

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

## **HFA Priority 5, core indicator 5.1:**

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

## Know the Risks and Take Action

---

Reporting period: 2007-2009

---

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

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

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

---



# Africa

---

## Algeria (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

On peut raisonnablement classer l'Algérie entre les niveaux 3 et 4.

En effet, 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 ..

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 Octobre 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 et d'aider les autorités à gérer les crises liées à la survenue des catastrophes majeures, par une planification et une préparation préalables, et par la coordination intersectorielle des moyens et dispositifs existants ».

En outre, ce système a été consacré par la loi 04-20 qui l'a intégré dans la politique nationale de prévention des catastrophes

### 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.

---

## Angola (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Existe uma lei de bases de protecção civil onde estão delineados estratégias de actuação e os intervenientes na gestão de desastres. A protecção civil compreende o Conselho Nacional de Protecção Civil coordenado pelo Presidente da República na qualidade de Chefe do Governo, a Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil coordenada pelo Ministro do Interior para coordenar a comissão técnica e o Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil como executor da política nacional. Superintendente o Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil como coordenador executivo o Comandante Nacional dos Bombeiros.

### Context & Constraints:

Constitui um desafio para protecção civil absorver os conceitos novos sobre matéria de gestão dos riscos de desastres devido o contexto de transição do país de uma estado de emergência para o desenvolvimento. Portanto tem sido obrigação do estado integrar as perspectivas de redução dos riscos de desastres instituindo políticas e capacidades institucionais, técnicas e mecanismos de gestão dos riscos de desastres.

---

## Burkina Faso (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Pour assurer une meilleure gestion des catastrophes qui surviennent au Burkina Faso, intégrant la réduction des risques potentiels, le gouvernement a créé depuis 2004 par décret présidentiel, le CONASUR dont les démembrements couvrent l'ensemble du territoire national. Il a également créé le Conseil National pour l' Environnement et le Développement Durable (CONEDD), le Conseil National de Lutte contre le VIH Sida(CNLS), le Conseil National de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction(CNUC), les Comités de gestion des épidémies, le Plan décennal de développement de l'éducation de base (PDDEB), le Programme SAAGA (Programme d'ensemencement des nuages).

En plus de ce dispositif institutionnel, un certain nombre de mécanismes opérationnels sont mis en place parmi lesquels on peut citer les systèmes d'alerte précoce sectoriels (Agriculture, Santé, Elevage, Météo, ...), une Agence Nationale de Biosécurité, le plan d'action du système d'information sur la sécurité alimentaire(PA-SISA), le plan de communication sur la grippe aviaire, le Programme national de gestion de l'information sur le milieu (PNGIM).

**Context & Constraints:**

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

## Burundi (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Les politiques et mécanismes de RRC ci-après existent déjà :

- Politique Nationale de la RRC
- Stratégie Nationale
- Commission inter-ministérielle
- Plateforme nationale opérationnelle

**Context & Constraints:**

La mise en oeuvre de ces politiques est encore timide à certains niveau du fait que le concept de RRC est plus ou moins nouveau au Burundi.

---

## Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Des structures et des capacités institutionnelles pour la gestion du risque existent mais ne prennent pas en compte les risques de façon exhaustive et intégrée. On peut citer notamment l'Office Nationale de la Protection Civile, l'Institut Nationale de l'Hygiène Publique, le Centre 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, ...

**Context & Constraints:**

Un des défis dans la gestion des risques est le problème de moyens financiers adéquats alloués aux structures en charge de ces questions ainsi le manque de coordination dans la gestion des risques qui sont multisectorielles et multidisciplinaires. Il convient de régler cette question par la mise en place de la plate forme RRC dont l'objectif principal est la mise en synergie des actions de gestion du risque.

---

## Egypt (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The process of building up the technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective is ongoing.

The CMDRS/ IDSC is taking the following actions:

- > Development/ revision of emergency and crisis management plans for all ministries and governorates.
- > Development of general procedures manual for the cooperation with civil society in crisis and disaster management.
- > The preparedness mechanism is reviewed and analyzed to be incorporated in the envisaged national strategy.

### Context & Constraints:

Some steps have been taken, yet strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are to be developed.

Improving disaster preparedness capacities and mechanisms are systematically evaluated. However, lessons learnt are usually adopted according to the resources availability and the frequency of occurrence of events.

Adequate resources (both financial and human) will enable the increase in readiness for managing disaster impacts, and improve response measures.

---

## Ghana (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

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

Also these are disaster management and contingency plans at the national level and some regional and even district levels.

However, the nation lacks a national policy and strategy for disaster prevention.

### Context & Constraints:

The lack of policies and strategies for disaster management is hindering the process of disaster management in the country. Currently the lower levels feel the national level should be responsible for and initiate response to disasters and emergencies; whereas the national level feels otherwise. The result is confusion with regard to who is responsible for and therefore should initiate response to disasters.

At the national level there are no disaster management policy and strategy. The same persist in most regions and districts which also lack disaster management and contingency plans.

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.

---

## Kenya (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Technical and Institutional capacities are in place but need to be strengthened.

### Context & Constraints:

There is need for a National Institution for Disaster Risk Management.

---

## Madagascar (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Des mécanismes de renforcement des capacités aux niveaux régional, local et communal sont par ailleurs en place pour identifier et mettre en œuvre des activités de RRC, pour réaliser des activités dans le respect des normes et standards anti aléa. Les autorités locales bénéficient régulièrement de formations sur la GRC, de la dotation de matériels et équipements performants.

### Context & Constraints:

Manque d'implication et besoin de renforcement de capacités des structures locales.

---

## Malawi (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

As already pointed out, Malawi does not have a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy although it is planned to start the policy development process in July 2009. In the meantime, DoDMA has coordinated a process of developing Operational Guidelines for DRM. The guidelines apportion roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders during risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery of different hazards. The hazards covered are floods, drought, accidents (rail, road, marine, aviation and fire), landslide, earthquake, diseases, pest outbreaks, economic disturbance, civil strife and refugees. The roles and responsibilities have been categorised for stakeholders at national level and district level. A draft document was completed in December 2008 and has been circulated to stakeholders for comments. Consultations with stakeholders will take place in May and June 2009 in order to finalise the guidelines. The guidelines will ensure a coordinated approach during preparedness, response and recovery since every stakeholder will know their role and responsibility.

### Context & Constraints:

- 1.No policy
  2. Lack of funds for institutions, especially government, to enable them undertake their roles and responsibilities.
- 

## Mauritius (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The 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.

---

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

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

**Description:**

Strong policies, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective, are in place and have been strongly addressed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Program. It addresses both disaster risk reduction and environment as cross-cutting issues which must be implemented by all key sectors. Effects of droughts, floods and erosion are linked to climate change. Government and partners have to address by improving land use, natural resources management capacity of local communities. In 2004 Mozambique approved the regulation of Environmental Impact Assessment and the Norm of Environmental Standards. In 1995, Mozambique approved a National Water Policy that emphasizes community participation and allowed participation of private sector. In 1998 the First National Water Development Project was established within the National Water Policy. International donors provided co-financing for the project. In 1997 Mozambique approved a National Environmental Law. The National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA) was approved in December 2007.

Regarding to the Technical Institutional capacities, after the 2000 Floods, the National Directory of Water through ARA-Sul (Regional Water Authority) dealing with water resources management in Southern part of Mozambique introduced new water resources technology for flood monitoring and forecasting, with integrated river monitoring and management system, including flood forecasting, by integration of Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing Techniques and hydrologic models. Mozambique possesses now a combined and integrated technology for flood forecasting and river basin monitoring and this technology will be gradually transferred to the northern part of the country. The SARCOF Seasonal Climatic prediction is also currently used for Water Dams management and Operation. The National Institute of Meteorology is equipped with new technologies on Satellite-based rainfall estimation. In 2005 a national tsunami warning and mitigation system was established.

