

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

HFA Priority 5, core indicator 5.2:

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

Know the Risks and Take Action

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

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 5.2 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Des simulations sont effectuées chaque année par les wilayas.

Context & Constraints:

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

Les plans feux de forêts qui sont établis annuellement, méritent d'être enrichis et consolidés par des mesures et des dispositions beaucoup plus efficaces pour permettre une meilleure prise en charge du risque, notamment en matière d'implication plus forte des collectivités locales et de la population. Les

comités existants à différents échelons doivent jouer leur rôle convenablement en mettant en place des mécanismes qui permettent d'organiser les secours dans les délais les plus courts. La prise en charge des populations et leur sensibilisation restent insuffisantes, l'application de la réglementation également. En effet, au moment où se produisent les catastrophes, les impacts et les dégâts qu'elles causent peuvent être partiellement réduits si les autorités, les populations et les communautés situées dans les zones à risques sont bien préparées et prêtes à réagir, et si elles possèdent les capacités et la connaissance pouvant leur permettre de gérer efficacement la catastrophe. Des actions correctives ou volontaristes s'imposent donc dans ces domaines.

Botswana (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

- Existence des plans de contingence sectoriels et des Plans de Contingence Provinciaux en RRC sont encours d'élaboration et d'actualisation

Context & Constraints:

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

Cape Verde (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
> Plano Nacional de Contingência para a Redução de Desastres (2010)
[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_boplanonacionaldecontingencia\[4\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_boplanonacionaldecontingencia[4].pdf) [PDF]
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Comoros (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

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

Le Plan Tsunami en cours de développement.

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

Un Plan grippe aviaire est disponible.

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

La seule approche envisagée dans la gestion des risques est la réponse et les autres activités sont en souffrance. Une approche intégrée (prévention, prévision, préparation, planification de la réponse, reconstruction, retour d'expérience, exercice de simulation) doit être adoptée au niveau national.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Pays en voie de développement et membre des PIED, la Guinée Bissau fait partie du groupe moins avancés(PMA), avec un PIB par habitant estimé en 2008 à 590 \$USD et un taux de croissance réel du PIB

de 3,2%. D'après le Rapport Mondial sur le Développement Humain Durable des Nations Unies (2009), le pays occupe le 173 eme rang sur un total 182 pays, avec un Indice de Développement Humain (IHD) de 0,396.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Lesotho (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Lack of sensitization of relevant ministries and departments.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Mauritius (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

Cyclone refugee centers are well known in each locality and are well administered. Evacuation plans for tsunami have been agreed upon and Tsunami simulation exercise which include physical evacuation of

residents in the concerned area, are now conducted at least once a year since October 2007 by the Grand Port-Savanne District Council.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Morocco (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

> 2010-2011 Contingency Plan (2010)

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

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

The formulation of Contingency Plans as multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders participatory process is

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Senegal (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
 - > Plan de contingence national du sÃ©nÃ©gal
 - http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13379_plancontingencesngal08082008draft2.doc [DOC]
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Débordement des structures sanitaires rendant difficiles le déroulement du plan.
Accès difficiles entre lieu du sinistre et les structures sanitaires de référence

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

groups remain a challenge.

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Americas

Anguilla (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

National Disaster Plan

National Response Plan

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

Relief Distribution Plan

Maritime Search and Rescue Plan

Shelter Plan

International Airport Emergency Plan

Essential Services

Relief Distribution Plan

Shelter Managers Guide

Pandemic Plan

Oil Spill Plan

Media Coordination

Tourism Sectoral Plan

Relief Managers Guide

Individual Shelter Plans

Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis - Statistics

Mass Casualty

Anglec (Utilities) Plan

Land Based Search and Rescue Plan

Major Incident Plan
Evacuation Plan

Exercises carried out during reporting period.

USAR Level 1 Certification - 2 Teams
NEOC Position Review and Section Coordination
Relief Tabletop exercise
R31 Project Meetings
Annual All Hazard, Risk Reduction and Safety Fair
Live Functional Relief Exercises - HMS Manchester
Essential Services Field Operations Exercise
NEOC Essential Services Walk/Talk Through
NEOC Functional Tabletop exercise.
Waterbourne Incident
AirCrash
Relief
Utilities
Mass Casualty
Pandemic
Major Incident
DANA
Hurricane
Radio
Public Information Officer Training
Confined Space Training
Disaster Immersion Training
Computer Operations Training.
A EOC and NPRP overview and position familiarisation training for second shift staff.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

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

Durante el 2009 y 2010, CRA ha implementado en Salta un proyecto local de preparación para desastres que incluyó la planificación de contingencias participativa y comunitaria, articulando Organismos del Estado nacional, provincial y municipal con otros actores locales y comunitarios.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Barbados (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Due to the limited capacity, both of the DEM and within the national emergency management system, simulation drills and exercises are not conducted as often as they ought to be.

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

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

Encourage and promote the use of disaster drills and simulation exercises

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

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Brazil (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Agencies utilized their disaster plan but there is still room for improvement in the area of knowledge and awareness of the plan contents. The DDM intends to use the results of the exercise to formulate plans for improved understanding and awareness and to improve the early warning system

Canada (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Public Safety Canada oversees the activities of the Canadian Emergency Management College (CEMC), responsible for first responder training in all hazards (natural, and human-induced). The FERP and FPEM also include provisions for emergency management planning among federal institutions. Additionally, Public Safety Canada manages the National Exercise Program, which conducts operational exercises to enhance the National Emergency Response System and engages multiple federal institutions and provincial/territorial and municipal governments.

Private businesses and public sector agencies are encouraged to perform strategic emergency management plans, in addition to Business Continuity Plans (BCP) in preparedness and response to major disasters, and to sustain essential services to government and Canadians.

The Government Operations Centre (GOC) is Canada’s strategic-level operations centre. It provides 24/7 situational awareness, risk assessments and warning products. If needed, it can be augmented by staff from other federal institutions, and maintains contact with other federal operational centres, the provinces and territories as well as international partners.

There are a number of search and rescue (SAR) teams in place within Canada. The National SAR Secretariat maintains the ground SAR operations, while the Canadian Coast Guard supports the maritime SAR. There is also an aeronautical SAR maintained by the Canadian Forces (CF) and the urban SAR, light, medium, and heavy, are overseen by Public Safety Canada. In addition, there are volunteer search SAR groups such as the Civil Air SAR Association, the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary, and the SAR Volunteer Association of Canada.

