSP MOE RA - 2002-2004. A software project is under development (Sweden) to assess the seismic vulnerability of hospitals and schools of Yerevan for 2011-2012.

2. Education and training in the preparation of disaster preparedness

It should be noted lectures and training activities included in the curriculum of schools of Yerevan and Gyumri under the auspices of the RA Ministry of Emergency Situations. A special cognitive literature is published for kids, which is distributed in schools by Crisis Management State Academy of MES RA. Hospitals are provided with visual aids - posters about the rules of behavior in emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

It is considered unacceptable to explain the difficulties in the indicator N 1 only by the lack of funds. There is a need to focus on the priority of a mandatory responsibility to society at any level and distributing these functions under the responsibility of the relevant ministries: urban planning, education and health.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Plans for disaster preparedness at all levels operate, staff and command exercises are regularly conducted in the MES of RA with participation of the regional emergency departments and self-governmental bodies and involvement of the population with working out disaster response skills included in the annual plans of MES, with working out factors and actions to reduce disaster risks.

Key issues and means of verification

Yes, there are plans to simulate the procedural and resource use in the most dangerous and most major disasters, including devastating earthquakes, dam failures and flooding of territories, accidents at nuclear and chemically hazardous facilities, major landslide displacements of seismic and gravitational origin. In the process of teaching and analysis of local and foreign experience, skills to act quickly in emergencies were developed and improved for communications centers, intelligence, search and rescue teams, public health groups, first aid, hiking hospitals, humanitarian life support, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Humanitarian support resource and the respective positions of livelihood for the location of victims and providing them with temporary shelter are worked out insufficiently.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is no doubt that the timely provision of resources for early action to restore and maintain the livelihood of the affected population for full recovery after a disaster plays an important role. Mechanisms of accumulation and targeted use of reserves are worked out insufficiently.

Key issues and means of verification

Yes, there are some (specific) schemes for realizing the use of reserves in case of major disasters due to minor reserve funds to deal with emergency situations and liquidation of their consequences. At the same time, lack of resources determines the absence of forms and insurance mechanisms. Formation of recovery in an emergency is made from the reserve fund budget. Formation of special funds is in embryonic state. Mechanisms for the accumulation of funds under the bond assistance from the public on disaster situations are not developed yet.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of institutional organizations in the private and the problem of insurance in the event of disasters.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There is no doubt that the development of mechanisms for information exchange on the situation of threats and forecast disasters and review changes in the environment after the disaster is of utmost importance for

the structural organization of action to prevent and minimize the effects of analog emergencies. Definitely, disaster preparedness, and recovery planning and response should be based on applying the lessons of past disasters.

Key issues and means of verification

Yes, methods and procedures for evaluating losses, damages and needs in disasters are adopted. A news on the basis of modern scientific and technical technology software and widely known to the scientific and technical community to the lessons of major disasters, tools to prevent and avoid dangerous impacts on the level of national and foreign experience are evaluated.

In particular, scientific and practical publications are published: monographs, manuals and guidelines for assessing the impact of major emergencies from the manifestation of natural and man-made processes that contain the tasks of modeling of mechanisms of hazardous processes, monitoring and prediction of their expression, solving problems of engineering protection of the population and territory and quantify risks.

Together with the regional offices of state administration it is determined to train troops, who receive their education through courses at Crisis Management State Academy of MES RA.

Context & Constraints:

The decision of the ARS Management of MES RA approved standards meet the needs in emergencies, necessary to implement the formation of reserve funds.

At Crisis Management State Academy of MES RA, providing potential training in the European two-step level (bachelor, master), we need a scientific council for the preparation of high management staff, the strengthening of the teaching staff to include the functions of the Council of Scientific and methodological developments in planning and raising the foundations of risk management disaster to date, in accordance with international standards.

Bulgaria (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Trainings at schools

Context & Constraints:

Strong commitment is needed.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Regularly organized and hold exercises, training and workshops, followed by lessons learnt leading to improvement of disaster response plans.

National plan for disaster protection is available. Ministers and the other management bodies within their jurisdiction operate in accordance with security protection plans, control the implementation of protection measures in the field regulated or managed by them, maintain stand-by assets and ensure participation of subordinate structures as a part of the Integrated Rescue System (IRS) in accordance with the plans.

Context & Constraints:

More financial resources are needed for the development of modern and DRR related programmes

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are financial reserves and contingency mechanisms in place to support effective response and recovery. The financial resource is the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The funding is provided for several divisions including:

-prevention activities

-covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers;

-emergency recovery works;

-recovery assistance;

-compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities.

Context & Constraints:

The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget. The percentage of financing for the emergency works is 25% from the total requests received which is an evidence of financial shortage.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

. An Interagency Relief and Recovery Committee is established with the Council of Ministers and headed by the Minister of Interior. The Committee adopts decisions for disbursement of special purpose funds from

the national budget, d for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The terms, documents and rules regarding the requests for financing are set in The Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee.

The procedures for exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters are in the competency of Recovery and Relief Unit to the Chief Directorate Fire safety and Civil protection, Mol

Context & Constraints:

More resources for financing are needed as the national budget is not sufficient.

Czech Republic (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The Czech Republic has been very well prepared for flood kind of disasters as the country has been facing such disasters last 15 years relatively very often. Therefore, a relatively good system of flood warning and flood protection including "flood plans" for each city and community has been developed, applied and step by step improved. A support from crisis management as well as water (Water Act) legislation has been very important. Also some main made disasters like nuclear events are well covered and regular exercises organized. The recent exercise took place in September 2010. However, some problems could appear with some other types of disaster which occur very rarely.

Context & Constraints:

Some financial constraints always occur and education for disaster preparedness needs a more comprehensive and systematic approach coordinated from the state level.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

These plans, procedures and resources for extraordinary events have been systematically created and could be released for the use by proclamation of state of emergency by the prime minister and local authorities leaders at state and regional levels. Operational and communication centres create one system throughout the whole state and their functionality has been checked either by real disasters like floods or by regular exercises at various levels. Special attention has always been given to potential failures of nuclear power plants.

Context & Constraints:

Exercises and trainings have been organized regularly, however sometimes only some parts of the whole crises management systems are involved in exercises.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

The above mentioned financial arrangements have been established and can be used in declared emergency situations at various levels (state, region, community). Special state reserves of food, material, tools, bridges, fuel, etc., exist and are well maintained for the use in emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

Problems could appear with an insurance as some people could think the insurance is expensive and facing some disaster in their place is rather improbable.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Some losses and damages have been assessed by insurance companies, others especially on the infrastructure (roads, railways, electricity lines, etc.) by companies responsible for maintaining this infrastructure and by the state and regional authorities.

Context & Constraints:

Very often - financial constraints appear as financial losses could reach very high levels.

Finland (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Every year over 400 schools and 40 000 pupils participate to a Nou Hätä -campaign for 8th grade pupils. The campaign aims at improving readiness to function in accident situations. Campaign is executed together with schools and fire brigades.

Considering the safety of health facilities in emergencies, there is dedicated training for nurses. Over 6 000 nurses have completed a security card training. This is a one day training that aims at giving basic skills to act in accident situations.

Specific training and exercises are arranged every year in schools and hospitals.

Context & Constraints:

The trainings and campaigns do not take into account natural hazards in appropriate way and they focus more on everyday accidents.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The government resolution on securing functions vital to society is tested every four years by national level exercise and according to result of this exercise the functions are developed.

The rescue authorities as well as the other authorities and organizations that are responsible for tasks belonging to rescue services or for executive assistance tasks shall be liable to draw up the necessary emergency plans in cooperation with each other.

Municipalities with a nuclear plant referred to in section 3, subparagraph 5 of the Nuclear Power Act (1987/990) or a plant causing a danger of a major accident as defined separately in a Decree shall draw up an emergency plan for an accident taking place in the plant. The population exposed to the danger shall be heard when drawing up the plan and informed thereof.

The owner or holder of a building, an industrial or commercial entrepreneur, an agency, institution or other organization to be provided for in a Decree shall draw up a plan on the measures to protect people and property as well as the environment in danger situations as well as to prepare for rescue measures which they can take at their own initiative.

Finnish Red Cross disaster preparedness plans for national, district and local levels to support authorities as per its auxiliary role towards the Government. Finnish Red Cross conducts simulation exercises for different scenarios, last one in May 2010 for potential major storm in southwestern part of Finland.

Context & Constraints:

More exercises could make the situation even better.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Government based compensation systems exist for both flood damage to properties and agricultural yields. The compensation system for flood damages is currently under revision and a new insurance-based system has been proposed that should improve compensation scheme in the future.

Context & Constraints:

The mechanism is in place but it could be developed more.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Insurance companies and the state assess the damage and loss using a certain method.

Context & Constraints:

The system fits to Finnish risks.

Germany (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The German federal system divides the competence for disaster management between the Federal Government and the Federal States, whereas the major tasks lie in the hands of the states (see Priority 1 Core Indicator 1).

The “Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance” (BBK: see link) has equipped hospitals in various locations with first aid equipment for large disaster situations and carries out maintenance nationwide based on legal standards. Additionally, it has developed a federal framework for the decontamination of injured people, provides recommendations for companies and has developed a concept for responding to mass catastrophes. Its analytical task forces (ATF) provide advice for the relief/action units on the spot. In river flood areas embedded and mobile prevention elements are used and the Flood Management Centres have detailed action plans similar to other emergency services and civil protection organizations and authorities (see challenges).

The emergency services, civil protection and official authorities are well equipped and strongly prepared. The cooperation between national/federal authorities, NGOs/private actors such as the German Red Cross (DRK) and the state forces such as the “Bundeswehr” described in Strategic Goal 2 and Priority 1 Core Indicator 1 secures strong capacities in all areas. Also the technical capacities of the “Federal Agency for Technical Relief” (THW: see link) are integrated very well into the disaster management and defence of the Federal States. In the case of large disasters, the Federal States request assistance from the THW and it provides technical aid for the management of all kinds of disaster situations. The THW is prepared for large-scale operations in hazard situations, as it is the de facto operational organisation of the Federal Government.

The German development cooperation provides several implementation organizations to support affected partner countries in different disaster situations with different specialist knowledge at all levels (such as the German Red Cross (DRK) or Malteser International, the THW, GTZ, InWEnt or the “Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources” (BGR: see links)). These different capabilities and capacities are used to strengthen emergency aid in partner countries. InWEnt, for example, supports its partners mainly through Capacity Building with the establishment of political, technical and institutional capacities and the development of disaster precaution and emergency reaction plans. The GTZ currently supports a project to strengthen the institutionalisation of DRR in Mozambique (see link).

Buildings codes in Germany incorporate risks of hazards. They are applied for all building types - including schools and hospitals.

Context & Constraints:

The challenges in terms of policy and institutional capacities result from the forecasting abilities at the different levels and sectors of DRR and disaster management. The vertical and horizontal diversification is so distinctive that no general/central action plans are in place. Every authority, organization or flood management centre has its own sophisticated plans of action, but in a disaster situation these different plans have to be adapted and there is currently no system, besides deNIS II, to integrate them in a functional way. deNIS II (see Priority 2 and the next Core Indicators) has initiated an approach to integrate and adapt them, but this is currently in an initial phase and not yet concluded.

"German Red Cross" (GRC) developed its own DRR policy and strategy for its international department. Disaster preparedness and early warning plays a major role in GRCs DRR activities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Preparedness plans are in place, although they are decentralized on different levels and with different organizations and authorities. As a result, there are plans on all administrative levels and among the emergency services.

On a national level, the “Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance” (BBK) of the “Federal Ministry of the Interior” (BMI: see links) carries out drills for collective response to large nationwide disasters on the strategic level in its training program LUEKEX (“Länderübergreifendes Krisenmanagement Exercise), especially for crisis/emergency task forces on the higher administration levels in cooperation with the operators of critical infrastructure (involved are mostly the public and private health care system, the police and non-police danger prevention/defence, the civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) as well as private companies and organisations). In November 2007, for example, LUEKEX simulated a nationwide pandemic. The continuation of the LUEKEX exercises contributes to the identification of deficiencies in disaster management and facilitates the cooperation between the Federal States of Germany.