**Context & Constraints:**

The systematic occurrence of disaster in the country is draining resources and time for better planning and decision-making. Examples are floods in December 2007 followed by the Cyclone Jokwe in March. The

co-ordination of the disaster risk management function - through the various Mozambican Government departments at national, regional and community levels, and through integrated planning and programming - requires an unbiased overview. Effective coordination demands that the various disaster management centers be granted the necessary authority to give effect to their respective disaster management frameworks and to ensure that all disaster risk management-related activities are aligned with government policy.

---

## Senegal (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Dans le cadre du projet d'appui à la formulation du programme national de RRC, les bases du renforcement de la préparation des populations aux catastrophes sont établies à travers le système d'alerte précoce (SAP) qui sera mis en place, le plan de contingence national, la plateforme nationale de RRC, etc.

### Context & Constraints:

La poursuite des démarches déjà entreprises dans le but de mettre en place le système d'alerte précoce (SAP), la plateforme nationale de RRC et le plan de contingence seront consolidées ou renforcées dans le cadre du programme national de RRC.

---

## Sierra Leone (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

All of the pillars of the PRSP are yet to be implement hindering the full implementation of disaster management into all spheres of national development.

### Context & Constraints:

The level is THREE. There is marked commitment on the part of institutions to improve disaster response, however, resources to respond and capacity of responders are lacking. This is to a large extent due to the absence of a disaster management fund and a pre-positioning of stockpiles of relief items to be used in the event of a disaster. The national disaster management programme has to rely on aids from NGOs and the UN and these are not always forthcoming.

---

## Swaziland (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Legal basis for establishing structures for disaster management structures. Disaster management act passed and policy is being revised. An agency, NDMA dedicated to DRR in place but needs to be capacitated.

### Context & Constraints:

National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction developed but there are implementing capacity challenges. An emergency service exists but it has limited capacity especially with regards to the DRR

concept.

---

## Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The policies, programmes and initiatives that are sustainable in achieving the risk reduction objectives through strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for DRR include establishment of Multi-sectoral Technical Groups for Epidemics, Geophysical hazards, Food Security and The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) is responsible for conducting EIA before any proposed project is initiated. The Council has legal authority to reject any project that is likely to cause negative impacts. This has been possible because the National Disaster Management policy of 2004 has room to take on-board other sectors in Disaster Management. The Institutional arrangement for Disaster Management is well stipulated under chapter THREE of the above-mentioned policy document.

### Context & Constraints:

The key contextual challenges facing the country is inadequate capacity building in timely response to disasters, lack of early warning system on disasters 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 prepare contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

---

## Togo (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

intégration des risques et catastrophes dans le DSRP et vote de la loi cadre et le code forestier, l'arrêté de création de la plate forme et le mémorandum du ministère en charge de l'environnement

### Context & Constraints:

opérationnalisation de la plate forme nationale de prévention et de gestion des catastrophes

---

## Zambia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

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

The country has further developed fora for sharing disaster risk reduction related information, decision making and conducting 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. These technical and institutional capabilities need to be taken to the district and sub district levels.

---

# Americas

---

## Anguilla (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Some progress has been made but additional capacity required

**Context & Constraints:**

additional staffing needed to enhance this area

---

## Argentina (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Tanto desde la Dirección de Protección Civil como de la Comisión Cascos Blancos se han desarrollado de modo tal que sus capacidades técnicas, políticas e institucionales no se encuentran en discusión. Sin embargo, las limitaciones presupuestarias en oportunidades afectan con sus sólidos programas de capacitación en prevención, mitigación, respuesta y rehabilitación, para la gestión del desastre tendiendo a su reducción.

De la misma manera se puede hablar de otras muchas instituciones gubernamentales y de organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

**Context & Constraints:**

Continuar con el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y la obtención de mayores recursos.

---

## Bolivia (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Si bien existe políticas para la creación de mecanismos para la gestión de riesgos con perspectivas a su reducción, estas no han sido debidamente socializadas, para su conocimiento y su aplicación en los diferentes niveles (Nacional, Departamental y Municipal)

**Context & Constraints:**

Si bien se han institucionalizado los COEs Departamentales, y las UGRs, estos solo reaccionan de acuerdo a la eventualidad.

Falta armonizar las políticas de Estado que fortalezcan y proyecten los compromisos interinstitucionales, con amplias facultades para la utilización de los recursos y medios disponibles de cada Institución.

---

## British Virgin Islands (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

**Description:**

The Disaster Management Act 2003 provides for the more effective organization of the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from, emergencies and disasters in the Virgin Islands and other matters connected therewith.

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

**Context & Constraints:**

A draft Disaster Management Policy as well as a Hazard Mitigation Policy has been developed and submitted to the Governor and Deputy Governor for review. These policies were finalized this year (2009) during the development of the 2009-2013 CDM Strategy Results Framework. This review resulted in the creation of a single overall disaster management policy.

---

## **Cayman Islands** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Hazard Management Cayman Islands currently has a staff compliment of 8 full time workers. These positions are funded by the Cayman Islands Government.

The agency has developed a National Disaster Risk Management mechanism and strategies to include all levels of governance. Within this mechanism HMCI has overall responsibility for the implementation of the National Hazard Management Programme and acts as a coordinating point for prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

The national structure that facilitates the mechanism establishes a National Hazard Management Executive and Council and also an emergency response structure.

The National Hazard Management Executive is a policy orientated group that reviews the progress of the national disaster risk management programme, make decisions related to national policy, provide strategic and policy guidance for regulatory, financial, economic and foreign affairs. The Executive includes the Governor (Chairman), Leader of Government Business, Leader of the Opposition, Chief Secretary, Attorney General, Financial Secretary, Deputy Chief Secretary and other members appointed by the Governor.

The National Hazard Management Council is an operational group that develops hazard and emergency management policies, discusses economic, political, legal and social implications of both the threat and the response to determine the best strategies for action. It also provides guidance for the NHMC Executive, reviews policy documents and reviews and approves operational plans. During the period of response the grouping is responsible for Ministry/Portfolio EOCs and continuity of operations for Portfolios/Ministries and provides support for the NEOC. The Council includes all Permanent Secretaries, heads of government agencies and departments, Commissioners of the Police and Fire departments and the Red Cross.

The Emergency Response Structure has absorbed the former National Hurricane Committee and its

subcommittees. The structure is as such that they are seventeen (17) functional area subcommittees that forms five clusters within the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). These 17 sub committees are active throughout the year convening periodic meetings to develop, review and evaluate their respective functional emergency response plans, processes and resources. HMCI is the secretariat for all subcommittees. During times of emergency response these subcommittees are activated for call out to assemble at the NEOC within the five operation clusters - operations, support services, emergency response, human concerns and infrastructure.

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) has been continuously updated and improved and the crisis management tool WebEOC is now being used to provide a timely and effective disaster response. This computer software is used to report, track and respond to an incident during an emergency and allows many different groups to simultaneously access and share information. The web based programme is now widely used in Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) around the world. To enhance the operational capacity and capabilities of the NEOC C.I. \$1 million dollars was included in the annual budget for the first phase of construction of a new category five hurricane rated National Emergency Operations Centre purpose built building. The structure is expected to be finished and operational within three years and will be able to house critical support infrastructure for the National Meteorological Service and other key functions.

There are 17 disaster related subcommittees that are activated in time of need and these are organised in five clusters.

**Context & Constraints:**

Hazard Management Cayman Islands is a relatively new authority and there are some issues relating to transitioning to the new all hazards approach and methodology.

---

## **Colombia** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

En la actualidad el país a través de sus instituciones en especial las del nivel central y municipal han diseñado diferentes estrategias para abordar el tema de la reducción del riesgo desde una óptica integral desde su que hacer funcional, entre los mecanismos más destacados se encuentran las políticas y programas de reubicación de población asentada en zonas de alto riesgo, los procesos de reforzamiento estructural a través de subsidios para tal final, los procesos de revisión y ajuste de los planes de ordenamiento territorial incorporando la gestión del riesgo como elemento estructural, el diseño de normas urbanas adecuadas para las zonas ya intervenidas, procesos de fortalecimiento institucional para la formulación de Planes de Gestión del Riesgo a nivel municipal, complementados con los Planes Locales de Emergencia y Contingencia PLECs, para mencionar algunos, los cuales están direccionados a la NO generación de nuevos riesgos y a la reducción de los existentes.