The Health portfolio is developing training and exercises in support of existing emergency management health plans. Regular exercises validate plans, contribute to their improvement and strengthen the overall capacity of the Health Portfolio to respond to disasters and emergencies.

The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency Stockpile System to provide emergency supplies quickly to provinces and territories when requested. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, as well as other warehouses and 1,300 pre-positioned sites strategically located across Canada.

Context & Constraints:

Public Safety Canada provides national leadership for Urban SAR (USAR) development to ensure that program development is coordinated and appropriately shared among the federal government, provinces and territories, major urban centres, and other national and international stakeholders. The USAR program

is one aspect of the federal government's commitment to enhance Canada's national emergency response capacity.

In addition to Heavy USAR development, PS also supports the development of a complementary range of equipment and other resources for Light and Medium USAR in smaller urban centres across the country. Forty-one jurisdictions in Canada have accessed available funds to develop Light and Medium USAR capabilities with 50% of funds coming from the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program.

In the development of the USAR program, PS works to ensure that teams, equipment and technology are interoperable at a national level. PS has published The Canadian Urban Search and Rescue Classification Guide, which defines the standard array of tools, equipment and supplies suitable for teams at Light, Medium and Heavy operational levels.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

National Disaster Management Plan which includes Airport, Port, Flu Pandemic, Oil Spill, Hurricane. In addition all Government Entities have Continuity of Operations Plans

Context & Constraints:

Additional plan for Tsunami and earthquake to be developed

Chile (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Se han establecido parámetros generales en torno a la preparación pero tienen que mejorar aspectos específicos relacionados con cobertura, abastecimiento de puntos de encuentro, entrega de donaciones, coordinación interagencial, unificación de las señaléticas en torno a desastres, etc. Los diferentes sectores incluyen de alguna manera los preparativos frente a una emergencia. En este aspecto, el desafío futuro es dar un carácter normativo legal a todas las iniciativas y que incluya ítems presupuestarios específicos por sector y sub-sector que permitan estar preparados para las emergencias. La renovación de las estrategias de formación y capacitación y el desarrollo a todo nivel de simulacros y simulaciones son medidas que ya se están implementando y no se está esperando la nueva orgánica institucional.

Context & Constraints:

Como todo cambio normativo legal y en particular, un cambio cultural como el que se propone, las limitaciones serán las propias de la resistencia de un sistema a su modificación. El mayor desafío será la capacitación y reacomodación de todos los componentes del sistema para la formación de una nueva cultura de la prevención y de la respuesta. Este tema ya está instalado en la agenda pública. Para el 2011 se desarrollarán 15 mega simulacros regionales acompañados de simulaciones locales. En estos ejercicios se preparará inicialmente a los diferentes Comités Operativos de Emergencia para luego desarrollar ejercicios de simulacro con evacuaciones reales de la población. Se espera movilizar a gran parte de la población del borde costero nacional. Estos ejercicios serán complementados con simulacros y simulaciones asociados a otros tipos de amenazas que involucrarán a todos los actores relevantes. El desarrollo de estos ejercicios cuenta con la colaboración de los organismos no gubernamentales locales y del mundo privado.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Si se cuenta con planes de contingencias por eventos (aunque faltan aun eventos) y protocolos de actuación por magnitud. Productos estos del aprendizaje de los grandes desastres y que son de mostrar en la región y diferentes contextos. En esta línea existe una muy buena capacidad y experiencia, sin embargo requiere mayor desarrollo y coordinación para el manejo de los eventos de magnitud 1 y 2, los cuales a pesar de existir la reglamentación, herramientas (PLEC) y protocolos, su desarrollo depende de la voluntad política de las alcaldías y gobernaciones, así como de la capacidad, experiencia y conocimiento de los responsables de los CREPAD o CLOPAD, viéndose afectado también por la rotación del personal, el perfil de selección y la formación continua del responsable.

Se cuenta con herramientas logísticas como; centros de respuesta inmediata, red de equipos especializados, fondos para emergencia, los cuales requieren procesos de actualización, reposición, fortalecimiento y control sobre su uso, mantenimiento y sostenibilidad, así mismo ampliar los instrumentos a mecanismos para soluciones rápidas en temas transversales como: salud, agua y saneamiento y albergues. Se requiere así mismo continuar desarrollando simulacros, en los cuales se coordinen los procesos de ayuda mutua y se desarrollen planes de continuidad de negocio para las diferentes instituciones integrantes del SNPAD.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere mayor coordinación, comunicación y cruce de actividades, así como una más clara relación entre la reducción del riesgo, los preparativos para desastres, la respuesta y la recuperación. Hay que invertir mucho más en la reducción, preparación, sistemas de alerta temprana comunitarios y micro proyectos comunitarios de mitigación, esta brecha entre estos temas y la respuesta, no puede seguir siendo tan amplia. Se requiere también mayor control y vigilancia, para que las instituciones y comunidades expuestas, cumplan con los procesos de reducción y preparación y aprovechar aún más los procesos de responsabilidad social empresarial, de manera que se sumen esfuerzos para la disminución de la vulnerabilidad social ante los desastres y la promoción y acompañamiento de los procesos de Adaptación al Cambio Climático, -ACC-.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

En virtud de la Ley, funciona el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia que articula a todas las instituciones de respuesta a emergencias y es coordinado por la CNE. Se cuenta con protocolos y procedimientos de respuesta homologados.

La organización nacional se complementa con los comités de emergencias que trabajan bajo normas preestablecidas y con esquemas de alerta ya definidos.

Context & Constraints:

Los avances son significativos pero requieren de constante actualización porque rápidamente son obsoletos

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

La tareas de prevención, preparación, respuesta y recuperación son prácticas habituales, ante peligros recurrentes como los hidrometeorológicos que tanto afectan nuestro país, sin olvidar los de origen sanitario, pero en los últimos años, también el país se ha preparado para otros no frecuentes como los sismos de gran intensidad, derrame de hidrocarburos y los posibles maremotos. Para ello se realizan reuniones de trabajo, entrenamientos y preparación de las fuerzas decisoras y especializadas, así como también actividades para la percepción del riesgo de toda la población y la divulgación de las medidas para actuar según la situación, con la edición de materiales audiovisuales, carteles, plegables y otras formas, así como una amplia utilización de los medios de comunicación de toda la nación para estos objetivos.