The communal administration is by law /regulations at the Federal State level to hold regular training sessions and tests in emergency services and to improve preparedness, especially in the case of the voluntary fire brigades. However, there are some challenges in wildfire response (see context and constraints).The private relief/emergency services such as the Red Cross (DRK) have their own plans and training, which also conduct training with the THW as the operational organisation of the Federal Government at regular intervals. The THW is well integrated in disaster preparedness plans and carries out internal and external exercises together with other relief units at all levels (see link for an overview). The flood management centers have their own action plans and carry out training with the responsible communal authorities as well as their enforcement organizations, such as the fire brigades.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) finances international training courses and the German development cooperation supports its partner countries in preparing emergency plans and committees and accomplishing simulation trainings. “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) developed 2007 guidelines for the

funding DRR projects in foreign countries. For the implementation UNISDR, the Red Cross and Red Crescent and many NGOs are considered. Particularly the humanitarian NGOs are the organisations which are mostly engaged in DRR work abroad. The AA focuses on early warning projects and pilot projects as long as these are not funded within cross-functional tasks of the development cooperation. "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) also facilitates education and innovative technologies.

Context & Constraints:

Concepts are in place for all possible disaster situations at all levels.

From an overarching national point of view, the LUEKEX trainings are sophisticated though not limited exclusively to natural disasters, rather applying to any large-scale crisis.

The challenges lie within the different levels of voluntary services, which have faced the unforeseen challenge of a decreasing number of new recruits in recent years due to the change in demography and mobility of the population (see Priority 1). Especially in the case of the voluntary fire brigades, there is a lack of appropriate specific capacities of human resources and adequate equipment and tools for specific wildfire suppression requirements. Altogether it is difficult to accomplish training with a high turnover rate of personnel.

Disaster preparedness is currently one of the German Red Cross' (GRC) top priorities in DRR. GRC is focusing on a community-based approach and strengthening sister Societies in disaster-prone countries. Establishing first aid brigades or intervention teams at local level, encouraging communities to work out contingency and evacuation plans in a participatory approach, holding regular evacuation drills, these and similar preparations can save lives during earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and tropical windstorms in coastal countries, and the GRC pays particular attention to the participation of women in this context.

German service and rescue services schools do not provide any specific wildfire management training. Starting in 2008 the Germany-based Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) in partnership with a professional fire service and a forestry school has developed a model for capacity building (wildland fire training academy), inter-agency cooperation, and integrated fire management in the State of Hesse, in cooperation with the Forestry College in Rottenburg, to serve as model for the remaining 15 states (Laender). Although this initiative has been welcomed by the Federal Ministry of Interior, there is currently no funding support for implementation since there is no federal responsibility for wildfire prevention and control. On the other side, an individual state (Land) will not finance the initiative of which all 16 states would benefit. This demonstrates the weakness of decentralized responsibilities in disaster risk management in Germany.

Related links:

GTZ <http://www.gtz.de/en/index.htm>

BBK http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_007/DE/00__Home/homepage__node.html__nnn=true

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

THW - Overview <http://www.thw.bund.de/>

ASB <http://www.asb.de/view.php3?show=5900000300162>

Malteser Germany <http://www.malteser.de/>

DRK <http://www.drk.de/>

Global Fire Monitoring Center <http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/>

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is no special fund for disasters because the Federal Government, the Federal States and private actors possess enough resources for emergencies, also from a financial perspective. The Government has an economic responsibility in the case of large-scale damage, which is carried out, however, by regrouping budget resources. There is basic protection for small and medium-sized businesses through reconstruction credits from the Federal State banks and the "KfW Mittelstandsbank" (as mentioned in Priority 4 Core Indicator 3).

Beside the economic responsibility of the German government and national authorities, one should recognize the insurance industry as an important and established financial reserve and reconstruction mechanism. The privately available risk capital in the form of natural hazard and other specific damage/indemnity insurance offers worldwide amounts to several billion euros. The evaluation of risk accumulation and the establishment of reserves are the most important duties of an insurance company and the enterprises in Germany are fully aware of this role.

The instruments of the German Humanitarian Assistance and Development Cooperation become active in the case of emergencies in other countries within the scope of its international obligations. Therefore the budget funds of the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) and the "Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development" (BMZ) were substantially increased in recent years and they receive additional funding from the official federal budget in the case of a large disaster.

Context & Constraints:

In Germany, however, the legislator can also contribute to the broader private precautionary measures, in addition to the compulsory insurance constraint, by clarifying legally that its ad hoc-facilities and services in emergencies are only made available if every single citizen has fully exhausted his or her own precautions in the form of insurance offers.

The "German Red Cross" (GRC) as well as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have special financial tools in place to have financial resources mobilized as soon as possible after a disaster strikes, e.g. Disaster Response Emergency Fund, appeals etc.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) runs a "German Emergency Planning Information System" (deNIS: see link) together with various partners from all areas of disaster management. It includes information about hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, but is not complete and currently does not attempt to address climate change risks. In its recently improved version - deNIS IIplus - it also delivers information for civil protection/disaster management. deNIS II was created to support emergency/relief units and authorities with real-time information about disaster events, geological data (e.g., location of critical infrastructure, risky facilities or resources for emergency assistance), risk types, background information and in the near future measured data about dangers. The core elements of the web-GIS system form three modules to support situation management (interactive situation map), information management (dispatching of instructions/announcements) and resource management (management of all reactionary resources). deNIS II is connected to all important decision makers and actors within the disaster management system. This builds a network in the area of civil protection and emergency services that also includes official authorities (Federal Government - Federal States - Communities) to support crisis management during extreme dangers and disaster/damage situations in Germany. An automatic review and feedback process are conducted and the integration of current measured values (radioactivity, weather data and water levels) is currently in progress. Additionally, the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) operates the "German Joint Information and Situation Centre of the Federal Government and Laender" (GMLZ: see link), which provides information for the Federal States (Laender) and government as well as organisations in large-area damage situations or other circumstances of national importance.

In an extreme hazard situation the "Federal Agency for Technical Relief" (THW: see link) can offer, for example, its professional section "Guidance and Communication" (Führung und Kommunikation). This group can assure the guidance of its own and other forces during a disaster through its mobile command centre and facilities. After every event the event log is used to generate a lessons-learned review.

The flood management centres and registration/information services in Germany are well positioned and held in high esteem and looked upon positively by the public. The website www.hochwasserzentralen.de (see the link below) offers shortcuts to all flood management centres and services in Germany and neighbouring countries with water levels and dangers. In the case of a flood the responsible authorities, fire brigades and citizens` groups are interlinked through the flood management centres, emergency plans, call lists and flood information systems.

In the case of an international disaster, the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) takes charge of coordinating

German emergency assistance through its crisis and reaction centre as well as with special meetings of the coordination group for humanitarian assistance. The AA also works together with other departments and organizations and participates very actively in the "European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office" (ECHO: see link) and others such as the "United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs" (OCHA).

The German Red Cross uses the methodologies of IFRCs. GTZ has established systems for PDNA and training staff in place

Context & Constraints:

The homogenisation of the data necessary for the integration of the systems is tedious, therefore the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) and the responsible authorities in the Federal States aim to build interfaces between these different systems in the near future.

For official flood protection/management, the reduction of qualified staff and especially the use of different systems create challenges, for example, in disseminating relevant information in a hazard situation to all actors. In the opinion of most flood management centres, there has to be a uniform system on the Federal State or even national level.

Due to the non-existent requirement for a collective post-event review, there are a variety reviews and evaluation reports by the individual organisations and authorities. This is not a negative assessment, although it can be a challenge to acquire a clear overview.

Inside the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement there are different high valuable tools in place for information exchange during hazard events, e.g. Disaster Management and Information System.

Related links:

deNIS <http://www.denis.bund.de/>

ECHO http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_035/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

Overview Flood Management Centres <http://www.hochwasserzentralen.de/>

Italy (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Disaster risk management is one of the core activities carried out by the National Civil Protection Service. This means that it is an integral part of the National, regional and local Civil Protection policies. A comprehensive system of laws and rules is in place, including Inter-agency agreements for pooling and sharing of resources at all stages of the emergency management cycle.

Context & Constraints:

There is no major issue identified in this field. A comprehensive National policy for disaster risk management is in place and it is continuously updated. Its compliance to DRR elements and doctrines has been improved in the last years.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster preparedness programmes are provided at the National and regional level. Regional programmes must be compliant with the correspondent National ones. The National preparedness programmes are part of the National Forecasting and Prevention Programmes, while the regional ones are included into Regional Forecasting and Prevention Programmes. Provinces and municipalities are responsible for implementing the measures laid in these programmes by setting up specific preparedness plans compliant to the guidelines issued at the upper levels.

Contingency plans are developed at all levels. The National Civil Protection Department is responsible for coordinating the development of the National contingency plans and issuing guidelines on how lower-level administrations have to set their plans. Regions translate the National guidelines into directives for the Provincial level (Prefectures and/or Provincial Administrations - depending on local arrangements). Municipal contingency plans must finally comply with the provincial ones.

Context & Constraints:

Small municipalities located in remote areas are not always provided with sufficient technical and/or financial resources to develop effective disaster preparedness and contingency plans. In other cases, plans are in place but, due to these limitations, they are not periodically updated or sufficiently exercised. Despite the current international economic trend, a strong effort is being made to raise the amount of economic resources available and to implement more effective use and accountability policies.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

A National Civil Protection Fund has been set up to provide a financial reserve to be employed when major disasters occur. Regional funds are also in place and resources are allocated yearly by the relevant Regional Administration and by the National Civil Protection Department.

Contingency mechanisms are also in place. The National Civil Protection Department can assign ad-hoc resources directly to the regions affected and to the institutional agencies involved in the emergency management/overcoming operations.

Under some conditions, the President of the Council of Ministers can also issue ordinances repealing the ordinary law according to the “declaration of the state of emergency” made by the Council of Ministers. Almost all regions have in place similar procedures to employ their regional funds. Municipalities can also set up Civil Protection funds financed with their own resources and with resources provided by the Regional Administration.

Context & Constraints:

The mechanism in place has shown to be very effective and easy to be employed. A constant effort is being made to improve financial management procedures, audit and liability rules.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Due to the compliance of the National Civil Protection system to the European standards and procedures, information concerning ongoing disasters are constantly gathered and updated, and circulated in the system through a network of operational rooms going from the National to the local level. Data is as well gathered and circulated through the National Warning System.

Emergency communication is also a primary need of a modern Civil Protection System. Procedures and systems have therefore been set up to ensure smooth communication sharing, information resilience and availability. To this end, in 2002 a national emergency frequency has been set up together with a "national radio network" linking the National Civil Protection Department with the National Fire Brigade and the regional civil protection authorities. This network has been extended in 2007, then regional networks have been created together with a satellite backup. Procedures are also in place for emergency public information. In this field, the National Civil Protection Department has entered into agreements with TLC providers as well as with the major TV- and radio-broadcasting companies, to set up a "National Public Utility Programme" and a "National Circuit for Public Information". Post-disaster reviews are carried out by the National Civil Protection Department as soon as the immediate response operations are closed and post-disaster operations start

Context & Constraints:

Emergency communication networks are being extended. In addition, a number of other systems are in course of evaluation and testing, such as Tetra and WiMax. A National Emergency Number is also being created according to the European Commission Directive n. 2002/21.

Norway (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The policy and capacity for disaster risk reduction is continuously reviewed and improved. The former Civil Defence Act from 1953 is being replaced by a new act on local emergency planning, civil protection and civil defence under development.

The report to the Storting no. 22 (2007-08) on societal security also provides a good foundation for the work on disaster risk reduction and is instrumental in strengthening the institutional capacities and mechanisms for risk management. Other legislation also highlights emergency prevention and preparedness in schools and health facilities, including fire prevention, health protection in schools and kindergartens, and preparedness in the health and social service sector.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Preparedness plans are made on all levels. A more systematic approach to exercises is managed through a civil-military planning catalogue. The plans on all level are constantly reviewed through audits

from the higher level. The county governors have a coordinating role at the regional level, while the municipality level is obliged to have or to establish systems for disaster preparedness at local level.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are already recovery-funds available through the damage fond, and like in the 2008 forest fires, the responding resources and municipalities can apply for reimbursement of their expenses.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The routines for exchanging information during hazard events are developed and tested regularly. Post-disaster evaluations contributes to a systematic lessons learned programme.

Context & Constraints:

-

Poland (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Some research and local projects has been implemented in recent years

Context & Constraints:

In this field we still have much to do in our country.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

On each level of administration exists DRR operational plan

Context & Constraints:

The main part of these plans is dedicated to action during event-"preparedness part" is usually the weakest part as well as" lessons learned part".