**Context & Constraints:**

A nivel nacional hay una posición política clara para trabajar en la gestión del riesgo con una perspectiva sobre su reducción, sin embargo, dadas las magnitudes de los proyectos que se están estructurando e implementado en especial los de reubicación integral los costos de estos son muy elevados, lo cual retrasa las metas deseadas, aunado a lo anterior, la baja voluntad política de algunas administraciones municipales para emprender dichos procesos complejizan la consecución de las metas planteadas a nivel nacional.

A nivel institucional si existen pautas básicas de atención; A nivel nacional existen como ya lo mencionamos Protocolos Nacionales de intervención en caso de un desastre súbito, los cuales quizás deben ser actualizados. No todos los sectores conocen las políticas de Gestión de riesgo, ni la normativa

## Costa Rica (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

“Existen sólidos mecanismos y capacidades políticas, técnicas e institucionales, para la gestión del riesgo de desastres, con una perspectiva sobre su reducción”

Nivel alcanzado: 4

El Gobierno de Costa Rica ha desarrollado el marco institucional y legal para la GRD con una clara perspectiva hacia la reducción de los riesgos. La ley de emergencias 8488 amplió las facultades y mandato de la “Comisión Nacional para la Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias” (CNE). La CNE es responsable de desarrollar y coordinar el Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos y crear y mantener actualizado el Plan Nacional de Gestión del Riesgos, desarrollar y coordinar el Sistema de Alerta Temprana y de crear mecanismos para la atención de los temas de GRD al nivel de las municipalidades y comunidades de todo el país. La CNE también desarrolla su propia capacidad técnica para la recopilación, análisis y divulgación del conocimiento sobre amenazas, mediante la creación de bases de datos de y mapas de riesgo que se utilizan como insumo para la preparación de los Planes Reguladores (zonificación territorial). La institucionalización de la educación sobre riesgos de desastres es una prioridad que se refleja en la integración de los conceptos de la educación ambiental con la educación sobre riesgos de desastres en los currícula escolares y en la creación de comités comunales de emergencia y otras instancias locales para la concientización y prevención de los riesgos de desastres.

### Context & Constraints:

Los mayores retos en la implementación de las políticas nacionales de GRD se encuentran en la generación de las capacidades locales (al nivel de los gobiernos municipales), donde la capacidad técnica y recursos humanos pueden estar muy limitados, especialmente en aquellos municipios donde se concentran poblaciones de escasos recursos económicos y otros grupos vulnerables. Suma a ello la necesidad de incorporar en la planificación de los sectores en que se divide la estructura institucional, los conceptos de gestión del riesgo, tarea que demanda de un gran liderazgo de la CNE para la convocatoria de los actores.

---

## Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Hay estructuras funcionales a nivel nacional que ejecutan las políticas de reducción de desastres. Personal con un nivel mínimo de entrenamiento

### Context & Constraints:

Equipar y capacitar estas estructuras existentes a todos los niveles

---

## Ecuador (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Recomendación:

- Se recomienda que la Secretaría Técnica de Gestión de Riesgos en su papel de Institución rectora genere un proceso de construcción de mecanismos y políticas.
  - Se recomienda que se fortalezcan los mecanismos de coordinación institucional en materia de gestión del riesgos, incluyendo la preparación, recuperación y reconstrucción
- 

**El Salvador** (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

El país ha realizado importantes esfuerzos en el ámbito institucional, departamental, municipal y local con el objeto de reducir el riesgo a desastres, aunque el énfasis ha sido en la atención de los desastres y no la prevención y reducción del riesgo.

**Context & Constraints:**

Aún los mecanismos existentes no han sido suficientes para una coordinación más eficiente. Aunque se hayan planteado los procedimientos y protocolos en la legislación, no hay un cumplimiento de los mismos. Es necesario fortalecer la construcción de políticas, mecanismos y capacidades orientadas a los distintos niveles con el objeto de reducir los riesgos asociados a los desastres

---

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

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

**Description:**

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 Oil Spill Plan
- National Media Plan
- National Transport Plan

In addition to the aforementioned, parish plans are in place which are activated by parish disaster committees. There exists an institutional three-tier matrix comprising the national, local and community levels.

After-Action Reports are conducted for major incidents

Damage Assessment Reports are prepared for each major incident (Initial Reports and Detailed ECLAC Reports).

The National Disaster Office employs Regional Coordinators who provide technical expertise to four regions, inclusive of the review of plans, conducting simulation exercises to test response capabilities of aspects of parish and municipal plans. Additionally individual Local Planning Authorities also employ Parish Disaster Coordinators to carry out the Disaster Management Mandate of the Parish Councils.

Plans exist to evacuate persons from vulnerable communities - Portmore (largest dormitory community in the Caribbean) Evacuation Plan and a National Transport Plan.

Reporting mechanisms are established through the National Disaster Committee (NDC). Reporting mechanisms in an emergency are transmitted through the NEOC and PEOC and community-based EOCs.

National capacity exists for the assessment of national readiness to face adverse events.

**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.

---

## **Panama** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Existe la participación Intersectorial en la planificación de acciones tendientes a buscar mecanismos para reducir riesgos; la voluntad y las acciones para la capacitación, la preparación para caso de respuesta y orientarnos en cuanto el proceso de recuperación.

Ejemplos:

- Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia (COE)
- Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (SINAPROC)
- Grupo de Respuesta de Emergencias del Centro Nacional de Coordinación de Crisis del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional (Presidencia de la República)
- Comisión Nacional de CEPREDENAC.

También se cuenta con el Manual de Cancillería para el Servicio Exterior, el cual busca indicar procesos y canalizar recursos internacionales (donaciones).

**Context & Constraints:**

Necesitamos trabajar más en el proceso de la inserción de la voluntad política en todas estas acciones y en la búsqueda de presupuestos permanentes (recurso) que de un respaldo sustancial a esa planificación. Para que la misma sea real y objetiva.

Limitantes:

- Existen los procesos de consulta posteriores al evento; pero falta mayor énfasis en la documentación de las lecciones aprendidas, lo cual le dará una mejor perspectiva a la planificación futura.

- La fuerza política, no esta integrada al 100% en respaldar, el proceso técnico que se lleva a cabo en nuestras instituciones, para la gestión del riesgo de desastres, con una perspectiva sobre su reducción.
- Se requiere el respaldo político e institucional para la inversión de tiempo y de recursos para evaluar las necesidades y realidades de nuestras instituciones de forma objetiva y sistemática.
- Hasta el momento no todas las instituciones nacionales están integradas en las acciones que se desarrollan en el país; de igual manera la empresa privada y la comunidad necesitan ser involucrados.
- Necesitamos posteriormente mejorar las capacidades y los mecanismos para la preparación en caso de desastres, se logra que los Estados aumenten considerablemente su grado de preparación para abordar el impacto de los desastres, y con ello se mejoran las medidas de respuesta.
- Las instituciones capacitan y forman personal, lo cual fortalece su estructura, pero carecemos de políticas que protejan esa inversión a largo plazo; ya que en los cambios de gobierno, tanto iniciativas como personal se ven afectadas; lo cual pasa a ser uno de los mayores riesgos que mantenemos en las mismas. Ciertamente hay instituciones que ya están iniciando el proceso de solucionar este problema. Pero es necesario abordar el tema y que la capacidad y el dinero invertido en el personal técnico no sea desperdiciado en las transiciones de mando.

## Peru (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Nivel de Progreso 4:

Respecto a la propuesta presentada por Colombia, el Perú presentó sugerencias que optimice la gestión para brindar la atención de emergencia a la población damnificada, viabilizando las competencias del país donante y país afectado.