En las empresas de Comunicaciones están creadas las estructuras, con los propios trabajadores y personal dirigente, para la realización de ejercicios y prácticas ante la ocurrencia de desastres y se crean las condiciones de antemano para la protección de las instalaciones tecnológicas y el personal en lugares seguros. Dichas actividades se planifican como parte del proceso de preparación del país para la defensa y en concordancia con lo establecido en las Indicaciones emitidas por el Jefe EMNDC para la preparación de Defensa Civil

Context & Constraints:

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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

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

Description:

- Existe un Plan Nacional de Contingencia para terremotos
- El Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia tiene diseñado una herramienta para evaluación de danos y analisis de necesidades. ASi como actualizado su Manual de organizacion y funcionamiento.
- Se han fortalecido los equipos de Busqueda y Rescate en Estructura Colapsada y equipados los mismos.

Context & Constraints:

- Revisión y actualización del Plan Nacional de Emergencia
- Fortalecer los equipos de rescate de Defensa Civil, Cruz Roja, Cuerpos de Bomberos, Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas, en entrenamientos puntuales
- Inscribir nuestros equipos de rescate a organismos internacionales como INSARAG

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, institución del estado rectora de la temática, emitió una disposición a todas las instituciones para que elaboren los planes de contingencias y emergencias con lineamientos generales, con el fin de que cada actor elabore independientemente según las necesidades y el tipo de emergencia, sus planes.

Cabe mencionar que algunos temas de acción se consideran ejes transversales de la respuesta a la emergencia, como por ejemplo el tema Ambiente que debe ser abordado por cada una de las mesas según las necesidades y competencias.

El plan debe ser estructurado de acuerdo con las siguientes Mesas Temáticas:

1. Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene.
2. Salud.
3. Infraestructura.
4. Seguridad.
5. Evaluación, evacuación, búsqueda y rescate.
6. Atención integral a la población afectada.
7. Seguridad Alimentaria y Medios de Vida.
8. Productividad y Economía.
9. Cultura y Patrimonio.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con todos los planes de contingencia en todos los niveles político administrativos y que cuenten con la planificación de ejercicios de simulación y simulacros de acuerdo con sus riesgos, amenazas y vulnerabilidades, con el fin de reducir los riesgos de la población.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Se dispone de un Plan Nacional de Protección Civil, además parte de una concepción de planificación para la respuesta que contempla: Planes Nacionales, Departamentales y Municipales de Protección Civil, Planes de las Comisiones Técnicas Sectoriales a nivel nacional, departamental y municipal; Planes Contingenciales para terremotos, pero no orientados necesariamente al tema de equidad de género. Los Planes Contingenciales incluyen procedimientos operativos para la pronta respuesta en caso de presentarse un evento específico.

Se cuenta también con algunos Procedimientos Operativos.

Si, se dispone de un COEN pero con limitaciones de todo tipo: infraestructura, equipamiento, iluminación, ventilación, servicios básicos, sistema de comunicaciones deficiente, recurso humano limitado, etc.

Se dispone de un equipo de búsqueda y rescate -USAR-, que se está especializando a través de intercambio de experiencias con otros equipos del área por ejemplo el hermano país Honduras.

Para el manejo de la asistencia humanitaria en casos de emergencias, se cuenta con reservas, las cuales son coordinadas por la Secretaría de Inclusión Social, utilizando el FOPROMID, de allí la importancia de reforzar adecuadamente este fondo.

Se han identificado 1127 instalaciones que pueden ser utilizadas como albergues a nivel nacional, pero de estos la mayoría son Centros escolares, por lo tanto se requiere de un Plan agresivo que habilite y pueda construir locales apropiados y adecuados para ser utilizados como albergues.

Según el ministerio de salud, se dispone de planes hospitalarios así como planes para unidades de salud y de planes contingenciales por evento a nivel nacional y regional.

La Fuerza Armada ha creado la Unidad de Rescate Humanitario (UHR-CEFAC) cuyo objetivo es apoyar en la prevención y mitigación de riesgos antes y durante el desastre, en actividades de rescate y evacuación, seguridad y atención sanitaria con apoyo logístico y apoyo humanitario. Se colabora con el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil de El Salvador y de Centroamérica en las tareas de prevención y mitigación de riesgos y de acciones durante los desastres; se intercambian capacidades y adiestramiento entre los países de la región centroamericana en materia de desastres y se realizan ejercicios y ensayos de reacción sobre fenómenos naturales. Estas actividades se realizan en las fases de Prevención y/o Preparación; en la fase durante la ocurrencia de un desastre y en la fase de Reconstrucción.

Context & Constraints:

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, aún está en proceso de actualización de sus planes, a la fecha se cuenta con: 14 Planes Departamentales, 128 Planes Municipales y 345 Planes Comunales, además se cuenta con el Plan Nacional de contingencia para Terremotos, están pendientes los Planes de las otras amenazas que se definen en el Plan Nacional; ya se dispone de los Planes de las diferentes comisiones técnicas sectoriales, aprobados por parte de la Comisión Nacional de Protección Civil.

Guatemala (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Guatemala, con la aprobación del Decreto Gernativo 20-2010, cuenta con un un préstamo contingente para emergencias por un monto de US\$ 85 millones, quel se suma a los fondos de gobierno que son asignados al Fondo Nacional de Emergencias.

Estos recursos, fortalecen las acciones de preparación y contingencia en:

- * Identificación de infraestructura vital segura (escuelas y hospitales principalmente).
- * Asesoría para elaboración de planes operativos de respuesta, de evacuación, diseño y elaboración de procedimientos escolares de respuesta, medidas básicas de seguimiento y evacuación para empresas; formatos de evaluación de edificios, medidas de seguridad funcional y no-estructural.
- * Fortalecimiento de coordinadoras departamentales, municipales y locales para la atención de emergencias.
- * Ampliación de cobertura del Centro de Transmisiones de Emergencia, como base para la captura de la información requerida por el SISMICEDE.
- * Fortalecimiento de capacidades y recursos que permitan ampliar la actual cobertura del 15% del territorio por parte de la la Asociación de Bomberos Municipales.
- * Los Bomberos Unidos, Departamentales, Municipales y Voluntarios, la Unidad de Rescate del Ejercito de Guatemala, cuentan con formación permanente para sus equipos de búsqueda y rescate en espacios colapsados, en alta montaña, vehicular y acuático; atención en primeros auxilios avanzados; búsqueda e identificación de personas en peligro, atención prehospitalaria, y combate contra incendios.
- * Fortalecimiento de las escuelas nacionales de bomberos, actualmente certificadas o avaladas por la Asociación Americana de Bomberos y OFDA.
- * Políticas de preposicionamiento de insumos humanitarios de respuesta para el abrigo, resguardo, alimentación e higiene de las personas afectadas ante una emergencia o desastre.
- * Identificación de inmuebles para habilitar albergues (aproximadamente 800 al 2010).