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster exist but usually are not sufficient

Context & Constraints:

Insurance part of funds is weak and generally not popular within overall public

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to

undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> http://mswia.gov.pl/portal/pl/629/43/Nowe_zasady_i_procedury_w_przypadku_klesk_zywiolowych_obowiazujace_od_27_kwietni.html

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In this field new procedures have been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Need of trained human resources as well as post disaster methodologies is evident

Romania (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Emergency Situation Management System is put in place and specific regulations ensure dedicated funds

and resources for local councils.

Due to past years occurring floods the decision process and the cooperation between institutions has been strengthened at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

Dedicated funding and resources are sometimes used in higher-priority areas, due to financial constraints

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Contingency plans are developed for each county. The regulations oblige the authorities and the civil sector to hold regular training exercises, in compliance with the specific multiannual plans. These exercises proved their efficiency during the disasters the community faced

Context & Constraints:

In some cases, a simple review of the response plan takes the place of the regular training exercises. Some actors involved in the disaster response are not aware that regular training exercises improve coping capacity and speed of response.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are specifically allocated funds within the state budget and the local budget. When needed, these can be supplemented by reallocating funds within the state budget by governmental decree.

Context & Constraints:

Dedicated funding and resources are sometimes used in higher-priority areas, due to financial constraints

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Contingency plans are updated every four years. If they prove inefficient during training exercises or if unanticipated events occur or new risks are uncovered, the plans are updated as many times as necessary.

The flow of information dissemination scheme inside institutions and between them is legally defined. The information exchange is mostly redundant and within an institution the communication is both horizontal and vertical.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints are the lack of practical experience concerning the cooperation and the response of the authorities and of the population in some cases, due to low recurrence period of specific disasters and to the little importance given to it.

Sweden (in English)**Priority 5: Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

There is currently no system today that provides reliable information or a periodic check on the progress made towards prevention measures, emergency plans, and support for exercises at the local level. School and hospitals are subject to the same safe building requirements as other structures.

Context & Constraints:

There is no identified need to development of national programme or policies to make schools, hospitals and other health facilities safer.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The County Administrative Boards are responsible for supporting the system of contingency plans and disaster preparedness plans at the county level. This is done with, for example, through regular training drills often designed with the purpose of identifying measures to reduce vulnerability. The county supports the local government in their development of disaster response programmes.

At national level there is now a national emergency water team to aid in crises affecting drinking water supplies. At the national level there are also stocks of equipment designed to supply emergency drinking water at the county and local level. The MSB has materials for forest fires, floods and chemical emergencies. There is a list of resources submitted by the municipalities which show the items that can be shared with other municipalities if needed during or after a disaster.

Representatives from the national water catastrophe group (VAKA) participate in international observation tours to learn from the crises of others. Experience of national crises, which includes such events as floods, are systematically followed up. International observation is coordinated by MSB.

Exercises have been carried out by the central authority at local level in about half of the municipalities in Sweden. A follow-up assessing the level of emergency preparedness is conducted.

MSB and local rescue services work continuously with gender issues. Gender objectives are included in action plans. Sweden has effectively cooperation between municipal rescue services, communication centres and medical facilities in case of emergency.

MSB, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, will present by April 2011 a proposal for performance targets for emergency preparedness and how these should be followed up.

Cross border co-operation is ongoing regarding the management of forest and grassland fires in the Baltic Region and between the Nordic countries. MSB has resources such as flood containment equipment for supporting large scale national responses. Sweden is also involved in developing EU modules with equipment for floods and forest fire. We also have various development projects in co-operation with companies.

The MSB's mandate is to support the coordination of measures taken by local, regional and national authorities during a serious crisis or disaster. For serious crises that affect large parts of society, crisis management at central government level may need to be coordinated. The MSB supports this coordination by providing methods and networks for the competent authorities during extraordinary events. The MSB will also support the Swedish Government Offices with documentation and information in the event of serious crises or disasters. The MSB also provides methods for crisis communication and the coordination of official information to the public.

Moreover, the MSB offers external actors, both national and international, an overview of societal resources, such as, access to power reserves, modules for various types of operation in the event of serious emergencies etc.

MSB's coordinating role is also highly relevant for managing a crisis or disaster in Europe or elsewhere in the world. Swedish authorities meet and coordinate their actions when the Joint Response Team is deployed to international disasters and when Sweden needs to accept or offer assistance to other countries.

MSB, in line with its mandate from the Swedish Government to provide international assistance to other countries, supports the development of national contingency plans, preparedness plans, continuity plans, response plans and recovery plans. Furthermore, MSB also supports disaster management capacities in other countries by development of search and rescue services, and coordination mechanisms, and post-disaster needs assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Sweden has many years of experience effectively managing rescue services and crisis management systems. Coordination between different organizations can, of course, always be improved.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

According to Chapter 7, § 3 of the Civil Protection Act, if a disaster operation in the municipality has resulted in substantial costs, the municipality has the right to compensation from the national government for the portion of the costs that exceed the deductible. A prerequisite for eligibility is that the costs are directly attributable to the intervention phase. The purpose of the municipality's right to reimbursement for emergency expenses is to protect the municipality from the expenses which may result from a large, long-term emergency that could affect an individual municipality's economy.

Sweden is working on a proposal for a coherent system of payments to municipalities that work with civil protection activities.

VAKA, the national water catastrophe group, solicits feedback from actors involved in national and international drinking water crises. This information is used to strengthen management capacity at the

central, regional and local levels.

MSB has a financial agreement with the Swedish International Development Coordination Agency (Sida) that ensures the possibility of quickly financing international operations in response to disasters, or in support of disaster risk reduction activities.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints have been identified.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The County Administrative Boards are responsible of coordinating information during hazard events and disasters, and to keep the government informed. The County Administration Boards also are required to undertake post-event reviews.

MSB has included gender aspects (training and implementation of UNSCR 1325) in the Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP which involves post-disaster needs assessment. Gender aspects have been identified as an area for cooperation. MSB induction training courses include post disaster assessments and gender aspects.

MSB has adopted the internationally accepted methods and procedures for post-disaster needs assessments as utilized in MSB's collaboration with international partners such as UNDP, the World Bank and the EU. In order to be able to support assessments, MSB has a number of highly qualified staff members that are available and can be deployed nationally and internationally under short notice.

Context & Constraints:

New methods need to be development. Emergency operations conducted at the local level are effective, however, the socio-economic losses are not always assessed. Some methodological developments have occurred in the area but the results of such socio-economic damage analyses are not always used.

Follow-up studies and evaluations are carried out. However, there are no guidelines on what data should

be collected after disasters. Therefore, it is difficult to study trends in damages and losses based on these evaluations.

Switzerland (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

With the Civil Protection organisation an integrated system for management, protection, rescue and assistance is in place. It ensures the coordination of the five partner organisations, police, fire brigade, public health, technical works and civil defence. These partner organisations are in charge of their respective areas of responsibility and give each other mutual support. The institutions are well equipped and highly qualified.

Context & Constraints:

No particular challenges to mention.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Contingency plans are required for all shelters and protective facilities for which financial aid is granted by the Federal Government.

Every institution participating in the Civil Protection system has its training program.

Common rehearsals are performed at the local, cantonal and federal level.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are no specific, permanently available funds for response to major disasters. However, special governmental funding lines are opened rapidly in case of emergencies. Private fund raising (e.g. Swiss Solidarity) is also a major source of funding in case of major disasters. Private losses are to large extent covered by insurances.

The Swiss Humanitarian Aid (SDC) contributes with cash, emergency and food supplies and staff in large disasters abroad.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Since March 2010, the Joint Information Platform for Natural Hazards is fully operational. Here, the specialist federal authorities, the Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss, the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN and the WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF provide timely and relevant specialised information in a combined and practical. The platform includes current measurement and monitoring data, forecasts, models and bulletins regarding storms, floods and avalanches. It is accessible to federal, cantonal and communal task forces in order to facilitate their response to natural events.

After major disasters, the Federal authorities usually carry out in-depth event analysis. Some lessons learnt of past events have led to new policies regarding disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

In response to the extensive damage caused by natural events in recent years, in particular the flood of August 2005, the Federal Council commissioned the development of the Joint Information Platform for Natural Hazards GIN in 2007 as part of the OWARNA (Optimisation of Warning and Alerting in the Event of Natural Hazards) project.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Substantial achievement has been attained regarding the strengthening of the capacities among NPDRR stakeholders.

Context & Constraints:

Further progress needed

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster preparedness and response planning is in progress on all administrative levels (national, regional, local, as well as within public and private enterprises, public institutions and the state administration.) The plans are made available to the national and local rescue and protection forces as well as to the other units responsible for the protection of the people and goods. They are also provided with special crisis management training courses that have been tested on drills.

Thus far, many institutions have preparedness plans. For instance, the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the WHO, is developing response plans for the local hospitals. The Ministry of Health is also preparing

the reorganization of the First Aid Services in accordance with E-112.

Within NPDRR, a process of defining methodologies, assessments and scenarios is under way. Depending on the assessments and scenarios, the following plans are to be prepared:

- Preparedness plans;
- Prevention plans;
- Operations plans.

The implementation of all plans requires clear and precise procedures. Successful achievement of the goals requires the following standard operative procedures: (1) Internal S.O.Ps in usual activities, (2) Internal S.O.Ps in a case of emergency, (3) Interoperability S.O.Ps in a case of emergency. All this should provide clear understanding of the threat and organized respond with maximal effect with the available resources.

Context & Constraints:

Although many institutions have preparedness plans, due to certain legal inconsistencies, there is institutional overlapping of the competences in terms of the creation of disaster and contingency plans and conduct of drills. For this purpose, it is necessary to follow the logical and methodical framework of the NPDRR. This implies defining the appropriate methodologies, assessments and scenarios before developing the plans and procedures.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

In order to enable households, farmers and small and medium companies to use insurance from natural disasters, thus enabling effective protection from losses caused by natural disasters, the establishment of "EUROPA RE", a specialized regional company for reinsurance of disaster risks has been initiated. In December 2010 the Government led negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development – World Bank for signing a Loan Agreement for financing the Regional Project for Disaster Risk Insurance and will join other countries from Southeastern Europe and the Caucasus.

Financial reserves for the CMS needs are dedicated from the state Budget (Law on Crisis Management, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no. 64/2005, 4/2008)

The executive branch is actively involved in the process of distribution and use of the DRR designated resources. In that respect, there is mutual cooperation and involvement of the private sector and the Government in the disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the Parliament finances the system by amending

the state budget. Finally, on national level, financial resources can be acquired from other sources as well. As part of their budgets, the municipalities and the local public institutions are ought to have emergency assigned resources. However, the DRR budget, especially regarding the prevention, alleviation, development and preparedness is largely dispersed and insufficient. Within the Council of State Secretaries of the NPDRR, a working group on finances, insurance and procurements is established.

Context & Constraints:

While the institutional setting has been well defined, the full implementation faces some challenges regarding the attaining of financial resources.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In order to produce reliable risk assessments, it is necessary to develop three types of methodologies:

- Risk assessment and risk consequence assessment methodologies;
- Risk mapping methodology;
- Risk monitoring methodology;

These methodologies are basis for developing the following assessments:

- Assessment of events implying risk and threat;
- Communal resilience and vulnerability assessment;
- Competent institutions' capacity assessment (both actual and required capacity);
- Damage assessment, as well as additional vulnerability assessment;
- Assessment of quality of overall respond to occurred accidents and disasters.

In November 2009 the European Center on Vulnerability of Industrial and Lifeline Systems (ECILS) developed and published "Guidelines for development of methodologies for assessment of risks and hazards and their implications." The guideline, which serves as instruction on how to develop risk assessment, risk consequence assessment, risk mapping and risk monitoring methodologies, was distributed to all NPDRR stakeholders.

The assessments are basis for developing escalation scenario. SOPs that enable constant and timely

communication and coordination are fully implemented within various institutions. Each public and private institution and enterprise has internal SOPs. However, there is need for multi-sectorial SOPs, which would be the result of previously defined methodologies, assessments, scenarios and plans.

Furthermore, a formal proposal for the National Coordinator for Implementation of NPDRR to organize and coordinate the development of methodologies, assessments, scenarios, plans, procedures has been submitted to the Government.