El CAPRADE aprobó la Guía de Operación para asistencia Mutua frente a Desastres en los Países Andinos.

Existe una propuesta de diseño de convenio que permite la operacionalizar el CAPRADE  
Cancillería del Perú da soporte político para el tratamiento internacional de las propuestas técnicas relacionadas a PAD.

### Context & Constraints:

Existe limitada disponibilidad y alta rotación de personal profesional y técnico especializado en PAD.

## Saint Lucia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The DRR advocacy is being driven by NEMO with minimal 'concrete' support from other agencies.

### Context & Constraints:

There is a need for activities to encourage other private and public sector agencies to embrace DRR principles and practices, particularly the Physical Planning Department. DRR is often viewed as the business of NEMO.

---

## United States of America (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The United States has a 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 level as well as in the private sector.

### Context & Constraints:

See above.

---

## Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

La Organización Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres planifica y establece las políticas, que permiten la adopción de medidas relacionadas con la preparación y aplicación del potencial nacional para la RRD, en cada una de las fases. En ese sentido, la Organización ha priorizado la preparación del recurso humano en los procesos de prevención y atención de desastres.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido la integración de esfuerzos y funciones entre los organismos públicos y privados, para fortalecer las capacidades técnicas e institucionales en la gestión del riesgo de desastres.

### Context & Constraints:

Fortalecer y consolidar los mecanismos y capacidades políticas, técnicas e institucionales para la RRD.

Impulsar la Plataforma Nacional como espacio para establecer prioridades y definir los mecanismos y capacidades de las instituciones en RRD.

Impulsar la preparación de los funcionarios y las comunidades en materia de RRD.

---

# Asia

---

## Bahrain (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

- There is Institutional commitment.
- Many policy, technical and other capacities and mechanisms are in place:
  - o National Committee for Disaster Management.
  - o 2 Year Action Plan.
  - o Forthcoming updated Risk Analysis under external guidance.
- All Strategies will involve priority being given to disaster Reduction.
- The NCDM has made a good start and is working well except for multi-agency cooperation.
- Resources, eg National Emergency Control Centre and Emergency Services Vehicles, Equipment, Communications etc are good.

### Context & Constraints:

- However much requires to be done to improve multi-agency response.
  - The establishment of a National Platform will greatly assist.
  - Much also needs to be done to improve Contingency Training on a multi-agency basis.
  - Much of the Multi-Agency aspect will be directed through the production of a National Disaster Plan. This will enable national capabilities and capacities to be fully utilised in a coordinated and resource efficient manner.
- 

## Bangladesh (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

GoB has prepared a final draft of National Disaster Management Act and National Disaster Management Plan. Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) is being updated to incorporate tsunami and earthquake hazards. Two major projects formulation mission to strengthen country's capacity in disaster been launched during the reporting period, i.e. CDMP phase II and Earthquake preparedness project in CHT. GoB revised Cyclone early warning signals in a view to make to simple. Equipment for search and rescue have been provided to Armed Forces Division (AFD) and Fire Service and Civil Defence ( FSCD) for strengthening the operational capacities to address earthquake and fire hazards. Seismic hazard vulnerability maps have been developed for major three cities of the country identified as highly vulnerable to earthquake.

### 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.

---

## Cambodia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

**Description:**

There are subsistent efforts and considerations from various local, international and regional partner agencies who are working on disaster risk reduction projects in the country such as LWF, CWS, ADPC, MRC, ZOA, Save the Earth, Concern Worldwide, Care International, Oxfam GB, Oxfam America, CRC, World Vision, Plan International, Action Aid and others on technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management. They are mainly aiming at strengthening the institutional capacities and mechanisms of National Disaster Management Offices at all levels - national, provincial, district and commune levels through various programmes, including:

- Capacity development programmes,
- Development and implementation of Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) at national level.
- Development of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction/Management Strategies (CBDRR/CBDRM)
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Education Sectors
- Institutionalization of School Flood Safety Programme in school curriculum at all levels
- Flood and Drought Early Warning Systems
- Facilitation to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into sustainable socio-economic development policies, strategies, programmes and plans etc.

**Context & Constraints:**

There are still challenges of technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk reductions, including:

- There are big challenges of limited capacities of National Disaster Management Offices (National Disaster Management Secretariat) at all levels in terms of human resources, finance, strategies, plans and function.
- There are still big challenges of sustainability and ownership
- There are also big challenges of implementations of policies, strategies, plans, he comprehensive policies, appropriate strategies and plans has not fixed and inadequate financial and human resources.
- Capacity of local authority on disaster risk management is limited and capacity on planning and implementing programmes/projects on disaster risk reduction is also limited.
- There are still challenges of achieving initiatives of integration disaster risk reduction measures into sustainable development, strategies, policies, programmes and plans, due to policies, guidelines and appropriate approaches has not fixed.

Recommendations to Overcome:

- There are needs to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities and mechanism, including strengthening capacity of human resources, development and revision of national strategies, policies, plans, enable the institution to be able to mobilize the resources to effectively and efficiently implement the disaster risk reduction measures in the country.
- There are needs to provide technical and financial support to develop and implement the policies and approaches to ensure the achievement of sustainability and ownership.
- There are needs to provide technical assistances and facilitation to achieve initiatives of integration disaster risk reduction measures into sustainable development, strategies, policies, programmes and plans, including development and implementation of policies, guidelines and capacity development programmes etc.

---

**India** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

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 many 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. For technical knowledge inputs and services authorities are supported by advisors, premiere institutions and civil society organisations in the country like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, National Institute of Rural Development, National Remote Sensing Agency, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing etc. National Guidelines for earthquake, flood, cyclone and landslide risk mitigation have been prepared. Specific Mitigation projects have been undertaken by government of India like the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project, School Safety Project etc. For more coordinated and effective response National Disaster Response Force(NDRF) has been constituted and mockdrills are being conducted to test the preparedness and the response capacity of the government systems and the community to any unforeseen calamity.

**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. Also there is a need to supplement the response force constituted at the national level by constituting State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) for effective response in a post disaster situation.

---

**Indonesia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Most regions in Indonesia have already had disaster preparedness mechanisms, although the mechanisms were not integrated and well structured yet. Furthermore, most of them have poor coordination mechanism due to sectoral fragmentation, governance administration, and geographical location. In the same time, institutional and technical capacities of disaster management were still concentrated in major cities.

A number of sectoral institutions had different rules and policies due to the differences in function and interests. However, the absence of integration and harmonization of inter-institutional rules resulted in sectoral confusions, particularly in budget uses related to disaster management.

From the national level until the village level, personnel and volunteers for disaster management, such as Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Rapid Response Team (TRC), Taruna Siaga Bencana, Pemuda Siaga

Bencana, etc, are available. Nevertheless, it is necessary for these field personnel to be brought into line and to possess certain standard competencies. The distribution of tasks, standards, and mandate for the personnel and volunteers coming from various elements of organization still needs further clarification, in order to avoid overlapping and discrepancy. These volunteers also need to be knowledgeable about the fixed procedures and need to be certified.

Mass media play a significant role in collecting both financial support and other (non-journalist) volunteers in disaster risk management. Unfortunately, their effectiveness and efficiency is still not optimal. In fact, sometimes they are counter-productive. Meanwhile, events related to disaster risk reduction, particularly those not included in preparedness for emergency response, have not got much attention from the media.

**Context & Constraints:**

The increasing frequency of disasters recently has encouraged more organizations and individuals to get involved in aiding disaster-affected victims. Many parties were trying to get involved in humanitarian emergency response, despite the fact that some of them did not possess adequate capacity in such field yet. The absence of both competence standardization and volunteer certification resulted in capacity discrepancy in humanitarian response.