Context & Constraints:

El principal reto es mantener en cantidad y calidad los avances en organización, gestión de recursos y responsabilidades para el manejo de todos los aspectos de la crisis, así como reducir el estado de alteración de las condiciones normales de funcionamiento y operación de una sociedad (producto del desastre) en lo relacionado con preparación, respuesta y rehabilitación.

El creciente número de incidentes y la reducción del tiempo entre uno y otro, puede ser un factor que diezme las capacidades locales, donde el reto es:

- * Fotalecer la base jurídica que permita la actuación y deslinde responsabilidades en los niveles

territoriales.

* Promover la asignación de recursos, dentro del presupuesto estatal para la preparación y atención de emergencias.

* Promover la utilización de sistemas de monitoreo para amenazas y niveles de vulnerabilidad como elemento orientador de las acciones de preparación.

* Oficializar el uso a nivel nacional de la plataforma de gestión de información administrada por SE-CONRED.

* Generar redes de interconexión sectorial y territorial que faciliten el acceso a la información sobre el tema.

* Correlacionar los sistemas de alerta temprana instalados en el país, con el sistema nacional de gestión de información a nivel departamental y municipal.

* Mantener una campaña permanente de concientización ciudadana en el conocimiento de las amenazas y riesgos a los que están expuestos, y las acciones de preparación y respuesta que se realizan o en las que puede participar.

* Establecer acciones diferenciadas para hombres y mujeres en los planes de preparación, contingencia o respuesta en todos los niveles.

* Fortalecer las funciones establecidas en el Plan Nacional de Respuesta con protocolos de actuación y mecanismos de coordinación inter-funciones.

Honduras (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

La preparación para Emergencias ha sido el fuerte de la Comisión de Contingencias COPECO, en el pasado la Ley del Sistema Nacional de Riesgos llama a la elaboración del Plan de Contingencias Nacional que deberá reflejar los planes de Contingencias Institucionales.

El estado de Honduras a través del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos SINAGER ha fortalecido la preparación a emergencias por lo cual ha manifestado un mandato de ley para la elaboración obligatoria de Planes de PREPARACION Y DE CONTINGENCIA así como ejercicios que permitan la validación de dichos planes.

Las restricciones que se nos presentan es que no hay un compromiso interinstitucional con relación a la formulación y aplicación de los planes formulados y los que están por formularse.

Context & Constraints:

Aun no se cuenta con los planes de Contingencia Institucionales, solo con el plan de contingencia Institucional de COPECO.

Las limitaciones que se nos presenta para poder cumplir con el mandato es que aun no se ha reconocido oficialmente el SINAGER como la Plataforma Nacional de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres y en la actualidad se sigue trabajando en el Plan Nacional de Gestión Integral de Riesgos.

Las limitaciones tanto como las restricciones que se nos presentan es que no hay un compromiso interinstitucional con relación a la formulación y aplicación de los planes formulados y los que están por formularse.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

National plans and sub plans are in place which guide management, response and coordination of hazards. Contingency plans are a component of the approval process for large scale developments. Agencies, institutions private sector area are all encouraged to develop contingency plans. Training and drills are also carried out within these institutions. The National Disaster Office provides guidance in the

preparation of Emergency Response Plans for businesses and institutions.

In some instances, the National Environment Planning Agency (NEPA) makes request for Disaster Plans to ODPEM as a pre-requisite for approval.

Context & Constraints:

Not enough drills and simulation exercises are conducted across all administrative levels.

Contingency plans in place - but not gender sensitive.

Contingency Plans are not in place in all agencies.

Mexico (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Se incluye el concepto de previsión y preparación en el modelo de intervención institucional. Asimismo, se desarrollan programas de continuidad de operaciones en la administración pública, el sector financiero y en el ámbito municipal.

En el ámbito de salud, se cuenta con los 32 programas estatales de urgencias epidemiológicas y desastres, así como planes y programas de la región norte y sur-sureste del país. Adicionalmente, se actualiza y promueve el Plan de Contingencia por Sismo, promoviendo su realización en entidades de mayor riesgo; asimismo, se preparan simulacros.

Por otro lado, la SEDENA ha establecido planes, procedimientos y recursos de contingencia para hacer frente a desastres de gran magnitud. De conformidad con el artículo 1° de la Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea mexicanos, la quinta misión establece que en caso de desastre, se debe prestar ayuda para el mantenimiento del orden, auxilio de las personas y sus bienes, y la reconstrucción de las zonas

afectadas. Por ello, la SEDENA aplica el Plan DN-III-E en auxilio a la población en caso de desastre en cualquier parte del territorio nacional. El despliegue dicho Plan se enmarca en las acciones del SINAPROC con el fin de coadyuvar con las autoridades de protección civil de los tres niveles de gobierno.

La SEDENA cuenta con una fuerza de apoyo para casos de desastre, misma que es un organismo ingente y circunstancial, organizado con personal, material, equipo, vehículos y aeronaves, destinada para reforzar a los mandos de región o zona militar en sus operaciones de auxilio, para apoyar a la población ante los efectos previsibles u ocasionados por un fenómeno destructivo natural o antropogénico.

Context & Constraints:

Considerando que la experiencia de México en materia de la protección civil tiene su desarrollo más importante a partir del desastre ocasionado por el terremoto del 19 de septiembre de 1985, dicha fecha se ha constituido como el Día Nacional de Protección Civil. En este día, se lleva a cabo un macrosimulacro en el que participan diversas instituciones del sector público y privado.

Como reto a corto plazo, se propone difundir modelos o guías para la elaboración de planes y programas de respuesta ante los principales desastres, así como para simulacros.