In terms of human resources identification, a Working group within the Council of State Secretaries is responsible for human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Some institutional challenges exist, such as overlapping competences and institutional dualism. The multi-sectorial methodologies, assessments, scenarios, plans and procedures are yet to be defined and implemented.

Although many institutions have preparedness plans, due to certain legal inconsistencies, there is institutional overlapping of the competences in terms of the creation of disaster and contingency plans and conduct of drills. For this purpose, it is necessary to follow the logical and methodical framework of the NPDRR. This implies defining the appropriate methodologies, assessments and scenarios before developing the plans and procedures.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Australian Government policy, technical and institutional capacities for disaster risk management purposes are found in a range of agencies and organisations. The capacities enable each organisation to work towards its own disaster risk management objectives, as well as assisting other Commonwealth and State Government agencies with their work plans, and appropriately engage with the community.

A number of examples of Australian Government agency work are described throughout the report. A further example is the Bureau of Meteorology's Disaster Mitigation Policy Program, the aims of which include:

- to facilitate greater collaboration between the Bureau's Climate, Hydrological, Weather and Oceanographic Services programs with regard to the Bureau Of Meteorology's disaster mitigation activities;
- to ensure ongoing and effective interaction with other Commonwealth and State agencies with which the Bureau Of Meteorology may have a joint role in the provision of Disaster Mitigation services;
- to ensure warning services match and support community and agency action plans;
- to engage in community and agency awareness programs;
- to continue to investigate the implementation of new services in marine weather, air quality, human health and comfort, and enhanced community safety through a focus on natural disaster mitigation;
- to ensure the relevance and visibility of the Bureau Of Meteorology's disaster mitigation related services to the community; and
- to support international disaster mitigation activities - in particular those initiated by the World

Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and those supported as part of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

State and Territory governments have the autonomy, responsibility for, and capabilities for disaster risk management in their jurisdictions. School and health facility safety, including related policies, programmes and training are the responsibility of the State and Territory government in which the facility is located.

Context & Constraints:

Policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms that contribute to disaster risk management exist throughout a range of agencies at all levels of government, as well as the private sector, and the not-for-profit sector.

In the case of warning equipment and technologies for example, the States and Territories have the autonomy to select systems or equipment they consider appropriate in the context of their jurisdiction's hazard profile and operating environment. The Commonwealth does not determine which systems or equipment are adopted or tested by States and Territories, as they are best placed to determine their needs. However the Australian Government draws potential alternative technologies to the attention of States and Territories when it becomes aware of them.

Non-government organisations have a role to play in contributing to the safety of schools and hospitals in emergencies. For example, the February 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission final report recommends that the Australian Building Codes Board include in the Building Code of Australia bushfire construction provisions for non-residential buildings that will be occupied by people who are particularly vulnerable to bushfires, such as childcare centres, hospitals and aged care facilities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

State and Territory governments have primary responsibility for emergency management in their jurisdictions.

Contingency plans are in place in the relevant Australian Government agencies to meet State and Territory requests for Australian Government assistance arising from any type of emergency or disaster. These plans include the Commonwealth Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN), which details procedures for provision of Australian Government assistance through Emergency Management Australia (EMA) in the event of an emergency/disaster in Australia.

EMA maintains a number of hazard-specific contingency plans including:

- managing the reception of persons evacuated into Australia due to disasters or civil unrest in neighbouring countries;
- repatriating and providing care for Australians injured or killed in mass casualty events overseas; and
- coordinating the response to an aviation disaster response within Australia.

EMA also maintains a number of other national contingency plans.

In addition to coordinating Australian Government operations support to the States and Territories, EMA works to enhance plans and arrangements through involvement in multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional exercises. These exercises cover the full spectrum of events including counter-terrorism, mass casualty and major natural disasters.

Australian Government agencies participate in high-level consequence management committees and working groups aimed at identifying and establishing best practice in consequence management.

Preparedness and contingency plans at both the Australian Government and Victorian Government levels were implemented in response to the Victorian bushfires in early 2009. During the response phase, the Australian Government provided a range of physical assistance to the Victorian Government. This included aerial fire-fighting resources, and Australian Defence Force assistance of transportation, provision of field accommodation and support, and supply of heavy machinery and provision of personnel.

Context & Constraints:

Australian governments endorsed the National Catastrophic Disaster Plan in 2010.

The preparation and testing of disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans is the responsibility of the relevant government, private sector firm or not-for-profit organisation.

As indicated elsewhere in this progress report, there are increasing linkages and coordination between all levels of government, industry sectors, and not-for-profit organisations with a view to increased disaster resilience, both within and between jurisdictions and nation-wide. In some jurisdictions there are also regulatory requirements for particular organisations in certain sectors or locations to prepare such plans.

Preparedness is also comprehensively managed in the Australian Government health arena, for examples with measures such as:

: the National Health Disaster Management Capability Audits - conducted regularly to provide an up-to-date 'snapshot' of Australia's health disaster response assets including surge capacity and provide a national assessment of health assets that may be used in an emergency;

: the National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre in Darwin, Northern Territory, maintains a state of readiness to respond to a major incident both within the region and for national priorities in the event of a

major incident; and

: the National Medical Stockpile was established following the terrorist attacks in the United States of 11 September 2001 and the release of Bacillus anthracis spores in the US in October 2001. It includes counter-terrorism medical counter-measures and pandemic influenza related antimicrobial medicines and immunisations, and a range of personal protective equipment.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Australian Government financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required. Examples include:

- under the long-standing Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (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 a certain threshold. Should a State exceed certain other thresholds, in any one financial year, the Australian Government reimburses up to 75% of eligible State expenditure for all eligible State natural disaster relief and recovery measures.

- Australian Government measures such as the provision of specified payments with differing purposes and criteria for eligibility for payment, including Crisis Payment, Special Benefit and Bereavement Allowance.

- managed disaster recovery assistance measures under the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Arrangements for onshore and offshore disasters and critical incidents, encompassing:

: activation of the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment, which provides one-off immediate financial assistance to Australians adversely affected by major disasters;

: implementation of tailored ex-gratia disaster recovery assistance as required;

: administration of ongoing recovery assistance packages following Bali 2002 and Bali 2005 bombings;

: pandemic preparedness activities; and

: maintenance of the Disaster Assist Website (www.disasterassist.gov.au); and

- Australian Government agencies working closely with State government, local government and community organisations to support affected communities when required.

Recently, large areas of Australia were significantly affected by a series of severe weather events which began in December 2010 and continued through January and February 2011. Major flooding had a devastating impact across six States, as well as category five Cyclone Yasi in Queensland and bushfires in Western Australia. A number of deaths in Queensland and Victoria occurred due to these events. Flooding in Queensland was amongst the worst in living memory and three quarters of the State was declared a disaster zone. Cyclone Yasi destroyed critical infrastructure across Queensland including power supply, communications and roads.

The cost of the recovery will be substantial. The Australian Government is providing more than \$US6b for flood and cyclone affected regions across Australia, with the vast majority being invested in re-building damaged public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and schools. The Government provided extensive support to those who have been affected by these disasters, including through the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment and the Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy (see www.disasterassist.gov.au). The Australian Defence Force contributed to the whole-of-Government effort in response to the impact of Cyclone Yasi.

Context & Constraints:

The Australian Government, through the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs has a number of relevant mainstream programmes that can also be used as flexible programme approaches to support Australian Government disaster recovery responses in major disasters. These include the Emergency Relief Program; Family Support Program; support for early childhood services in disaster affected communities; support for young people; and a community investment programme.

The Australian Government Emergency Relief Financial Management Program also provides funding to community organisations to provide support to address immediate needs in a time of crisis including food parcels, clothing, vouchers, help with accommodation and bills and sometimes cash. It also provides appropriate referrals to other services that help to address the underlying causes of financial crisis.

An example is the additional funding of \$US5m provided to 171 Emergency Relief organisations to help service providers meet the increased demand for emergency relief in bushfire affected areas in the state of Victoria in 2009 and to link clients with other community supports to help their recovery.

The Department of Health and Ageing has a range of contingency mechanisms in place to support effective response and recovery when required. These include:

- the Australian Health Protection Committee, the peak health emergency body made up of representatives from the jurisdictions and the Commonwealth, which advises the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council on Australia's preparedness for health emergencies, approaches to address any deficits, and to coordinate the national health response to significant incidents.

- the National Health Emergency Response Arrangements, which describe the strategic cooperative and collaborative mechanisms for emergency management response and recovery coordination for the Australian health sector; and

- the Health Security and Counter-Terrorism Response Capability programme assists Australia's network of public health laboratories to respond to bioterrorism events and diagnose outbreaks of infectious disease, through funding for new equipment and training.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Australian Government 2008 Homeland and Border Security Review highlighted the need for the establishment of an all-hazards Crisis Coordination Centre to provide a central point of coordination and management. The Centre is currently under development. It will provide whole-of-government information coordination and decision-support to the Australian Government Crisis Committee, and other committees and agencies during a crisis.

The Australian Government and its agencies conduct post-event reviews of its response to hazard events.

An example of this is to identify lessons from the local community response to the devastating 2009 Victorian bushfires, where a number of communities drew on existing community development structures to establish sub-committees focussing on the response to the disaster. In time, those sub-committees will be subsumed back into the ongoing community arrangements. This is an excellent example of established frameworks which support community resilience on all fronts (including disasters).

Such post-disaster assessments are undertaken after natural disaster events of significance and the findings incorporated into improved disaster management processes to deal with future events, focussing on both emergency management aspects and community welfare issues.

Geoscience Australia is able to support State and Territory agencies with mapping support for major bushfire events, and other natural disasters when Commonwealth support is both appropriate and has been sought. Geoscience Australia has expertise and capabilities in the assessment of risk and damage, and provide estimates of the extent of damage to infrastructure.

Australian Government agencies are working to implement natural disaster risk assessment and data collection reforms with a view to achieving a better-informed whole of government approach to the management of risks posed by natural hazards.

Context & Constraints:

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

The Australian Government fosters the sharing of national and international issues, key lessons learned, best practice and innovation through the initiation, chairing or sponsoring of topical emergency management forums.

Relevant information is exchanged during and after events, at a number of levels: within and between agencies of the Australian Government; within and between agencies in each State and Territory government; and at a national level, between the Australian Government and State and Territory governments. These arrangements continue to evolve, as described above.

It is important to note that post-event reviews are a matter for the government of the jurisdiction where the event occurred to decide what, if any review will be conducted, and if so, the form it should take and Government consideration of any recommendations from it.

Learnings from the experience can be shared through the existing extensive inter-agency liaison mechanisms.

A number of Australian Government agencies also operate facilities to assist with the monitoring and response to hazards across the all hazard spectrum and exchange of information. One example is the Department of Health and Ageing:

- the Department's National Incident Room (NIR) is Australia's National Focal Point for communication with the World Health Organization under the provision of the International Health Regulations 2005.
- under existing voluntary arrangements, State and Territory public health officials contact the Department through the NIR if a communicable disease or other health event has potential national or international significance.
- the NIR operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and enables efficient coordination of emergency response personnel, and facilitates communication between Australian Government agencies, state and territory health authorities and international organisations. The NIR was the national coordination point for Australia's response to Pandemic H1N1 2009 influenza.

Cook Islands (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The Cook Islands have made some significant progress on effective preparedness, response and recovery, with proactive engagement from several government agencies and the Red Cross. EMCI has conducted a media campaign on pre-cyclone preparations (stressing the importance of tying down roofs, preparing emergency supplies and identifying alternative shelters should a cyclone hit). The Red Cross has established a volunteer presence in all inhabited islands, trained community members in first aid and kept an updated register of trained members. EMCI now coordinates an operational exercise and tabletop exercise at least annually. EMCI is also assisting line ministries to develop Emergency Response Plans, following assistance from SOPAC in 2009. Each island has designated safety shelters, and the Ministry of Health has equipped those on Rarotonga with first aid supplies. The National Environment Service held a workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants in July 2010.

The Tropical Cyclone Pat response and recovery process was widely cited as drawing on lessons learned from previous cyclones and an improved whole-of-government response to successive tsunami warnings in 2009 and 2010. Both of these processes involved coordination between government agencies as well as civil society groups and Red Cross, at a national and local level. The FERN, currently being developed, has the potential to strengthen EMCI's ability to coordinate and facilitate DRM responsibilities, including preparedness and response. Red Cross training and provision of response kits to volunteers on the Outer Islands will increase the effectiveness of DRM in these remote areas, while EMCI training to other government agencies, including training of trainers, will strengthen overall government emergency response capacity. (For example, government agencies, through developing Disaster Response Plans with EMCI support, now have clearer protocols for responding to disasters, by protecting staff and securing key assets and files.)