In regions with sufficient institutional and technical capacities of disaster management, poor coordination was often the reason why such capacities failed to function effectively and efficiently. Disaster management mechanisms which are sectoral, geographically, and administratively fragmented also often resulted in poor institutional function and poor technical capacities.

During the pre-disaster stage, horizontal and vertical coordination among emergency response workers should be enhanced. In the same time, their technical capacity should also be standardized. To have a better coordination in disaster management, mechanisms for monitoring and controlling humanitarian and non-humanitarian organizations - including the humanitarian workers - need to be devised, in order to be synchronous with Pusdalops operation plans. To build up emergency response preparedness, Pusdalops in disaster-affected regions should cooperate and collaborate to implement their contingency plan into a joint operation plan.

Mass media can be used to inform the procedures of disaster emergency response to the public. This will help bring about a more efficient, effective, and accurate humanitarian response to aid disaster-affected society. In addition, presidential regulation regarding disaster status needs to be issued immediately and through a participatory process.

Capacity development can also be enhanced through the provision of trainings on contingency planning

---

## **Iran, Islamic Rep of** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran ("IRCS") as a non-profit, charitable non-government public organization and on the basis of its Statutes' para.1/2/3/4/5 of Article 3 of its establishment and its undertakings as a member of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement has as its mission to plan and be prepared to respond to the disasters and render rescue and relief services to disaster-affected people, fully observing the seven fundamental principles of the Movement. Therefore, IRCS has done its utmost to achieve the objective of mitigation of disaster effects, especially in the past 10 years, in pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster phases. A summary of activities is given

below under four topics:

In order to optimize the use of IRCS's resources, equipment and capacity in handling mitigation of natural disasters' effects, IRCS's relief & rescue rules of procedure were revised, approved and implemented. Responsibilities of the IRCS's Relief & Rescue Organization have been defined in the modified rules of procedures at the following levels:

- a. Pre-disaster (prevention and preparedness);
- b. Disaster (rescue and relief);
- c. Post-disaster (normalization and reconstruction)
  - Developing regional and local mechanisms in urban areas to prepare regional and local levels to respond to disaster consequences and save resources that'll lead to sustainable development.
  - Developing technical capacities and training through research, courses and periodic workshops.
  - Studies on developing sustainable neighborhoods communities towards earthquake disaster risk reduction.
  - Developing regional and local mechanisms in urban areas to prepare regional and local levels to respond to disaster consequences and save resources that'll lead to sustainable development.
  - Developing technical capacities and training through research, courses and periodic workshops.
  - Studies on developing sustainable neighborhoods communities towards earthquake disaster risk reduction.

**Context & Constraints:**

When there is a disaster the country mobilize itself well to respond. On the other hand when the initial pressure of a sudden ease up the interest in addressing the causes of the disaster gives way to other pressing issues facing the government .

---

**Japan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Based on the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures and other relevant laws and acts stipulate the mechanisms for effective disaster responses. 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 report 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 government, 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.

**Context & Constraints:**

N.A.

---

## Kazakhstan (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The Government of Kazakhstan has approved a Classification of natural and man-made ES which defines ES as of facilities, local, regional and global. (Decree . No 1310, 13.12.2004)

In a case of regional or global ES the Central Body for ES by following a law submits a project of financial covering for natural or man-made ES liquidation. In a case of local disaster a local responsible body or local financial department submits to local executive body a decision project of financial covering for ES liquidation

### Context & Constraints:

n/a

---

## Korea, Rep of (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

As already described in Core Indicator 1 of HFA Priority 1, total of 63 laws and regulations related to disaster management have been amended and newly established. For instance, the Water and Wind related Disaster Insurance Act provides legal background for disaster insurance program and amended Natural Disaster Countermeasures Act provides legal base for the Disaster Mitigation Pre-Consideration Regulation.

Also, earthquake disaster prevention comprehensive countermeasures was proposed with other programs such as disaster management system assessment program, safety incident forecast program for citizens, pan-governmental disaster management network, integrated radio communication system, and etc.

### Context & Constraints:

It is still necessary to establish autonomous disaster management and assessment systems reflecting local disaster characteristics, to encourage investment in disaster risk reduction projects, and to propel quality control of national disaster management policy.

---

## Kyrgyzstan (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

1. The legislative base for implementation of the state policy on disaster risk reduction is available
2. Commissions on emergency situations, evacuation and raising of sustainability of economy development are established at all levels and their Provisions are developed
3. Civil defense services and unarmed units of civil defense are established and their provisions are approved
4. The state body responsible for the coordination and implementation of activity on disaster preparedness, prevention and response is the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Established ministries and authorities on the base of which the civil defense services are created

6. The REACT team is established from among the leading local and international organizations under the supervision of MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic

7. There are the organizations responsible for disaster monitoring:

- Institute of seismology under the National Academy of Sciences - earthquakes
- Agency on Hydrometeorology – mudflows, floods and other hydrometeorological phenomena
- Department on Emergencies Monitoring and Forecasting, MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic – landslides, mudflows, subsoil waters, etc.
- State Agency on environment protection and forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic – various types of environment pollution
- Ministry of agriculture – dangerous diseases of animals and plants, grasshopper plague, etc.
- Ministry of public health – dangerous human infectious diseases

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

Constraints:

1. Relevant by-laws for the legislative base are not developed
  2. The activity of the established commissions, services and unarmed units does not meet the requirements
  3. Poor capacity of the state institutions responsible for and coordinating the activity on disaster forecasting and monitoring
  4. Low level of cooperation of the state authorities in the field of disaster preparedness, prevention and response
  5. Relatively weak disaster monitoring
  6. Insufficient funding
- 

## **Lao People's Democratic Republic** (in English)

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

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

#### **Description:**

The NDMO has fairly strong internal capacities in several important areas. As an organization, it has developed positive relational capacities with some stakeholders. The NDMO leadership also has the requisite awareness of which ministries/agencies/international bodies need to be engaged with in given situations related to disaster management. Furthermore, NDMO has gained experience in training and mentoring provincial and district focal points in some provinces.

A number of key stakeholders and partners laude NDMO's capacities in as much as they have the resources to effectively deploy those capacities. While this 'bounded' sense of capacity translates into an ability to effectively carry out a limited number of expected functions in a limited number of geographical areas, it does not add up to the complete range of capacities that it needs to function effectively. The two key areas where NDMO can be said to be functioning satisfactorily are clearly in the areas of a) information coordination and b) training/mentoring of sub-national focal points.

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

The NDMO is inadequately mandated in all three important areas of authority, power and influence. In turn, because NDMO lacks authority, it is not granted the resources (broadly defined) to fulfill its duties, which further erodes the credibility of the organization. Further complicating NDMO's operating environment is the fact that the organization's mandate is not consistently understood by all actors and stakeholders in the DRR/DM sector. As stated in the UNDAC report, NDMO's mandate is to coordinate and organize disaster preparedness, prevention, recovery and response activities in Lao PDR. This is also the perception NDMO staff has of their role in disaster risk reduction/disaster management, although this mandate is unable to be fulfilled due to capacity needs and financial constraints.

The paucity of budgetary finances, the strain on staff resources, and the inadequacy of infrastructure resources also cannot be overlooked. The lack of training opportunities for NDMO staff (both in terms of introductory and refresher trainings), a consequence of financial resource constraints, is particularly unfortunate given that staff have demonstrated a motivation to perform their jobs well.

---

## **Maldives** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

Mechanisms for disaster risk management have been detailed out and are being tested with the ongoing H1N1 Influenza preparedness activities. Institutional capacities are strengthened significantly over a period of time specifically with major donor related projects. Strong policy and technical capacity is low but has been seriously considered by the government for improvement.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Multi agency preparedness is being realized over a period of time but severe limitations in terms of lack of SOP specific to the disaster. Basic SOPs can be prepared and improved upon based on practical experiences.