Nicaragua (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

El SINAPRED, continúa en la actualización de los planes de contingencias específicos de ámbito nacional, como son: plan verano, plan invierno, planes epidemiológicos, pandemia, incendios forestales, plan contingente del SAT. Actualmente se cuenta a nivel territorial con 153 planes de respuesta que han sido validados a todos los niveles, incluyendo los comunitarios. En regiones como la RAAN y RAAS estos han sido actualizados con la cooperación de agencias de cooperación como PNUD.

Se han complementado una serie de instrumentos de apoyo para la preparación y la respuesta, tales como: Manual de preparativos para la respuesta en el sector educativo, Manual de Cancillería, Manual de procedimientos administrativos de Suministros Humanitarios, Manual de procedimientos del contingente interno de la Comisiones de Suministros, Manual de recepción de donaciones internacionales, Manual de Manejo de Suministros Humanitarios (LSSSUMA), Manual de Funcionamiento del Centro de Operaciones de Desastres- CODE, guías metodológica para la elaboración de planes de emergencias sanitarios en centros de salud para hospitales, Guías metodológicas para elaboración de planes de seguridad escolar y simulaciones y simulacros, Reglamento de Brigadas Municipales de Respuesta- BRIMUR, Procedimientos de Rescate, Primeros Auxilios y Atención Pre-hospitalaria, Guías de funcionamiento de los COMUPRED. Nicaragua cuenta con un Plan Nacional frente al Riesgo de Influenza Pandémica e Influenza, que se ejecuto y actualizo recientemente durante la última emergencias regional, contando con el apoyo del Ministerio de Salud y Agropecuario.

A nivel nacional se realizan simulacros para diferentes de eventos, sin embargo estos se han desarrollan bajo componentes de proyectos específicos de preparativos para la respuesta.

En la medida que se complete el trabajo de organización y formación comunitaria y escolar se realizan simulacros en cada comunidad .

Context & Constraints:

- 1.- Aún es necesario fortalecer la consecución de simulacros a todos los niveles, sin embargo los costos son altos y los recursos insuficientes para su ejecución.
- 2.- Los Planes de Respuesta institucionales no cuentan con fondos destinados a preparativos y respuesta que les asegure su sustentabilidad y sostenibilidad.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

De manera institucional se contemplan planes para devolver a la normalidad la zona afectada, utilizando

los fondos de inversión de cada institución.

Ejemplo: En las inundaciones de 2007 el Ministerio de Vivienda atendió la parte de vivienda, el Ministerio de Obras Públicas el tema de rehabilitación de las infraestructura de comunicación.

La capacitación es constante a los funcionarios de las instituciones que conforman el Centro de operaciones de emergencia, tanto a nivel nacional e internacional.

Los simulacros se dan y ayudan a fortalecer las capacidades institucionales. Se están realizando simulacros provinciales en la cual actúan todas las dependencias del Estado con el fin de medir la capacidad de respuesta, corregir errores y obtener insumos necesarios para actualizar el Plan Nacional de Emergencia y el Manual de Operaciones. Con lo que cada provincia contará con un Manual de Emergencia y un Manual de Operaciones.

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil por medio de su departamento de Capacitación trabaja constantemente en capacitar a los funcionarios de las instituciones estatales con el fin que puedan aprender a identificar sus vulnerabilidades, mitigarlos, establecer planes de emergencia y rutas de evacuación; así como evaluación de infraestructura, como es el caso de el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, que por medio de su oficina de recursos humanos coordinó con expertos de la Cruz Roja Nacional, Cuerpo de Bomberos de Panamá, un seminario para poner a prueba la capacidad de los colaboradores para organizarse y evacuar las instalaciones.

La preparación demostrada durante el terremoto de Haití por el Cuerpo de Búsqueda y Rescate de Panamá, nos colocó a nivel de la Región en un sitio que le merece el respeto para traer hacia nuestro país un centro de entrenamiento por medio de su Academia Centroamericana de Protección Civil, para trasladar experiencias y lecciones aprendidas en esta primera fase en la ocurrencia de desastre.

Context & Constraints:

Entre las limitaciones tenemos en caso de emergencia las instituciones no cuentan con un renglón para esta, sino que tienen que recurrir al presupuesto de inversión, afectando otras actividades.

Adicional se deben redoblar esfuerzo con el fin de diseminar a nivel interno de las instituciones, el tema de Gestión de Riesgo.

El SINAPROC, Cuerpo de Bomberos de Panamá y Cruz Roja Nacional, deben reportar sus avances en materia de adquisición de equipos de capacitación a su personal, de entrenamiento en materia de preparación a las comunidades más vulnerables, e instalación y aprovisionamiento de nuevos centros de operaciones y comunicaciones a nivel provincial.

Se requiere realizar con más frecuencias ejercicios o simulacros de evacuación. Se hacen simulacros en escuelas y hospitales como preparación en caso de emergencia, sin embargo todavía persiste la práctica de utilizar las escuelas como albergues para las personas afectadas por una situación de emergencia, se recomienda construcción de albergues para este fin.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Existen planes de contingencia y planes de respuesta operativos a nivel nacional relacionados a los eventos de frecuencia y recurrentes en el Paraguay. A nivel comunitario, local y regional se tiene un marcado deficit en relación a la identificación de los riesgos, a la determinación de capacidades y necesidades y por consiguiente a la formulación de los planes de respuesta.

Las instituciones del estado al interior de las mismas no cuentan con planes de contingencia.

Falta una mayor socialización de los mecanismos existentes para la atención de emergencias y desastres.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere un mayor compromiso de las instituciones del nivel local y regional con relación al Sistema Nacional de Emergencias (SISNE) y su funcionamiento.

Se requiere un mayor esfuerzo en la implementación de simulacros y entrenamiento para la ejecución de planes de respuesta.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Año 2010

El INDECI ha realizado simulacros, con participación de la población y las autoridades:

- Simulacro Nacional de Sismo (18.08.2010)
- Simulacro Alerta temprana de Tsunami en Lima (23.11.2010)

El Sector Educación realizó 06 simulacros escolares a nivel nacional.

Año 2011

INDECI

Simulacro Nacional de Sismo Nocturno (25.02.2011), con participación de la población y de las autoridades nacionales y subnacionales.