Context & Constraints:

An on-going challenge is coordination between agencies. Emergency shelters require better coordination, particularly with regards to the role of the Cook Islands Investment Corporation in relation to privately-owned shelters. Furthermore, the location of some shelters may need to be reviewed, given that some are low-lying and located very close to the ocean. Another area which could benefit from clarification as to roles, responsibilities and processes is search and rescue for which no arrangements appear to exist.

Service delivery to the Outer Islands also remains a challenge. For example, the Ministry of Health struggles to get medical supplies to the Outer Islands, particularly during emergencies. An additional challenge is access to the Rarotonga hospital road during emergencies. During recent evacuations following tsunami warnings, the road was clogged with evacuees, thus impeding access of hospital staff and medicines to the facility.

An area which could benefit from further attention is preparedness for fire hazards. Currently, only Rarotonga has fire trucks.

Confusion as to roles and responsibilities slowed down the response, including the request to New Zealand for assistance. Budget limitations reduced effectiveness, with EMCI unable to pay for satellite phone calls, and Ministry of Health assessment teams lacking the budget for safety gear, highlighting the importance of budgeting for disaster risk management.

Regional cooperation offers opportunities for further strengthening of disaster risk management. Previous emergency response operations have drawn on support from other Pacific Island nations – particularly in

the case of Outer Islands, some of which are closer to other countries than to Rarotonga.

The Frontline Emergency Response Network (FERN) will provide a step by step check list for response measures.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Considerable progress has been made since the response to the cyclone on Pukapuka in 2005, but there still a way to go. EMCI is now assisting line ministries to develop Emergency Response Plans, following assistance from SOPAC in 2009. Through these response plans government agencies now have clearer protocols for responding to disasters, by protecting staff and securing key assets and files.

In relation to the development of a policy and protocol for importation, use and disposal of hazardous substances, the National Environment Service held a workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants in July 2010 and has scoped draft regulations. Biosafety workshops have also been held as well as internal exercises conducted by Ports Authority as part of strengthening capacity to manage the importation, use and disposal of hazardous substances and to improve response to disaster events in relation to the spillage of hazardous substances.

Context & Constraints:

It remains challenging to ensure compliance with regulations, particularly given the difficulty in reaching some of the more remote islands. For example, although tourist businesses need a Disaster Response Plan in place to be accredited, it is difficult to ensure that smaller businesses comply with this requirement. This can leave tourists vulnerable in the case of emergencies, given that they lack the knowledge and social networks of others in the Cook Islands.

FERN is a newly-designed information tool for preparedness and response. It will enable shared inter-agency management of DRM data, including GIS data, risk maps and contact details for each island, as well as task lists for when an emergency is activated. It will permit automated email lists and media notifications, and include a tool for assessing relief needs in disaster-hit areas. Nevertheless, although the shell for this system has now been created, more funding is needed to populate the shell with data, and clear agreement will be required on who is responsible for entering and maintaining data.

It would also be opportune to nurture the growth in community interest in DRM following the 2009 Samoa tsunami. This is a role which could ably be filled by EMCI, if it received funding for the Disaster Risk Planning Officer position, recommended in the EMCI Business Plan (2009-11) and the NAP. Cook Islands Red Cross, with its strong community presence, including on the Outer Islands, would also be an important actor, as would civil society groups including the Religious Advisory Council.

A multi-stakeholder review of the Aitutaki response has been conducted (see OCHA 2010), and its recommendations should be implemented.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

In May 2011 the Cook Islands Cabinet committed to the establishment of a Disaster Emergency Trust Fund by pledging \$264,000 from the existing Reserve Trust Fund to initiate the fund. The Fund is set up to manage the Government's initial response to natural disasters and it is expected to serve to mobilise both national and external investments targeting the building of resilience in the communities.

The establishment of a Disaster Emergency Trust Fund will allow for a speedy response by the appropriate agencies once a State of Emergency or a Disaster is activated. This includes the immediate deployment of;

- assessment team/s to provide a quick assessment of the situation
- essential services such as TCI, power, health, MOIP etc
- Ministry staff from Rarotonga to assist or relieve staff in the Outer Islands
- temporary shelter (tents) food, water and clothing
- skilled volunteers, tools, parts and machineries to assist with clearance, immediate repairs and get essential services back into operation
- transport, accommodation, food, water for volunteers and relieve workers
- air and sea freight etc

In recognition of the high costs associated with disasters, a new finance Policy for DRM has been drafted

by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), in collaboration with EMCI and MFEM and is currently under consideration. Included in the new Policy is a recommendation that 2 per cent of the national budget be set aside for a Disaster Emergency Fund to be used during the time of a disaster in the Cook Islands. Although this specific policy is fully supported in principle, the reality is that there are other pressing priorities (infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation, etc) competing for the same pool of government funding.

The total cost for the immediate response in Aitutaki by Government was \$264,000.

Context & Constraints:

Considerable progress has been made since the response to the cyclone on Pukapuka in 2005, but there still a way to go. A disaster on multiple islands, particularly Rarotonga, or an outer island with limited transport links to Rarotonga, would have stretched resources.

The TC Pat response in Aitutaki in 2010 highlighted the inefficiency of the Government agencies to respond immediately because of concerns with funds during the response phase. There is no budget appropriated for any disaster response within each ministry and the Heads of Ministries were reluctant to use their budget. This caused delays to respond immediately until funds were finally identified through cabinet, with EMCI unable to pay for satellite phone calls, and Ministry of Health assessment teams lacking the budget for safety gear.

The development of a Disaster Emergency Trust Fund was first raised by Hon. Prime Minister at the National DRM Council meeting in January 2011. The Prime Minister made it clear that Cook Islands become self reliant and generating new income streams to fund a pool specifically for Disaster Emergency response and recovery. It is hoped that this will improve response times as currently the Cook Islands, like many other Pacific Island Countries, is heavily reliant on donors when an emergency or natural disaster strikes.

The priority is to establish the Disaster Emergency Trust Fund for an immediate response only with a long term view to become self reliant and generating new income streams for both response and recovery as recommended by the Prime Minister. This will sent a very positive message to donor agencies that government is committed to becoming self reliant in responding to disasters rather than being totally dependent on donors.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Some progress has been made in increasing the capacity to conduct social and health impact assessment after a disaster but further action is required. The Ministry of Health undertakes health impact assessments following events, NES conducts environmental needs assessments and the Red Cross undertakes social impact assessments. The Aitutaki cyclone response included some participatory monitoring and evaluation elements, such as Red Cross mobilization of youth to gather data, and consultations with women's groups to aid the preparation of the Aitutaki Recovery Plan.

Notable success in the Tropical Cyclone Pat (Feb 2010) relief phase included effective use of Red Cross telecommunications equipment; advance warning of communities by the Aitutaki Disaster Management Committee.

Context & Constraints:

Lessons learned from the response to Tropical Cyclone Pat indicated challenges on information sharing, with multiple templates used by different agencies, and significant information gaps. This can be addressed through use of the Frontline Emergency Response Network (FERN). Confusion as to roles and responsibilities slowed down the response, including the request to New Zealand for assistance. The problem was also compounded by certain agencies not willing to share their information to help with the speedy response and recovery in activating outside help from donors including New Zealand.

The first two assessments following the Aitutaki cyclone did not consider the issues facing children or people with a disability, thus limiting the effectiveness of relief provision to these vulnerable groups.

FERN offers the opportunity to standardize best-practice inclusive assessment methodologies, by establishing standard templates that call for quantitative data disaggregated by age, gender, disability and geographical location, and qualitative data that includes consultations with the most disadvantaged community members. This would ensure that analyses of disaster risks and impacts, as well as impacts of relief and response programs, adequately considered the situation of the most vulnerable.

Fiji (in English)**Priority 5: Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The National Disaster Management Structure is arranged from national to divisional and district level. The declaration and control of emergencies is retained centrally at the national level whereas management of preparedness, response actions to each of the warning stages, evacuation centres, response, relief and early recovery activities are systematically devolved to national and district levels.

The national disaster management arrangement has sub-committees that tap the technical and logistic resources available nationally bringing them in as team players and partners in all stages of preparedness, warning, response and recovery. The National Building Code was formulated as an initiative from the insurance and civil engineering sector on concerns to initiate better preparedness to cyclone hazards. Other inputs from technical agencies specifically address flood problems, earthquake and tsunamis where databases of events have been established and hazard zone maps drawn up. MRD champions the formulation of Tsunami Response Plans that align with the NDMP and with the international tsunami early warning systems as availed to Fiji via the FMS.

DM mechanisms and capacities in ministries and sectors are arranged to suit their operational plans. Some Plans are well developed and exercised regularly with stakeholders, and for some sectors, Plans are awaiting approval. For example:

- Health: Plans in place and drills regularly organized.
- Environment: Policy directly concentrates on Climate Change and of empowering the nation to implement Adaptation measures which inculcates DRR issues.
- Water & Sanitation: Water Safety Plans and mechanisms are in place to promote safe and secure water supply systems that meet international standards. A Disaster Manual exists and a Water Standard Plan is being developed that includes DRR.
- Hydrology: Monitors river flood levels and provide information to Fiji Meteorological Services (FMS) and the NDMO for disseminating flood warning messages.
- Education: School retrofitting and safety manuals developed.

Context & Constraints:

The new NDM Arrangement is to assume the functions and arrangements established under previous Disaster Management and Support Plans. In the last decade NGOs/Faith Based Organisations have grown tremendously in capacity and capabilities with resources (human, data and financial) that could be leveraged in preparedness & response; e.g. NGOs/FBOs have extensive community outreach. However in the new NDM Arrangements it is not clear how NGOs/Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) are integrated into the national DRM arrangements, while some actors e.g. Red Cross are PCIDRR are very integrated into the national plans.

In addition, sectors are awaiting the review and full implementation of the new NDM Arrangement to lead the sectors into fully participating in the new NDRM arrangements via its sub-committees and other functions as stipulated in the arrangement. The national review of the NDM Arrangement would include strengthening national coordination platforms and linkages with special interest groups as the UN and human right organisations on current cross-sector issues of gender, human rights and protection in emergencies.

The sector review to follow would need to emphasise both property and human safety as well as be cued from the national platform regarding establishment / strengthening of new linkages.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Fiji derives its DRM policies from the Regional Framework for DRM which has two distinctive components of DM and DRR. The separation arises from Pacific Island Countries' concerns to maintain a focus on improvement in disaster management (preparedness and response) as disasters occur frequently with devastating impacts on the environment, lives and economies.

A National DM Plan is in place and all Divisions derive their plans from it with assigned roles for responsible agencies to ensure they incorporate the same standards.

The predictable and seasonal nature of cyclone occurrences resulted in the establishment of the Cyclone Support Plan in 1997. The low depressions of cyclones are the cause of most of the major flooding in Fiji.

Each stage of the cyclone threat has matching preparedness, national readiness and response requirements that clarify who get involved across sectors. Where plans exist, there are usually SOPs in place, and vice versa. Most organisations have internal SOPs but these are rarely shared beyond their organisation.

The common management functions relating to disaster management are applied appropriately across all hazards by departments in the development of departmental contingency plans and operation procedures, infusing technical aspects relating to different hazards as appropriate. During disaster events, emergency operations are coordinated from DISMACs using emergency operation plans and procedures that outline pre-determined roles of agencies across the sector.

To date the nation has managed to cope with devastating floods and cyclones despite some identified short comings in national coordination of preparedness and response activities compounded with lack of technical expertise and funds eg Mineral Resources Department's Seismology Section uses own budget, now expired, to facilitate part of the Suva Earthquake Risk Management Scenario Pilot Project, undertake awareness programmes with schools and with Local Governments as evidenced with the erection of tsunami awareness signboard.

Context & Constraints:

SOPs link agencies under the national DRM Plan and the Act however there are operational challenges. Foremost during emergencies are the inadequate levels of communication and transport resources when the whole nation is affected and yet agencies have their own commitments. A lot of negotiations and consultations are needed to effect better coordination, particularly as the procedures for involving NGOs & FBOs in national preparedness and response activities vary across the sector. Interestingly a need surfaced for NDMO to conduct targeted advocacy and briefings with ministries unaware of their roles in the national preparedness arrangements eg Ministry of Women, Culture & Heritage & Social Welfare is unaware where it should be included.