---

## **Nepal** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

The current DM Act (1982) focuses on the post disaster activities. However, since the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Government of Nepal has initiated processes to reformulate its DRM/R policy and institutional mechanism through a very consultative/ participatory processes. The new DRM Act and the Strategy encompasses all elements of disaster management cycle, long term and sustainable disaster risk reduction/ management and linking disaster with development. The proposed Act and strategy also strongly emphasized the establishment of a national framework for disaster risk management which includes establishment of autonomous DRM authorities from the central level (NDRMA as an apex body) through all levels. Institutional commitment is required for the effective implementation of the plans and policy. It is also necessary to ensure compatibility between Act and the strategy for DRM.

### **Context & Constraints:**

#### Challenges:

Nepal went through a violent social transformation process over the last 13 years. Therefore, the entire government machinery was engaged in peace process. This peace process sidelined the disaster related initiatives in the country. Similarly, the unavailability of predictable amount of government resources for programme design and implementation also jeopardized the formulation of policy, establishment of an appropriate institution and capacity building activities. Despite such conditions Nepal has implemented several good practices, methodology and templates which technically, socially and economically feasible. 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.

#### Recommendations:

- Lobby/ advocacy for the enactment of the new DM Act and endorsement of the Strategy.
- Large scale capacity building and awareness raising activities from central to district and village levels

focusing to policy and decision makers.

- Appropriate regulations commensurate with the act and strategy should be developed and integrated in the governance process at all levels from village to the national, to ensure incorporation of DRR into all development planning and implementation. This entails that all infrastructures are made disaster resilient all critical facilities are functional even after the disaster. Appropriate guidelines and "How To use such guidelines" should be developed and use for training.

---

## **Pakistan** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

With regards to this Indicator, Pakistan can be ranked at level three. 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

In addition to the above, the NDMA is also implementing following two capacity building projects:-

- Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER):

PEER is working for capacity development of the Pakistan Army, Rescue 1122 (Punjab Government), Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and Ministry of Health in the areas of search and rescue, medical first aid and hospital disaster preparedness. The PEER programme will develop a pool of about 240 national master trainers in the above subjects.

- Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USARS)

Three teams are being established at Karachi, Peshawar and Islamabad. These are international standard teams, which will be imparted training at par with international standards and equipped with state of the art Search and Rescue equipment.

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 at various locations across the Country. The pre-positioning of relief items enabled the NDMA to effect a timely response to different disasters, including the earthquake of Balochistan, 2008.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The NDMA at the federal level is pursuing several initiatives to enhance local institutional capacities for effective response. 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.

---

## **Philippines** (in English)

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

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

**Description:**

The NDCC is intensifying efforts to institutionalize DRR at the national, regional and local levels through MOAs and programs for institutional capacity building. Mainstreaming in line agencies is hampered by unresponsive organizational structures and practices that need modification and adaptation to the risk management process. LGUs need further guidance from national government agencies and their regional offices to pursue DRR as an intrinsic part of a devolved function and as an element of the development strategy. Along this line, the DILG, through its regional offices, is conducting an “audit” to assess the disaster preparedness of LGUs and to generate benchmark information on which provinces, cities and municipalities are prepared or not prepared.

Good practices on DRM, as illustrated by Gawad KALASAG awardees, have progressively shown improvements in preparedness by continuing dialogue among different stakeholders; good understanding about hazard/risk maps; mobilization towards the cluster approach; existence of updated contingency plan; regular conduct of drills; LGUs issuance of disaster-related ordinances; conduct of regular LDCC meetings; installation of early warning devices (such as flood markers); and use of calamity fund for preparedness and mitigation.

Monitoring and forecasting capability of hydro-meteorologic and geologic hazards has improved with the upgrading of PAGASA’s equipment and PHIVOLCS’ volcano and earthquake monitoring stations. In areas covered by some projects, EWS including that for tsunami have been put up in close collaboration with LDCCs and with community participation. On the other hand, the DTI through its Regional and Provincial Offices continuously monitor prices and supply of basic necessities and commodities to ensure that prices are reasonable and supply is adequate at all times.

**Context & Constraints:**

Stocktaking at LGUs should reveal where preparedness needs to be done. More work is needed to train members of the LDCCs in contingency planning and the application of the cluster approach, apart from their regular mandate. Competent personnel are needed to fill relevant positions. Lessons learned from ongoing projects and Gawad KALASAG cases should be utilized for the enrichment of training courses to LGU and LDCC staff.

People in areas under armed conflict are handicapped by the peace situation in their locality. Any progress in DRR achieved may easily be rendered useless in the extreme case. Stakeholders recommend that DRR be incorporated into peace building programs to develop ‘culture of peace promotion’.

**Singapore** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Nil

**Context & Constraints:**

Nil

**Sri Lanka** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

In the Policy on Disaster Management, Government has accepted that priority should be given to mitigation and disaster risk reduction activities when there is no disaster and response and relief become priority during a disaster. Proactive approach is emphasis against reactive

Preparedness and response plans developed for selected vulnerable districts, divisions and villages. The plan identified groups and capacity development needs of various groups. Volunteer groups identified at village level are given training for first aid, evacuation, search and rescue activities. Further they were made aware of early warning mechanism, Hazard map Preparations and relief coordination to increase the readiness for managing disaster impacts, and improves response measures.

The basic equipment required for response such as motor boats, catamarans, electric saws, portable generators, water pumps, lifesaving jackets etc were provided to local authorities, district and divisional level officers.

Many national & international training programmes were provided to government officials to enhance their technical and practical knowledge to undertake DRR initiatives.

Under a US Aid sponsored programme a team of disaster managers were trained on Incident Command System(ICS). With the assistance of these trained officers ,DMC continue with the training of others at district level involved with disaster response activities

**Context & Constraints:**

The vulnerable communities in low income category are more concerned on receiving relief rather than strengthening preparedness due to their poor economic conditions. More awareness programmes are needed to conduct to emphasis the importance of disaster preparedness.

Some people believe that disasters like tsunami will not occur in their life again and time spend on preparedness is not productive.

Drug addiction, domestic violence and other socioeconomic problems refrain from people participating in preparedness programmes. These issue need to be identified and addressed separately.

The maintenance cost of equipment provided by the DMC to local authorities and govt. organisations for response activities has to be bone by the respective organization. Long term maintenance of this equipment will be a burden to these organizations due to insufficient funds allocated for maintenance.

**Syrian Arab Republic** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

-----

**Context & Constraints:**

-----

**Tajikistan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

**Description:**

1. The legislative base exists for implementing the state policy in the field of natural disaster risk reduction
2. The commissions for emergency situations, evacuation and improvement of sustainability of development of sectors and objects of economy were created at all levels, and the regulations on their functioning were approved
3. 15 Services were created, along with non-military formations for civil defense, and the regulations on their functioning were approved
4. The state organ exists, authorized to coordinate and implement activities in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to emergency situations of natural and technological character - the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
5. Ministries and state organizations established Civil Defense units within their structure
6. With guidance of CoES, the group for rapid response to emergency situations was established, consisting of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations - REACT
7. Organizations exist that monitor the major threatening processes:
  - Institute of Seismology and Seismic Engineering - earthquakes
  - Agency for Hydrometeorology - mudslides, floods, other hydro-meteorological phenomena
  - Chief Geological Directorate - landslides, mudslides, underground water
  - Committee for Protection of Environment - various sources of contamination of environment
  - Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources - ground and surface sources of water
  - Ministry of Agriculture - dangerous animal and vegetation diseases, locust invasions, etc.
  - Ministry of Health - dangerous human infection diseases

**Context & Constraints:**

Difficulties:

1. The legislative base is not supported by relevant administrative acts
  2. The performance of the created commissions, services and non-military formations does not conform to modern requirements
  3. Weak potential of state institutes responsible for forecast and monitoring of natural disasters and for coordination of activities in this field
  4. Low level of cooperation among the state organs in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to natural disasters
  5. Relatively low level of monitoring of probable natural disasters
  6. Insufficient financing
- 

**Uzbekistan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Protection of population and territories against disasters of natural, man-made and environmental character is one of the priority areas of the national security policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent). The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On civil defense" (adopted on 26 May 2000, Tashkent) sets out public policy priorities in protection of population and territories, material and cultural values against the possible hazards. The key operational procedures prescribed by the law make it possible to prepare people at large to protect themselves from hazards. The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) is the key national body for multisectoral coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Republic. There is the State System for Prevention of and Response to

emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, structures responsible for management of emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown etiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc).