Semana de Simulacros del 27 de junio al 03 de julio de 2011, en las regiones del país, dependiendo del evento predominante en el departamento.

Ministerio de Educación

La Resolución Ministerial N° 348-ED del 27.11.2010 programa 05 simulacros escolares de sismo para el 2011, el primero se realizó el 20.04.2011.

Los Ministerios tienen Planes de Contingencia aprobados, algunos con procedimientos para el funcionamiento de COES. Todos han participado en los simulacros y en las Mesas Temáticas.

El proyecto BREC ha construido dos polígonos de prácticas el año 2010, 1 en Tacna en coordinación con el Gobierno Regional de dicha Región y otro en coordinación con el CGBVP en Santa Rosa (Lima), con la finalidad de fortalecer las capacidades de respuesta en búsqueda y rescate de bomberos y policías, equipamiento y construcción de polígonos. En el polígono de Tacna se han capacitado 140 efectivos, en el de Lima el proyecto ha hecho 3 cursos de 30 personas cada uno, pero además los bomberos también han hecho capacitaciones.

El INDECI ha definido el "Combo de la Supervivencia" constituido por una Mochila para Emergencias (primeras 24 horas) y Caja de Reserva (2do. al 4to. día-) con apoyo de las empresas privadas se difunde entre la población.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere capacitar a más brigadistas en Gestión del riesgo comunal, búsqueda y rescate, principalmente a nivel regional y local.

Se necesita reforzar la instrucción que reciben los brigadistas del sector salud, sobre búsqueda y rescate, por ser básica.

Hay avances en todos los aspectos arriba señalados, aunque se trata de procesos iniciados que requieren un mayor nivel de consolidación y seguimiento.

Los recursos estatales aún son insuficientes. La cooperación internacional ha apoyado en forma significativa pero la sostenibilidad debe estar garantizada por parte del Estado.

La operacionalización de todos los marcos normativos/institucionales a nivel descentralizado sigue siendo un reto, como parte del proceso de descentralización.

Si bien existen planes de prevención y atención de desastres en gran parte de las jurisdicciones del país, la mayoría no han sido adaptados a los escenarios de riesgo locales ni han recibido asignación presupuestal.

Ha habido una buena participación en los simulacros y ejercicios de simulación por desastre sísmico.

Hace falta trabajar estos ejercicios en relación a eventos recurrentes.

El manejo de albergues no está aún bien definido.

Se están organizando Mesas Temáticas para la Respuesta a Desastres para integrar la participación de la cooperación internacional y de la sociedad civil.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Various plans are in place to address most hazards.

With regard to gender sensitivities, it is noted that there are no legislative or cultural hindrances or biases. The plans allow for equitable participation from both genders.

The following are in place:

- Operations and communications centre
- : Search and rescue teams
- Stockpiles of relief supplies
- : Shelters
- Secure medical facilities

There is however no dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities.

Context & Constraints:

Limited finances adversely impact regular testing of plans

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- > Disaster Management Act (2009) <http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/general/30of2006.pdf>
- > National Emergency Management Plan (2009) <http://stlucia.gov.lc/nemp>
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A National Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and 18 District EOC's exist to support response to District and National disasters. Urban Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams exist within the Saint Lucia Fire Service and Marine SAR Teams within the Police Marine Unit. Most Schools, Churches and some Community Public Buildings are used as Emergency Shelters. These are inspected annually to ascertain their appropriateness to be used as shelters. Satellite Warehouses are located in each District (18) with a stock of emergency supplies and equipment to facilitate quick local response.

NEMO continues promoting the development of contingency plans for various hazards for the Country as well as encouraging many public and private sector agencies to develop their contingency and continuity of operations plans.

Few drills and emergency exercises are held. Annually NEMO supports an exercise with the Air and Sea ports Authority and participates in two regional exercises; however, other exercises are held and participated in on a more ad-hoc basis.

Context & Constraints:

There is need for the enhancement of the stock of supplies pre-positioned in the Districts. Further, the shelters should be hardened to better serve in Hurricanes and Storms.

Agencies without contingency plans need to be encouraged to develop these plans. More drills and exercises need to be organized; however the resources required do so need to be provided.

Turks and Caicos 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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

A number of the indicators are addressed in the TCI, but gender specific issues need to be worked in a more comprehensive manner.

Context & Constraints:

Engage of the Gender Affairs Unit within the DRR process will be key to ensure needs based on gender are addressed

United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Working with state and local emergency managers and other government officials, the Department of Homeland Security is making substantial investments in disaster response exercises that test plans that

have been developed. Coordinated by FEMA, National Level Exercises are conducted annually to provide the U.S. government, at all levels, exercise opportunities to prepare for catastrophic crises ranging from terrorism to natural disasters. The purpose of these exercises is to prepare and coordinate a multiple-jurisdictional integrated response to a national catastrophic event. The National Level Exercise for 2011 will simulate the catastrophic nature of a major earthquake in the central United States region of the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ) and will be the first such exercise to simulate a natural hazard.

Hazard specific public preparedness exercises and initiatives in recent years have also included the Great California ShakeOut, a statewide public drill that involved approximately 7 million people in 2009 and 8 million people in 2010. In May 2011, a similar ShakeOut exercise will involve over 1.7 million participants in the Central U.S. in an effort to increase awareness and preparedness for a potential large-scale earthquake along the New Madrid Fault. Other examples of preparedness initiatives are the National Weather Service's StormReady and TsunamiReady programs.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Water Security Division works with local water utilities, municipalities and numerous national-scale water-related organizations such as the American Water Works Association, the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators. Work with utilities and municipalities includes seminars to train water utilities in various aspects of disaster response, help in developing standards for vulnerability assessments, business continuity planning processes, financial stability analysis, and emergency response networks that allow utilities to help each other after natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

La ONPCAD ha promovido, a nivel nacional, la elaboración de planes de preparación para establecer acciones conjuntas en aras de mitigar los riesgos y responder ante un desastres de manera coordinada y articulada con las instituciones publicas, privadas y la comunidad en general. La DNPCAD también elabora, conjuntamente con instituciones rectoras, planes de prevención y atención de desastres en diversos sectores.

Aún cuándo el plan de capacitación comunitaria prevé la realización de simulacros para responder a las principales amenazas (hidrometereológica y geológica), la práctica no se replica a nivel nacional y son puntuales los casos de municipios, que realizan los mismos. En el marco de proyecto DIPECHO ocurre la misma situación, dado que el mismo tiene una circunscripción estricta.