Drills are costly and in most cases funding to practice emergency procedures and to stockpile preparedness materials is a major problem. As an immediate priority, NGOs and FBOs have identified that a national coordination forum is needed to share information and consult on means on how they can integrate better into the national response arrangements, as they presently undertake a myriad of community level activities. They have developed DRM plans for communities (PCIDRR, Act For Peace, ADRA) and are concerned to ensure that all groups with specific needs such as women, children, elderly, disabled etc. need to be considered in every corporate plan of lead agencies/ sectors. They have identified that there are no standard OHS procedures for shelters and that there is a need to use WHO guidelines for drinking-water quality. In a related initiative OCHA is also developing CP/EPREP (CP with preparedness measures) to assist the international and regional actors to coordinate humanitarian action

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

In general Government has small funds for preparedness spread across the operational activities of ministries; in addition to the small sum for response and rehabilitation set-up as the Prime Minister's Relief and Rehabilitation Fund. Departments have no specific emergency or contingency fund and in emergencies Government has recourse to tap into existing budgets. For major response and recovery needs, government looks for international and regional sources to bolster that which it could vire from existing program budget. The UN humanitarian funding for relief assistance has been regularly accessed via OCHA (emergency cash grants).

Some NGOs have access to emergency funds from their networks, e.g. Act for Peace & Fiji Red Cross access funds through their global network and some as ADRA and Fiji Red Cross have built up reserves in

place. Donors, NGOs and International humanitarian partners have contingency funds that are available with stringent processes to ensure transparency and accountability. These require a state of emergency declaration in order to be released.

International financial institutions as ADB and WB do support recovery and rehabilitation programmes. This support, likewise with other donors, is channelled to government and regional intergovernmental organisations as appropriate. In all there are a number of external funding sources available.

Context & Constraints:

Fiji has a small insurance base that limits financial risk sharing mechanisms. Fiji is a party with other Pacific island countries to a regional partnership project with the WB to explore Catastrophe Risk Insurance and financial risk sharing modalities for the region. Unless that happens there is not much Fiji can do outside the present support of traditional donors, international NGOs, UN and international financial institutions.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The NDMP and the new NDRM Arrangement stipulate roles of key stakeholders in the early warning stages, during disasters and in the immediate post disaster phase. Once a state of emergency is declared, the NEOC is mobilised and manages information under pre-defined procedures for the demand for information by the public is high.

The media is fully involved in briefing at the NEOC and in actual dissemination of information. International partners, NGOs and government agencies that are well-integrated into the National DRM Plan find information-sharing with the NEOC and the NDMO as very good. Information dissemination and display use both hard and soft copy and is easily accessible.

The NDMO has HF radio network with Divisional Offices but nothing beyond. A number of agencies have in-house radio network, mostly fixed, as FEA, Telecom, Health, Fire, Civil Aviation, and Marine. These are well maintained. The discipline forces (Army, Navy and Police) are mobilised during emergencies and they bring in communication equipment which provide a layer of emergency communication from the field to

divisional EOCs. Public radio broadcast services run 24/7 and have nationwide coverage whilst email is widely used within the business community. TV has limited hours and coverage.

Whilst there are sufficient communication systems in use, and information is managed centrally from NEOC during a disaster, the sharing of information for post-disaster review is not happening systematically as is generally described in PFA 3. Intra-government information sharing is challenging before, during and after a disaster - knowing who needs to know what. Post -event reviews are routinely conducted following a disaster a result of which is the present work by NDMO on developing a Standard Initial Damage Assessment format. At the community level, PCIDRR conducts “lessons learnt” consultations in close linkage with NDMO.

Context & Constraints:

The new NDRM Arrangements are welcomed as they have systems in place that should improve the exchange of relevant information during and after an event. At the national level procedures are in place but at below provincial level the support gets thinner. There is an obvious disconnect between information coming from the NEOC and those needed by various actors to prompt actions. During a disaster the NDMO/NEOC calls for joint teams to undertake assessments and poor management of assessment has been identified as the source for information gaps; Lack of harmonized, standard methodologies for post disaster assessments (teams, tools, forms, sectors) and different needs of different groups (children, women, men, elderly, disabled etc.) need to be addressed in the assessments which presently largely focus on infrastructures; Team sizes are too small and no gender consideration so information is missed e.g. 2 people to cover too large a geographical area and complex situation involving children and women not appropriately assessed etc.); During operations there is often multiple, parallel, not necessarily coordinated assessments going on: problematic to verify data across sectors and locations; very problematic when reports do not tally; Evacuation Centres need to be clearly identified by the divisions and training is needed in the management of Centres eg to monitor movement of evacuees; Training is also essential to improve civil-military coordination as the travel logistics of assessment teams relies heavily on management and provision of military and police personnel, vehicle and communication resources.

Documentation and dissemination of ‘lessons learnt’ is required, as is ongoing evaluation of procedures and plans that currently exist in order to ensure their alignment with the new NDRM Arrangements.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Currently, there is no Disaster Plan for the school system. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has indicated their willingness to develop such a plan, but requires assistance to do so. MoH is one of the sectors that have developed an emergency plan (see Core Indicator 2 for details). MoH, along with Police, Fire and several other ministries, were involved in a recent drill at the airport which was a mock airplane crash. USP-RMI have developed and tested their Emergency Plan once, and also recognize the need to do so regularly.

There is limited progress in terms of evaluating and improving preparedness capacity, thus a Level 1 is assigned to this indicator.

Context & Constraints:

Given the limited number of major disasters in recent years, conducting drills is not a high priority for many sectors, whose capacity is limited in their routine work they are required to complete. Until DRR is more highly prioritized at the national level and adequately supported, key sectors are unlikely to see the benefits of undertaking DRR measures themselves.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A RMI Emergency Response Plan, developed in 2009, is under consideration of the CSO. The Emergency Response Plan provides details of response functions, lead and support agencies and their roles, for the following:

- Health and Medical
- Fire and Rescue

- Evacuation
- Community Welfare
- Logistics Supply
- Information Management
- Impact Assessment

Sectoral Emergency Response Plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed by ministries and agencies including the EPA, NWS, MoH, USP-RMI and MICS. The MoE recognizes the need for a disaster plan and is seeking assistance to develop one.

The USAid-led tabletop exercise in October 2010 on disaster response described the change from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) support to the current USAid support. The exercise assisted in strengthening the overall coordination of disaster response, by describing the steps required at the national level to access US support via United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

Outer Island Profiles are being developed through a partnership between the Ministry of Internal Affairs (IA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), USAid and local organizations such as MICS. The Outer Island Profiles collect baseline information on disaster response capacity (see PFA2, Core Indicator 1 for more details) highlighting available resources, gaps, needs and challenges, as well as best practices

The NWS has increased response capacity via the purchase of four early warning devices (“chatty beetles”) activated in times of emergency. NWS also run an annual Hazards Workshop (with assistance from NOAA) for Mayors and government officials providing information on climate related hazards.

Ministry of IA run an annual Mayors Workshop which includes information on disaster preparedness and response. WUTMI also has informal training in how to communicate during emergencies and MICS are currently undertaking a program to train Conservation Officers in hazard and vulnerability assessments.

Context & Constraints:

There has been a lack of progress at the national level in terms of a National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), as the location has not yet been decided. Coordination of disaster response at the national level therefore remains weak.

Little progress has been made in developing local plans for emergency response. Although NGOs are working with outer island communities, there is a lack of a coordinated approach to disaster preparedness and response. There is a general lack of awareness that developing a plan for disaster response does not always require additional funding, and that a simple emergency response plan is better than no plan at all, even if a dedicated emergency shelter is lacking. The lack of support for local disaster plans may stem from the lack of severe disasters in recent years - it is not something people have at the forefront of their minds.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

Under the Compact of Free Association (COFA), the USA provides an annual US\$200,000 grant to the Disaster Assistance Emergency Fund (DAEF) for disaster response purposes. This amount must be matched by the RMI government with an equal amount, which accrues over the years if not needed to be drawn upon. The current amount in the fund (as of November 2010) is circa US\$893,000. This money is to be used for disaster rehabilitation only, and is not to be invested in DRR measures, as stated in the COFA.

Context & Constraints:

The regulations in which the DAEF is to be used presents a challenge, since it is not permitted to be used for DRR measures. The money therefore sits idle instead of being put to effective use in reducing underlying risks thereby lessening the impact any disaster may have in the future. This in part highlights the limited commitment to DRR, and the lack of awareness that being proactive in terms of reducing risk can reduce the cost of disaster response and rehabilitation.

In addition to the above, it is unlikely the DAEF will cover the total costs, should a disaster such as a typhoon, occur. The last major typhoon was Typhoon Paka in 1997, which caused approximately US\$80 million in damages.

There is also a relatively high level of dependence on the US in times of disaster. The population of the RMI has received US support from FEMA in the past after disasters, and many assume the US will come to their aid again if and when it is needed. There is little sense of a need to commit national efforts to disaster preparedness in financial terms, since it is thought likely the US will support the RMI in times of disaster.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

As stated in the RMI Emergency Response Plan, the role of assessing disaster impacts falls to several agencies, depending on the nature of the impact. The Central Control Group (within the Chief Secretary's Office) is responsible for Initial Damage and Needs Assessment, and may be assisted by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team. Police, Fire, EPA, Public Works, Majuro Water and Sewage Company, Marshalls Energy Company and RMI Ports Authority are also listed as lead agencies, with roles and responsibilities also included. The NWS has increased response capacity via the purchase of four early warning devices ("chatty beetles") worth approximately US\$5000 each. These devices are activated in times of emergency and respond with an alert sound.

The Asia Foundation / Office of the US Foreign Disaster Assistance (TAF/OFDA) has completed several training sessions over the past few years and included Emergency Operation Centres, Initial Damage Assessment, Training for Instructors and Introduction to Disaster Management. Participants were from a range of government agencies, including:

- National DR Management Coordination Office (formerly NEMCO)
- Chief Secretary's Office
- RMI Ports Authority
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Transportation and Communications
- Ministry of Resources and Development
- Department of Public Safety
- NOAA NWS Weather Service Office
- USP – Marshall Islands Campus
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- RMI Sea Patrol
- RMI Broadcasting Station
- Majuro Water and Sewer Company
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Public Works
- Marshalls Energy Company
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Context & Constraints:

The Emergency Response Plan (2010) is still yet to be endorsed, thus not operational as yet. This presents a challenge, as although it includes relevant and useful information, it is still in a draft form .

An additional challenge is that there has been a lack of progress at the national level in terms of a National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), as the location has not yet been decided. Coordination of disaster response at the national level therefore remains weak.

There is some capacity to conduct post-disaster impact/needs assessments, however this remains an area of weakness, partly due to the isolated nature of the outer islands. MICS is currently in the process of increasing capacity for vulnerability assessments via their program to train Conservation Officers. Part of the training involves post-disaster needs assessments.

Little progress has been made in developing local plans for emergency response. Although NGOs are working with outer island communities, there is a lack of a coordinated approach to disaster preparedness and response. There is a general lack of awareness that developing a plan for disaster response does not always require additional funding, and that a simple emergency response plan is better than no plan at all, even if a dedicated emergency shelter is lacking. The lack of support for local disaster plans may stem

from the lack of severe disasters in recent years - it is not something people have at the forefront of their minds.

New Zealand (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

> Emergency management in health sector

<http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/emergencymanagement>

> What's the Plan, Stan? (2009) http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/For-the-CDEM-Sector-Public-Education-Whats-the-Plan-Stan?OpenDocument

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

A National Crisis Management model based on executive Government, departmental heads, and a fully serviced operations centre oversees national preparedness arrangements. A National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan, national pandemic plan, and other hazard specific plans (such as biosecurity threat responses and tsunami warning response) exist at the national level.

A National Hazardscape Report published in September 2007 provides a contemporary summary of the physical nature, distribution, frequency of occurrence and impacts and consequences of 17 key hazards affecting New Zealand. The hazards described in the National Hazardscape Report include geological, meteorological, biological, technological and social hazards. The report also provides information on how the hazards are currently managed across reduction, readiness, response and recovery.