**Context & Constraints:**

Addressing these problems requires establishment of common rules and standards of institutional, socioeconomic and legal regulation of social relations between government institutions, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local governance bodies and population in the sphere of protection of population and territories against natural disasters.

---

**Viet Nam** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Ministries and local governments have reviewed, and improved the system of the flood and storm control as well as search and rescue in order to meet the requirements of the DRR in the face of increasing negative impacts of natural disasters. For example, ministry of home affairs in close collaboration with MARD, relevant ministries, and provincial/city governments developed a proposal for reviewing, adjusting, and establishing the supporting agencies for DRR implementation at all levels.

Recently, each district/province/city in Viet Nam has its committee for flood and storm controls. However, the main activities of this committee are focusing on response and post disaster recovery. Furthermore, there are several specialized agencies and organizations in major cities that have capacities to carry out research and implement projects/programs related to DRR.

Each ministry has its own regulations for disaster prevention and response, but there is no effective coordination among ministries. This leads to the overlapping in DRR activities and ineffective usage of available resources. The volunteers and staffs responsible for DRR present at all levels. However they need to be trained to meet the required capacity for DRR activities. National Strategy clearly states that disaster prevention is important and DRR need to be integrated into the socio-economic development.

**Context & Constraints:**

The increasing occurrences of disasters have led to the increasing numbers of organizations and individuals who are motivated to provide assistance for disaster affected communities. This situation has caused various actors involved in humanitarian response although some of them may not have the required competence. Moreover, the absence of standardization on the competence as well as the certification of volunteers has also led to the gaps of capacities for humanitarian response.

Weak coordination often influences the function of technical and institutional capacities for DRR that exists in local areas. Fragmentation of mechanism on disaster risk management, due to sectoral, geographic and governmental administrative issues have also contributed to the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the existing technical and institutional capacities.

**Proposed solutions**

The enhancement of horizontal and vertical coordination, as well as the standardization of technical capacities of emergency response actors should be undertaken before the occurrence of disasters.

It is important to develop a coordination mechanism and identify the responsibility of relevant stakeholders from local to central government in three stages of disaster risk management: before, during and after the disaster.

To increase the effectiveness of coordination in disaster risk management, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation for humanitarian and non-humanitarian agencies

---

## Yemen (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

MWE ( EEGD through NTEDR), has planed to start developing the National DRR Strategy with support from GFDRR/WB and should be started earlier 2009.

### Context & Constraints:

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

- Lacking to enough financial and human resources .
  - Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
  - Lacking for a clear legal framework
  - others.
-

# Europe

---

## Armenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Two principal institutions namely Armenian National Survey for Seismic Protection (Armenian NSSP) and Armenian Rescue Service (ARS) have been involved in creating effective preparedness system with pre-disaster activities that are geared to helping at risk communities safe guard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking the appropriate actions in the face of actual onset of disaster.

The Armenian NSSP has multi-targeted network to ensure preparedness to earthquake disaster mainly in urban settlements.

### Context & Constraints:

The shift could be done towards the preparedness activity in remote mountain regions where is lack the appropriate technical and human potential and communication means to provide relevant preparedness actions. The Cooperative Project supported by the Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe, Japan entitled "Towards the Safer Communities Through Education and Training in Disaster-Prone Mountain Areas (one lesson on high level can save one hundred lives) .

Preliminary survey of hazard and disaster awareness level revealed that there is considerable difference between the knowledge of community leaders, students and teachers and those lived in the capital city of Yerevan and one of the main endeavors of the Project is the bridging the existing gap

---

## Bulgaria (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Measures taken for investment and assessment of the resources.

### Context & Constraints:

Measures need little improvement.

---

## Croatia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

There is a protection and rescue system in place involving all state administration bodies and non-governmental organizations, as well as other legal entities performing protection and rescue as part of their regular activities, and which are obliged by the existing legislation to apply measures for disaster risk management.

### Context & Constraints:

Since large numbers of actors are involved in disaster risk management, there is a problem of good coordination and competence overlapping.

---

## Czech Republic (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Strong policy has been introduced and supported by emergency laws, air protection and water acts etc. Special programs and projects for improvement of flood protection have been carried out at various levels.

### Context & Constraints:

Financial resources and sometimes also capacities may become a problem.

---

## France (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

....

### Context & Constraints:

....

---

## Germany (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### 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 for Civil Protection and Disaster Response” (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).

**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.

---

**Italy** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Disaster risk 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 Civil Protection policy as well as of the related policies set up at the lower levels of responsibility. Technical and institutional capacities devoted to disaster risk management, including assets as well as know-how of specialized personnel, are owned by the subjects participating to Civil Protection. Inter-agency agreements are in place for pooling and sharing of resources at all stages of the emergency management cycle.

**Context & Constraints:**

A comprehensive National policy for disaster risk management is already in place and continuously updated. As soon as the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will become fully operational and a comprehensive and specific Disaster Risk Reduction policy will be issued, the compliance of the current strategy with DRR will be improved.

---

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Substantial achievement has been attained regarding the strengthening of the capacities among CMS stakeholders through cooperation network.

CMC has, so far, signed cooperation agreements with nine ministries as well as four other state institutions.

CMC signed cooperation agreements with all seven state and private universities in the country, as well as with the vocational schools and the police and military academy.

Moreover, CMC established a cooperation network with all 84 municipalities and with the City of Skopje.

Finally, CMC signed cooperation agreements with over 40 relevant national NGO federations.

Progress has also been made concerning the setting of a multi-hazard integrated approach to DRR and development.

The legal framework entrusts the Government to define the security threats assessment for the Republic of Macedonia from all hazards and dangers.

The institutional set of the multi-hazard system is embodied through CMC and the Assessment Group. There is need for the implementation of the multi-hazard system in practice.

Certain steps towards implementations have been made, although the general strategy is not fully implemented.

**Context & Constraints:**

Further steps toward improvement of the system and capacities are always needed.

---

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

These activities are defined by establishing the National Team for Disaster Management, led by the Primeminister. Now, activities on technical modernization and advancement should follow, at all levels . It is important to define and integrate the system of communication.

**Context & Constraints:**

The main challenges refer to the absence of technical capacities, lack of communication as well as to inadequate training of services

---

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**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.

**Context & Constraints:**

---

## Serbia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Some procedures and plans for prompt response in case of disaster have been developed and implemented.

The ongoing activity is specialised training of the national teams for prompt response in case of major floods and rescuing in water and national teams for prompt response in case of earthquakes and search and rescue.

### Context & Constraints:

Reconciliation and standardisation of legal acts with the ones of the EU.

There is an incompatibility of the existing legal acts. It is necessary to adopt the Law on Emergency Situations which is currently a proposal and has been amended by other Ministries, NGOs and international organisations in order to be in accordance with modern European laws,

It is important to develop the plan which contains all data and available capacities.

It is necessary to equip the operational units with modern techniques and equipment, to further develop specialised trainings, and to build capacities in human resource sector.

---

## Slovenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The system of protection against natural and other disasters is organised as an integrated interdisciplinary activity based on common goals and principles, and it merges professional and voluntary rescue services. It is based on the obligation of the state and municipalities to prevent and eliminate dangers and to immediately act in the event of disasters. It is also based on the obligations of companies and other organisations to protect their employees and property in the case of disaster, and to co-finance preparations in the municipality in which they operate. Technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management are established at all levels.

### Context & Constraints:

Improve coordination of different rescue services and institutions in interventions in case of disasters.