Context & Constraints:

- Capacidades financieras limitadas.
 - Crear el plan de prevención y atención de desastres, para generar directrices.
-

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Preparation of contingency plans with regard to earthquake hazard at national, city and agency levels have been developed in three cities Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. 66,000 (male and female) urban volunteers are being developed. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in DMRD and all the line agencies, ministries are being established and connected with national Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in DMRD. An EOC also planned to establish for earthquake at DMB. Various pilot initiatives on preparedness in school, hospitals and garments industries are underway during the reporting period. Developed facilitator's guidebook and Trainees handbook on Earthquake Preparedness for Religious Leaders, construction workers and for the staff of Fire Service and Civil Defense. Agency level Earthquake Contingency Plans have been developed for AFD, FSCD, DGHS and DoRR. A total of 30,000 members of local Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) across the country imparted training on "Comprehensive Disaster Management". As part of implementation processes of Contingency Planning, Command Post Exercise on Disaster Management special focuses on Earthquake in collaboration with US Marine Force. Recently scenario based simulation exercise workshops have been conducted in three cities for assessing the effectiveness of the contingency plans. To accelerate capacity building activities both at national and city levels, training workshops on Incident command system for disaster management and formulation guideline for contingency planning regarding utilities lifeline service providers have been conducted. Orientation training on DM for 15,000 Ansar and VDP members at village level and 4526 union platoon have been conducted. Bangladesh Scouts has developed a team of 2000 members for disaster response team. FASCO have purchased rescue equipments costing USD 18 million and equipment for about 23 Million are on the pipe line. FSCD received various types of research and rescue equipments from DMB and CDMP. Evacuation and simulation drill have been conducted in 67 organisation/industries/factories/ high raise building and 46797 persons from different schools, college and other local associations have been trained on fire fighting, rescue and First Aid by FASCO and different development agencies.

Earthquake contingency plan has been developed for Bangladesh Ansar and VDP.

Context & Constraints:

DMB has been encouraging relevant departments and institutions to develop respective contingency plans. Some agencies have developed the same. However, sustaining this effort requires regular follow-up and support. This is an area where MoFDM needs logistical and human resource support. DRR mainstreaming has taken place in limited sectors. While Local Disaster Plans are being formulated in some areas at local level DMCs, such plan is not in place at all administrative levels. Hazard specific contingency plans have been acknowledged as priority and accordingly Earthquake Contingency Plan is being prepared. Directorate General of Health Services and Armed Forces Division has preparedness plan for Dhaka City only. Training is small scale and drills and rehearsals only occasional. The process initiated by different stakeholders at local level/small area has not been scaled up at the national level as a result of inadequate resources.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Village level coordination during disaster response has strengthened through district level Community Based Disaster Risk Management and also Incident Command System.

Context & Constraints:

-

Georgia (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Emergency Management Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible to carry out the disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans at all administrative levels.

By the Decree #415 of the President of Georgia has been defined "On Approval of the National Response Plan to Environmental and Technological Emergency Situations"; dated 26.Aug.2008.

Regarding this document all Ministries have their functions and they are obliged to develop response plans in the emergency situations.

For example the MoLHSA maintains at all times sufficient supplies of medicines and consumables for provision medical facilities in case of emergency situations.

In Georgia, disaster emergency management plans are obligatory for all levels. There are 9 State Trustee; governor's administration and 69 self-governing unites (local level), where disaster response units are functioning.

In case of force-majeure; hydrological and geological hazardous events extreme reactivation, NEA with local communities and the regional units of emergency management department is active incorporated in the disaster risk assessment, preventive and other recovery measures projection and implementation activities.

Context & Constraints:

For Disaster preparedness and response planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts is need to develop national and regional Risk Atlas in GIS tools, where will be visualized disaster risk reduction actions their design and implementation measures and make it publically available on the programme website.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Disaster Contingency plans are being prepared, reviewed and updated by the state governments annually. However with the paradigm shift in approach towards disaster management, there has been a change in the scope of contingency planning and Multi Hazard Preparedness and Response Plans are now being prepared at the state and district level .These plans are further supported by the sectoral response plans.

At the National Level – Draft Crisis Management Plan, National Response plan and Mitigation Plan have been prepared.

Government of India has also prepared guidelines for State Disaster Management Plans and District Disaster Management Plans.

Context & Constraints:

Contingency Planning is an important section of Disaster Management Plan. There is a need to prepare comprehensive Disaster Management Plan which will include, contingency planning, Preparedness and Mitigation measures.

The biggest challenge faced in disaster response is to reach out to the vulnerable communities. There is a strong emphasis on communitiy based disaster risk management and involvement of Local Authorities.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

At the central level there have been several contingency and preparedness plans that have been formulated. Similarly, at the regional and local levels, there have only been a few provinces and districts/cities that have formulated their disaster contingency and preparedness plans. Roughly estimated, there have only been around 20-30 districts/cities that have formulated contingency and/or preparedness plans. Most of these plans, however, were not formulated by the stakeholders, but only involved a limited number of government offices and selected representatives of the communities. Often contingency plans stay as document that are not simulated and even not used as a reference in emergency response.

Several local governments have conducted routine disaster simulation to test their contingency plans, but there has not been any monitoring and evaluation of each single hazard within a certain period, for instance once in six months. Agreement and consensus among the stakeholders related to each party's mandate in the emergency plan have also been lacking, which in the end result in the insecure basis for accountability of the plan. However, whether or not these plans have ever been simulated or tried out, there has not been any relevant data. Many disaster exercises and simulations to test and develop disaster response programs have been conducted but not in a regular manner and not programmed in the best way possible.

Context & Constraints:

One of the biggest constraints in this issue is the uneven awareness, both in the government side and the community, of the importance of disaster contingency and preparedness plans in enhancing disaster preparedness. This lack of understanding and awareness has further influenced the political will to provide sufficient budget to formulate disaster contingency and preparedness plans at the central and local levels. Several districts and cities have formulated their contingency plans with support from non-government organizations and donors, but often these contingency plans have not been followed by further review and regular disaster exercises to try out the plans. In addition to that, from all the contingency plans that have been made by the relevant ministries, international NGOs and NGOs, there has not been a database containing contingency plans that is integrated and easily accessible by the public.