Sixteen civil defence emergency management groups (regional groupings of local authorities supported by emergency services, lifeline utilities and welfare support agencies) prepare plans for the hazards and risks in their area that, in turn, are supported by local plans covering individual districts and communities.

Other hazard specific national and local plans exist, for example covering biosecurity, pandemic, marine oil spill response and wildfire. Recovery guidelines have been developed, and further work is scheduled in this area in the immediate future.

Plans are exercised and regularly reviewed. Reviews to follow the Canterbury earthquake event (September 2010) are also expected to highlight what has and has not worked well.

Context & Constraints:

A challenge is ensuring an ongoing CDEM 'operational readiness' that is consistent across agencies and sectors

A New Zealand standard assessment tool for assessing emergency management capability and readiness has been developed to support requirements of agencies under the CDEM Act to monitor and evaluate performance and outcomes. The aim is to have consistent means to assess readiness regardless of the organisation, its size, and the sector or area of work. Benchmarking against anticipated industry standards is the ultimate goal.

Reviews of regional CDEM Groups are underway during the period late 2009 -2010, and an assessment of national agencies is to follow.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

National and local plans are required under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 that set, among other matters, readiness, response and recovery arrangements. These plans are supported by operating procedures and protocols to support inter-agency and inter-sector collaboration.

A National Exercise Programme provides means to test response arrangements nationally. The Programme supports a ten year plan for national level and regional level exercises in alternate years covering different hazards and scenarios. Local exercises are also held within each region.

Lessons from exercises and events (including precautionary warnings) are used to improve policies and

response arrangements. Recent experiences of tsunami within the Pacific have lead to improved warning and public messaging for these events.

Context & Constraints:

Preparing, undertaking and evaluating national exercises are major activities that require significant planning, budgets and staff time, with lead times of more than a year. Getting all agencies to participate to a level whereby their continuity arrangements are properly tested can be difficult. The exercise programme requires ongoing promotion so that appropriate levels of commitment are planned for by all participants.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

National arrangements are in place for providing emergency relief assistance (welfare of individuals, local authorities' costs for response and repair of infrastructure assets, and supporting clean-up efforts of communities and the farming sector).

Lifeline infrastructure companies are expected to have prudent risk management strategies, including recovery planning and insurance.

A levy for loss or damage to residential property, land and personal possessions from earthquake, natural landslip, volcanic eruption, hydrothermal/geothermal activity, tsunami, or fires resulting from any of these events, is a compulsory component of all home and/or contents fire insurance policies (see Earthquake Commission Act 1993).

The Local Authority Protection Programme Disaster Fund (LAPP) is a cash accumulation mutual pool to help local authority members pay their share of infrastructure replacement costs for water, sewage and other generally uninsurable essential services damaged by natural disaster. The LAPP is to cover a local authority's 40% share above the threshold set by central government for recovery assistance. Of the 85 local authorities in New Zealand, 59 are currently LAPP members. The Fund equity is approximately NZ\$40 million, supplemented with reinsurance to enhance this balance.

The Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) provides comprehensive, no-fault personal injury cover for all New Zealand residents and visitors that includes disaster related injuries.

Individuals and businesses are encouraged to manage their risks, including trade/income interruption insurance and contingency plans. Following the Canterbury earthquake the Government has recognised a need to support local businesses unable to trade with staff income support as part of recovery. Hardship assistance to uninsured individuals is also being considered on a case by case basis.

Context & Constraints:

While household insurance is high (approximately 95% nationwide), it is likely that some are under-insured for total losses. Small to medium businesses especially are identified as not having the capacity to withstand an extended period of trading disruption. Further public education is needed to raise awareness of hazard risks (as distinct from hazard sources), individuals' responsibilities to address them, and reasonable expectations for state support following an event.

Arrangements for rapid assessments of building and infrastructure are being further developed. Also, as major events, the Canterbury earthquakes are now testing the nation's resources and capacity for insurance claim settlement and rapid re-building of housing and infrastructure.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
> Conceptual framework for disaster impact assessment (2006) http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/For-the-CDEM-Sector-Publications-Disaster-Impact-Assessment?OpenDocument
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
> Template for consistent hazard reporting (2006) [http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/Files/CD-EMGroup_Resources/\\$file/Consistent_hazard_reporting.doc](http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/Files/CD-EMGroup_Resources/$file/Consistent_hazard_reporting.doc)
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Standard procedures exist in national, regional and local emergency operations centres, and other agencies for the collation of a range of disaster impact data from across sectors. Within the CDEM sector there is general agreement on a consistent approach to reporting such information through impact assessment reports, situation reports and action plans. However, in detail, differences exist in approaches to collation and assessment of impact information between agencies and at different levels of response.

A National Emergency Management Information System (EMIS) is under development which will link all levels (national, regional, local) of the nationwide CDEM response in New Zealand. It will provide a more

robust and consistent approach to the collection, collation and sharing of information within the hierarchy of response.

The chosen solution is web-based and allows end-to-end systems functionality, including standardised alerting, reporting, and GIS mapping. An integrated human welfare registration function is also being investigated. The solution will be centrally hosted from the National Crisis Management Centre in Wellington and replicated at a secondary site in Auckland using a dedicated WAN connection. An alternative connection to the internet will be provided for the NCMC in case of failure of the primary fibre connection.

Context & Constraints:

Further economic analyses of events would be beneficial to better inform hazard and risk impact modelling, emergency response and recovery planning, and cost-benefit analysis for risk reduction purposes. The Canterbury earthquake events are also likely to raise awareness nationally about the wider, secondary and longer term impacts of such events, as these become evident within regular and ongoing data collection and reporting processes at both the national and local levels.

Samoa (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

National plans and some sector strategy plans refer specifically to the need to develop response plans to guide management, response and coordination of hazards. The Disaster Management Office provides guidance in the preparation of Response Plans for businesses and individual agencies. Within the Response Plans, agencies are required to identify critical services that need to continue in spite of the disaster event and the identification of critical facilities and resources to enable them to carry out their functions under the NDMP and in providing critical services. Resources may include back-up server, emergency power supply, alternative location, staffing reserves, etc.

More specifically, completed and planned activities are as follows:

- National Hazard Plans for flooding, volcanic eruption and earthquake
- Seismicity risk assessment and awareness programme with updated seismic map, updated building code including seismic design and increased awareness.
- Building the capacity of the media through trainings on various hazards to enable them to provide

accurate and timely public information and warnings and developing their response plan to ensure service continuity during and after any disaster event.

- As part of the development of the CIM Plans, DRM workshops were conducted in all coastal villages to strengthen the villages' understanding of hazards, the different risk reduction measures to take to mitigate existing and future risks and to gather information regarding village capabilities and vulnerabilities for disaster planning at the national level.
- The development of DRM resources for all primary and secondary schools in Samoa.
- Implementation of a tsunami inundation modelling and mapping for high risk sites.
- Development of signages to identify evacuation routes and sites for all coastal villages, including wind directions.
- Review of the current early warning system for tsunami.

Context & Constraints:

Contingency plans and scheduled simulations and evaluations, need to be made a component of the approval process for large scale developments. In addition, Samoa needs to develop a framework for the monitoring and compliance of disaster management plans. Discussions have been held with PUMA to include disaster plans as an additional condition for approval, for example, the tsunami affected beach fales are required to submit disaster management plans through the Samoa Hotels Association as part of the tsunami recovery assistance. DMO recognises that there is still much DRM work needed for the tourism industry, awareness and implementation of appropriate DRM programmes needs to be further promoted within the industry itself.

Despite the number of activities conducted to improve DRM integration in Samoa, there is an equal number of problems in terms of activity sustainability and effectiveness. First and foremost is that activities are conducted on an ad hoc basis with strategic, long-term institutional capacity development replaced by programmes dictated by funding availability and Samoa's needs at the time. Also many of the villages are left with village plans that detail mitigation measures without resources to implement these measures, many of the systems developed do not have proper M&E attached, making it difficult to monitor the systems effectiveness, DRM resources for schools are targeted mainly for students and does not include building the capacity of schools to develop disaster plans, simulations and safety review of school buildings.

These problems and a host of others will continue to increase if an appropriate long-term national DRM strategy is not developed, resourced, implemented and regularly monitored. The progress of the proposed DRM strategy should also be monitored against the HFA/RFA as well as the MDGs and targets and included in the next SDS.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Some response agencies have developed response agency plans. However, there is not any relevant data available as to whether or not these existing plans have been simulated or tested. Conducting simulations to test agency response plans is not included in their annual work plans. It must be pointed out that the NDMP is still a recently developed planning document and has required agencies to take on either completely new roles or to re-examine older roles to ensure they comply with the requirements of the NDMP. There has been an increase in the number of agency response plans since the NDMP inception and as agencies understanding of DRM improves, the more effective they will be in their roles and responsibilities under the NDMP.

Response and relief systems are in place and include the establishment and operations of the NEOC, the establishment of the Volunteer Emergency Response Team (VERT), stockpiles of relief supplies with SRCS and other humanitarian organisations prepositioned containers and DMO arrangements with local wholesalers, designated evacuations sites and shelters identified by villages, etc.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge is the lack of capacities at the local level to devise and implement contingency planning. There is an urgent need for all agencies and communities to organise simulation exercises to test and refine coordination mechanisms and procedures, more specifically to review coordination and identify roles, challenges and linkages among government and stakeholders. This process may be assisted in the development of a manual to guide all ministries, NGOs, regional/international development agencies and communities during a disaster response event

An effective monitoring and evaluation system is not in place. In addition to this, incorporating relevant human rights and gender indicators into a monitoring and evaluation framework should also be considered to ensure that the target beneficiaries include the most vulnerable sections of the affected population.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is a designated emergency fund available to cover expenditure during times of disaster or emergency. About 3% of the total budget has been set aside for unforeseen circumstances, which is made immediately available for disaster events. Although agencies are expected to cover the costs of their own disaster response activities, the response costs are reimbursed by government through supplementary budget or through the DMO's access to the unforeseen fund.

Some financial assistance is provided to the public and business enterprises in responding to and recovering from disasters, which include:

- The Samoa National Provident Fund (SNPF) is a compulsory savings scheme for employees, and compliance is enforced under the Samoa National Provident Fund Amendment Act 2009. Contributions to SNPF are made by employers on behalf of their employees and is 10% of the employee's gross salary (5% from the employee + 5% from the employer). Members are able to loan up 45% of their contribution.
- Death claims made under SNPF and Samoa Life Assurance Corporation (SLAC) have waived requirements and ACC have increased compensation.
- SBEC guarantees 80% of business loans and after a disaster event loan balances are paid off. Central Bank and Development Bank of Samoa subsidise 46% of interest rates.

Other policies are being developed which include government financial institutions submission on the proposed allocation for DAC in the CBS Budget to be used to subsidise loans in times of disaster, reduce interest rates for loans for a specified period and for the payment of small business outstanding debt balance for those affected by disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is the absence of clear regulations that govern budget allocations for disaster management and risk reduction at the national and local levels.

The losses involved in major disasters pose a serious concern and challenge to government, policymakers and a wide range of private sector specialists, including insurers. These events have reinforced the recognition that risks associated with large-scale disasters have the potential for inflicting considerable damage to the vital systems and infrastructures which Samoa societies and economies depend upon. The fundamental question in this regard is whether the insurance industries alone can continue to cope with such large amounts of losses at very short notice.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Debriefing exercise following the 2009 Tsunami event involved a number of international/regional/national stakeholders including DAC, IASC (UN cluster system), and other response agencies. Lessons learned were discussed, agreed upon and recommended actions are now being addressed in the review of the NDMP and will be incorporated in revised NDMP and the development of its implementation plan. Numerous assessments had been conducted during this period including an assessment coordinated by UNESCO and MNRE on behalf of government and undertaken by the Samoa International Tsunami Survey Team (ITST), the Samoa Tsunami Displacement Study conducted by government with support from OHCHR to monitor displaced persons; damage assessment led by MNRE in collaboration with the DAC Damage Assessment and Shelter Reconstruction Committee; response agencies' assessments which was coordinated within their own networks. From these assessments and studies, reports were prepared to assist in the preparation of the agencies' recovery budget, development of recovery plans and also to help prioritize areas where immediate focus is needed.

Context & Constraints:

There are currently no policies, regulations, guidelines that harmonise and standardise all forms of disaster information, procedures and compliance by all government ministries and other relevant stakeholders. In addition to developing the required standards, Samoa needs to build disaster information systems that are accessible and that community specific information reaches the affected population.