---

## Sweden (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

According to the principle of proximity emergencies should be managed locally where they occur by authorised public personnel at the lowest possible decision making level, only supported by regional and national levels when necessary.

Municipalities cooperate at the local and regional level with neighbouring municipalities in order to have access to additional resources. For large emergencies the cooperation might be nation-wide. Guidelines and resources can be requested via the Swedish Rescue Services Agency's duty officer. Also international support can be requested via the "MIC" (the EU Monitoring and Information Centre).

Authorities such as the Swedish Emergency Management Agency, the National Food Administration, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and the Swedish Geotechnical Institute support the local and regional level with specialists.

**Context & Constraints:**

-

---

## Switzerland (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

A system of highly qualified and very well equipped institutions is in place. It comprises the Army, the Civil Protection, the Fire Brigades, and so on.

**Context & Constraints:**

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

---

## Turkey (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Disaster preparedness capacity in terms of post-disaster response is mainly the one of the best successful area in Turkey. Especially post-disaster response and rehabilitation activities and practices in Turkey show better development trend. In this field (disaster response and rehabilitation) GD. of Civil Defense (GDCD), GDDA, TEMAD, Turkish Red Crescent and Turkish Armed Forces are the main actors. There are also civilian volunteer SAR Teams.

In case of disaster response, search and rescue activities GDCD and Turkish Armed Forces have valuable experience and profession in this area and those are proved by both national and international disaster response activities. GDCD has a central administrative unit with 81 district and 11 regional centers. There is a Civil Defense College in Ankara for training of SAR teams.

Turkish Armed Forces has designed a special group called "Natural Disasters Search and Rescue Team". The team established after 1999 earthquakes and equipped with recent technology SAR equipments. The team has successfully performed national and international SAR practices.

Another actor mainly acting on disaster preparedness is Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). TRCS is not responsible only from post-disaster response activities but also public awareness campaigns by doing countrywide training activities. TRCS has a disaster response and assistance unit consisted of 5 branches

called; Disaster Preparedness and Planning Unit, International Disaster Response Unit, Operational Unit, Logistics Unit, Psycho-Social Support Unit. TRCS maintains emergency shelter products like tents, food, blankets, for disaster victims in the disaster area. TRCS has logistic depositories distributed around the country in order to rapidly respond disasters and maintain rapid rehabilitation.

**Context & Constraints:**

.....

---

## **United Kingdom** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

An emergency (or disruptive challenge) as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act is a situation or series of events that threatens or causes serious damage to human welfare, the environment or security in the United Kingdom. Local responders will almost always be first on the scene and carry the main burden. The amount and level of regional or national support to the area affected may vary. Most incidents can be managed by local responders, in some cases supported by a lead department in Whitehall or a devolved administration. But for the most severe emergencies a co-ordinated combined government response will be essential. The three broad levels of emergency requiring significant central government engagement are:

- a catastrophic emergency (Level 3) is one which has a high and potentially widespread impact and requires immediate central government direction and support such as a 9/11 scale terrorist attack in the UK, or a Chernobyl scale industrial accident. The response would be led from COBR, often with the Prime Minister in the chair and harnessing all possible resources.
- a serious emergency (Level 2) is one which has, or threatens, a wide and prolonged impact requiring sustained central government co-ordination and support from many departments and agencies, including the regional tier in England and ,where appropriate, the devolved administrations. Such challenges would include a major terrorist attack or serious outbreak of animal disease.
- a significant emergency (Level 1) has a narrower focus requiring central government support primarily from a lead government department or devolved administration in addition to the work of the emergency services, local authorities and other organisations as part of their normal day-to-day activities. Examples of emergencies on this scale could include prison riots, severe weather, or a terrorist incident with limited consequences.

In addition there are local emergencies (or major incidents) which are routinely handled by the emergency services with local government (such as road crashes, localised flooding, or industrial accidents). The police will normally take the lead in co-ordinating the local response to an emergency where a crime has been committed or there is a threat to public safety.

**Context & Constraints:**

Despite a fairly comprehensive response system those emergencies that do occur always test the system and the UK is moving from a system which attempts to identify all risks to one which is a bit more generic.

---

# Oceania

---

## Australia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The Council of Australian Governments has adopted the Model Arrangements for Leadership during Emergencies of National Consequence. These arrangements describe how Australian heads of government would work together in relation to policy, strategy and public messaging, in support of an affected State or Territory.

The Australian Government works directly with state and territory emergency management organisations, to actively enhance emergency management capability nationally. Through programs such as the Urban Search and Rescue Capability Development Program, the Chemical Biological and Radiological Enhancement Program and the Australian Tsunami Warning System Project, to name a few.

Federal funding provided to the National Aerial Firefighting Centre is also strengthening Australia's national aerial firefighting capability. Cooperative inter-governmental arrangements enable the leasing and sharing of specialised firefighting aircraft on a national basis. Under these arrangements, aircraft can be quickly redeployed to areas experiencing high fire risk increasing the level of protection afforded to threatened communities.

The Australian Government is currently developing an Australian Emergency Coordination System which will provide a commonly understood framework and standard terminologies to simplify emergency response coordination. The system will operate at the strategic level of coordination.

This work is constantly evolving in response to Australia's changing emergency management needs, brought on by social, environmental, economic and political change both globally and nationally. Through discussion of these issues within national-level working groups, gaps in national capability are identified and serve as the basis for a strategic approach to capability development activities of national significance.

### Context & Constraints:

A continuing challenge for the future will be bringing together sometimes competing aspirations for emergency management between the three layers of government in Australia, and more fully engaging the private sector and non-government agencies.

---

## Marshall Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

recommended policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms outlines in Review of the RMI Standard Mitigation Plan (2005); Review of Disaster & Mitigation Plan Arrangements and alignment with the Pacific Framework for Action 2005 - 2015 (2005); Disaster Management Act (2000); DRM NAP 2008 - 2018 (awaiting cabinet endorsement); RMI National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements June 2008 (draft)

### Context & Constraints:

## **New Zealand** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

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) exist at the national level. 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 regional and local plans also exist, for example covering marine oil spill response and wildfire.

All plans are exercised and reviewed.

### **Context & Constraints:**

A challenge is having consistent means for assessing CDEM 'operational readiness' in New Zealand that is generic enough to apply to any agency or organisation, large or small, irrespective of sector or area of work, and that therefore allows for benchmarking against anticipated industry standards.

A national project is underway to develop a New Zealand standard assessment tool for assessing emergency management capability or readiness. It would provide for audit and accountability to stakeholders and government, provide a strategic planning function, an assessment of strengths, weaknesses and gaps, and encourage organisational learning, development and growth. It is to support requirements of agencies under the CDEM Act to monitor and evaluate performance and outcomes

---

## **Vanuatu** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

The newly established National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements of Vanuatu currently in draft stages replaces the previous National Disaster Emergency Plan of 1987. The arrangements are a conclusive result of the consultation and review of the previous arrangements for disaster management which was primarily focused on disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The new arrangements however have a strong emphasis on disaster risk management and provide a mechanism for the adoption of an all hazards and integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and disaster management, including an outline of the functions of the agencies responsible for such an integrated approach. The arrangements provide a guide for all government departments and sectors, provincial councils, municipal councils, community groups, NGOs, private sectors and donor partners to prepare their own internal disaster risk reduction and disaster management plans and standard operating procedures. In addition, the arrangements also outline the technical aspects of disaster risk management for the effective coordination of disaster risk reduction and disaster management in Vanuatu. There is a strong emphasis on capacity building of staff and improving of emergency communications systems to strengthen Vanuatu's levels of

preparedness and response. In their recovery arrangements, risk reduction measures have also been outlined.

**Context & Constraints:**

These new arrangements are designed to substantially strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Risk Management Office in their ability to manage hazards and reduce the risks to the nation. The arrangements was a collaborative effort of all disaster risk management partners, of Vanuatu and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Draft Arrangements are awaiting the approval of the recently elected Vanuatu Government.

---