Post-disaster needs assessments provides an opportunity for mainstreaming the DRM agenda where the assessments reports which give economic evidence of the impact of natural disasters on various sectors of the economy along with recommendations for institutionalising DRR into national strategies.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

There are national DRM plans and policies in place clarifying involvement across sectors. The new arrangements are not yet enacted through parliament, this is expected to happen soon. The internal cluster approach outlines operational roles and responsibilities and has been in effect since January 2010. Advocacy of this approach is ongoing and it has been tested in 2 small events. SOP's for NDC committees and cluster groups, as per the new arrangements, are currently being drafted with support from the NDMO. The Ministry of Health has developed a preparedness task group as part of their regular structure. During periods of non-emergency this group convenes approximately once per month, during emergencies this becomes a daily/weekly meeting as required. Evacuation drills have been conducted and following an earthquake in October '09, all patients were evacuated safely. Drills are also practised for coping with potential disease outbreaks. There are currently no structural safety assessments conducted or building codes required for construction of the referral hospital.

Within the Ministry of Education there is a technical working group for education in emergencies and an infrastructure unit that is responsible for the structural safety of school buildings. UNICEF is hoping to work with the Ministry of Education to develop a tool for education in emergencies, a training manual for teaching students about disasters. The infrastructure unit is currently developing a building manual for schools and trying to establish a standardised design with support from a technical advisor funded by NZAid. There are currently a number of 'top heavy' schools in SI. It is hoped that future school facilities will be built following new standards that incorporate DRR into their designs. Drills are not routinely practised in all schools. If they do take place it is at the discretion of the school Principal.

Context & Constraints:

In order for training gaps to be identified & measures taken to build preparedness capacity, greater availability of funding is still required for full implementation across all sectors. In addition, sectors need to develop effective internal DRM arrangements that align with the new DRM Plan and legislation. These internal arrangements should include provision for the structural safety of buildings, particularly facilities like schools, health centres and other community buildings that may offer refuge post-event. Similarly, disaster drills need to be regularly practised in all school and hospital facilities as standard.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Contingency plans are in place but are still at the preliminary stages of development. The plans that exist require full implementation and practical testing. Community preparedness exercises have been conducted in 48 villages through the PCIDRR programme. The programme is still at its early stages. Support services for women and families following a disaster remains limited, although there is some recognition that the needs of certain groups may differ post-disaster. Inclusion of gender considerations in contingency plans is limited, although there is reference to the importance of the roles of women in operational processes and decision making in the new DRM arrangements.

Context & Constraints:

There are limited resources available in terms of communication equipment, human resources and preparedness materials e.g. stockpiles, to respond to a major disaster. There is an identified need to feed DRM policies into all sectors, some sector specific DRM plans are being developed but this is inconsistent across all departments. The Ministry of Health has contingency plans in place however recognises that capacity is limited for dealing with a large-scale national epidemic. Contingency plans require full implementation and testing. Participation across sectors in drills and exercises is crucial if these plans are to be useful in a practical setting. This will require consistent funding support and political will. It is necessary to identify appropriate partners among women's groups active at the local level and materially support them to develop/strengthen their capacities to undertake preparedness campaigns. Challenges remain at the provincial level in terms of training, skills and awareness of roles & responsibilities. Greater focus on DRM training for sector representatives at the Provincial level is required. The police are often called upon to offer search and rescue support, but require more training in order to fulfil this role effectively e.g. first aid, rescue diving etc.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are financial policy arrangements in place that can be accessed for response, e.g. the Finance and Audit Act and the NDC Act, which provide contingency mechanisms to support response. However, there is no commitment from the SI government to commit reserves to prepare for effective response and recovery ahead of an event.

Donors, NGOs and International humanitarian partners have contingency funds that are available but require a state of emergency declaration in order to be released. The Solomon Islands Police Force have an emergency fund specifically for logistics and post-disaster assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Funds are available for post disaster recovery but there is often great difficulty in accessing them. Processes are very slow and it is necessary to continuously monitor and follow up in order to access funds. After an event this can be very time consuming. Allocation within sectoral budgets to respond to disasters is limited. As a result, sectors often rely on regular budget in order to fulfil roles and responsibilities post-event. During the multi-stakeholder workshop it was generally felt that there is a lack of commitment from the government in terms of funding post-disaster assessments.

Improvements are required in terms of speed and streamlining of processes for accessing funds in the event of a disaster. Allocation of emergency funds within sectoral budgets is necessary to avoid government departments relying on their regular budget in the event of a disaster.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The new NDRM arrangements are welcomed as they have systems in place that should improve the exchange of relevant information during and after an event. Post-event reviews are routinely conducted following a disaster. During previous 'Lessons Learned' exercises, the need for improved methodologies for post disaster assessment was identified. UNOCHA recognises recent improvements in terms of co-ordination post-event, particularly in terms of NGO engagement. Sustained effort and multi-sector support is required in order to maintain this following a larger disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Previous experience shows that poor coordination and information sharing during disasters slows down effective relief work. Full commitment is required by state agencies in order to improve this. There is a

recognised and urgent need for the development of standardised post disaster assessment forms. Training on conducting post disaster assessments for all sectors that will be required to participate in the event of a disaster is also necessary. Training should highlight the difference between a rapid assessment and a more thorough sector specific assessment and provide guidance on sex disaggregated data collection and analysis.

Currently, there is not uniform participation of all relevant sectors in post event reviews. Some post-disaster procedures are in place but more awareness and capacity building at all levels is required. This includes active participation by all sectors in engaging with the new NDRM arrangements. Documentation and dissemination of 'lessons learnt' is required, as is ongoing evaluation of procedures and plans that currently exist in order to ensure their alignment with the new DRM arrangements.

Vanuatu (in English)

Priority 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The Vanuatu Government has fully funded the construction of a new purpose built building, which will include a new National Emergency Operations Centre (scheduled for completion in July 2010). The new building will bring key agencies with functional responsibility for DRR-DM (i.e. NDRMO, Meteorology, Geo-hazards, and Climate Change Unit) under one roof, which is expected to significantly strengthen future coordination.

The National Emergency Operations Centre currently operates for only 18 hours a day, which has led to difficulties in issuing warnings for sudden onset disasters. There is a desire to move to 24-7 operations once a proper NEOC is available, however this will require commitment of additional budget and human resources.

The NDRMO plans to extend its reach through the establishment of provincial disaster management offices. The NDRMO is also planning to develop disaster management plans for high risk areas including Tanna, Ambae, Torba and Ambrym in its forward program.

Context & Constraints:

Although the situation is improving (e.g. establishment of disaster management offices in two provinces, expanded mobile network coverage), coordination and communications between the NDRMO in Port Vila and provinces generally remain weak. Establishing vital two-way information flows in the event of an emergency is also difficult due to the limited communication infrastructure in country. The NDRMO has

requested additional budget funding to help strengthen communications and emergency response (e.g. to purchase portable Very High Frequency radios).

Poor infrastructure on many of the outer islands (roads, ports, electricity) and the geography of Vanuatu (i.e. many islands spread over thousands of square kilometres of ocean) mean that logistics are also a major challenge (i.e. moving goods and people in the event of an emergency).

There is an opportunity to strengthen the use of practical tools, such as maps. For example, in discussing the Gaua evacuation plan, the Director NDRMO suggested that a simple map which shows proposed relocation areas and links to existing infrastructure such as roads would be a welcome addition to the lengthy and complex assessment reports which are currently produced. Such maps would serve as a useful visual aid to influence national level decision makers and help communicate plans to affected communities.

Priority 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A national disaster management plan and provincial disaster management plans for two provinces (Shefa and Sanma) have been developed. The Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health have also developed disaster management plans (although the Health department noted that their plan, which was developed in 2003, needs to be reviewed).

In Gaua, an Emergency Operations Centre has been established to respond to the volcanic threat. An Interagency Assessment (led by NDRMO, coordinated by UNOCHA, and with support from many other agencies including the Red Cross, NGOs, and key government line ministries) was completed in early 2010. The assessment's multi-sector, multi-stakeholder approach was highlighted as being very successful. Key agencies also worked together to support the successful evacuation of communities from

the western to the eastern side of the island. Contingency planning for a possible full evacuation of the island has also been completed, including registration of the population and assets, identification of possible relocation sites etc. The NDRMO reports that cooperation amongst key agencies has been good. The cluster approach was also highlighted as being effective, although could be further strengthened by ensuring it takes account of local capacity and dovetails with national systems. Donor and NGO support for food and non food aid items has also been welcomed.

In terms of stockpiles, the Red Cross has also pre-positioned emergency (non food aid) supplies for up to 50 households in each province.

In terms of broader donor support for disaster management, the FRANZ alliance (France, Australia, and New Zealand) was highlighted as a good example of donors effectively collaborating to help Vanuatu respond to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

In terms of preparedness, the NDRMO is currently too busy responding to actual emergencies to conduct regular simulation exercises or emergency drills. There is also no national stockpile of essential supplies which could be drawn on in the event of a major emergency. The NDRMO must source any required items (e.g. water containers, tanks) from commercial hardware stores.

The government is yet to engage with the business and tourism sector on disaster and contingency planning. The Vanuatu Hotels and Resorts Association (VHRA) has formally written to the government in relation to tsunami warnings, but is yet to receive an official response. VHRA members have a keen interest in improving tsunami warnings given that many hotels are located along coastal areas. According to the VHRA, some hotels have developed their own individual emergency plans, but there is not a unified industry-wide approach. The VHRA noted that tourism accounts for up to 40% of local employment, with the tourism sector being one of the most important contributors to economic growth.

The NDRMO has identified stronger collaboration with the private sector as a way to help overcome some logistics difficulties.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

In terms of financing for disaster management, under the Public Finance and Economic Management

(PFEM) Act of 1998, the Minister for Finance can sign an order approving supplementary budget funding of up to a maximum 1.5% of the national budget to respond to a state of emergency. However, this 1.5% is the total amount available for any supplementary expenditure in country, not just for disaster purposes.

In addition to the budget allocation for NDRMO, the Government of Vanuatu has been proactive in establishing a VT 25 million provision for natural disasters. This provision is managed by MFEM and can be released when necessary in the wake of an event. This demonstrates the Government's commitment to disaster management efforts.

Context & Constraints:

In theory, ex-ante provisions under the PFEM Act enable the government to quickly mobilize additional budget resources in the event an emergency (this requires approval from the NDC, but not from Parliament). In practice, however, accessing funds can still take up to several months.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Initial damage and needs assessments are conducted as soon as practicable following the impact of a disaster. Assessments are carried out using an agreed standard reporting process by trained personnel. The results are passed on to the NEOC as soon as possible to assist decision-making by the NDC and CCG. The Initial Damage Assessment provides the following information:

- Number of fatalities.
- Number of injuries including urgent and non-urgent.
- Number of missing persons.
- Number made homeless.
- Number of houses destroyed and damaged in categories.
- Damage to other buildings and infrastructure.
- General situation and any major problems/damage.
- Action taken.
- Transport routes open or closed.
- Resources required and;
- Name and contact of person in charge.

Provincial and Community representatives provide assistance to the Damage and Needs Assessment Team as and when required or able. These assessment teams conduct either aerial and/or ground assessments based on the level and scale of damage, and the time they have available to perform the tasks. Local representatives can assist with accurate information and basic assessment of initial relief and recovery needs.

Context & Constraints:

The 2009 experience of Ambrym volcanic response activities showed delays in data processing and reporting (resources) of initial rapid assessment, thus requiring further capacity building in this aspect in order to respond the needs rapidly and also to access to the fund available in a timely manner. Training is required for multi sector rapid assessment. An assessment reporting format has been developed, and shared with the Provincial government for their future use. These formats need to be shared more widely accompanied by training. Initial information gathering needs to be supported by the community which also needs to be well trained for providing quality information.

Improvements are also required as regards the Information flow from the Community and Provinces to the National level. There is currently limited communication between government and non-government actors.

The Ministry of Land holds much useful baseline information including location of schools, health clinics, roads, wharfs, maps, population data etc. Sector specific information such as WASH facilities in the villages is also available. However, this information is not fully utilized to plan for the immediate response actions when information derived from a rapid assessment has not yet available. Procedural issues such as the access to the government information exist and it is recommended having an informal communication of sharing information even before information being formulated in the report format.