In the future there needs to be continuous socialization of the importance of contingency and preparedness plans. Advocacy also needs to be done to encourage adequate budgeting for the formulation of disaster contingency and preparedness plans and encourage the integration and monitoring and evaluation of contingency plans that have been formulated. Also, efforts need to be done to demand accountability for the contingency plans formulated; meaning that the stakeholders need to review them regularly and try out

the plans.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, the Central Disaster Management Council prepares Basic Disaster Management Plan which is a basis for disaster reduction activities. Based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan, each designated government organization and designated public corporation develops Disaster Management Operation Plan. Similarly, based on the Basic Plan, each prefectural and municipal disaster management council draws up Local Disaster Prevention Plan subject to local circumstances. The Basic Disaster Management Plan states comprehensive and long-term disaster reduction issues such as disaster management related systems, disaster reduction projects, early and appropriate disaster recovery and rehabilitation, as well as scientific and technical research.

The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act stipulates the obligations of conducting disaster reduction drills. In order to promote various drills and exercises nationwide, the Central Disaster Management Council sets forth an annual "Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Drills Plan" which defines the basic principles for executing the drills and outlines the comprehensive disaster reduction drills carried out by the national government in cooperation with local governments and relevant organizations. In recent years, practical disaster reduction drill methods like role-playing simulation systems have been introduced, in which participants are not given any information beforehand and are required to make decisions and respond to the situation based upon the information provided after the drill starts. For example, 1 September 2010, the disaster reduction drill envisioned the occurrence of synchronization of three major earthquakes (Tokai, Tonankai and Nankai earthquakes) was conducted for the first time in the Prime Minister's office with participation of all of the Ministers. Comprehensive disaster reduction drills including government's role-playing simulation exercise, Tsunami disaster reduction drill, nuclear hazard risk reduction drill were also conducted. Local governments also have conducted the drills in line with the hazard situation and

conditions in each area. For example, in 2010, such disaster reduction drills were conducted with participation of total 2.12 million people in 47 prefectures.

In accord with the issue that the Local Disaster Prevention Plan has no concrete evacuation plan for volcanic eruption, a guideline for the establishment of disaster risk management system for volcanic eruption was formulated in March 2008 and reported to the Central Disaster Management Council. The Central Disaster Management Council has estimated the impact of up to 7 million evacuees and up to 6.5 million people stranded without a means of returning home in case of occurrence of Tokyo Inland Earthquake. The Council has discussed the countermeasures to deal with the foreseeable massive number of these people since 2006, and compiled the final report based on the result of discussion in October 2008.

Context & Constraints:

Some local governments have difficulty to make timely revision of the Local Disaster Prevention Plan due to lack of human or financial resources.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness and contingency plans exist in Lao PDR, although not for all the hazards. While contingency plans are available, most of them are directed towards flood emergency preparedness and response. The main practice of regular training and rehearsal drills for response to a disaster is as a result of the combined efforts of the INGO/NGO and PDMC/DDMC/VDPU's throughout Laos.

From early 2003 to 2011, ADPC in partnership with Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) and with the help of Lao National Mekong Committee (LNMC) and NDMO has been implementing Flood Preparedness Programs (FPP) project Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS), Component 4 of the MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Program supported by GIZ (formerly known as GTZ)

and ECHO. The project focuses on building the capacities of the provincial, district and local authorities in relation to flood preparedness planning and implementation at provincial and district. Select communities in target districts participated in the project implementation through various activities such as training on the development of flood preparedness planning for the members of DDMC's and VDPU's members, setting up of the VDPU who prepare village DRR plans together with the villagers.

Under the "Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development on Disaster Risk Reduction programme with UNDP Lao PDR" 30 Villages from 6 districts in 3 flood affected provinces (Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane). The project was undertaken in collaboration with Lao Red Cross and NDMO in addition to the technical support of French Red Cross. The project activities focused to develop response and preparedness capacities at the community level as well as to strengthen the capacities of Lao Red Cross and NDMO. The major achievements of the project was:

- 1) development of 10 multi hazard preparedness and response plans,
- 2) establish pools of trained volunteers in the areas of First Aid, Early Warning, Search and Rescue, Relief Management and Psychosocial Care in 30 targeted villages. Volunteer groups were provided with relevant basic equipment.
- 3) hazards and risk assessment of all 30 communities were conducted and the population of the target communities are oriented on the "Do's and Don'ts" of preparedness for various hazards.
- 4) awareness activities were also conducted in the target communities.

WHO Laos has provided technical support to MOH to draft the Health sector emergency preparedness (Pandemic) plan with the plan currently under translation from English to Lao language to be submitted to the MOH steering committee for approval.     

UNORC and National Emerging Infectious Disease Coordination Office (NEIDCO) have provided support to 10 government agencies (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Public Work and Transport, Ministry of Public Security, National Authority for Post and Telecommunication, Vientiane Water Authority, Lao National Tourism Authority, and Electric Du Lao) develop Business Continuity Plans (BCPs).

While the NDMC is the government's platform for DRR/DRM, the IASC is the DRR/DRM forum for The Government of Lao PDR, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), International NGO's and other development partners in Lao PDR. Led by the NDMO one of the IASC primary objectives is to develop and agree on system-wide humanitarian policies including contingency plans and the IASC meets at regular intervals throughout the reporting period to formulate plans and progress in relation to contingency planning. Although the IASC is functioning in Lao PDR, the official Terms of Reference remain in draft format awaiting the government of Lao PDR approval.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Inadequate resources and man power of NDMO to carry out regular exercising of contingency plans and training drills nationwide in preparation for disaster.

The Way Forward

While the IASC are currently working upon an agreed format for disaster assessments and contingency planning it would seem that the WB/MPI/NDMO "Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR" would benefit all in undertaking a common approach in national standard methodology on post disaster needs assessments and strengthening the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessment and to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Due to the frequent occurrences of natural and man-made disasters, different administrations have developed their own individual response plans.

Recently, a national committee that brings together different stakeholders has been established. This committee aims to develop a national plan for response, in addition to developing regional plans for governorates. The plan will mandate implementation through the requirement to conduct an array of drills and exercises.

Gender considerations and objectives are included in all response plans.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge lies in the actual implementation of the plan.

Recommendations include:

- Improving coordination
- Updating the plan on a regular basis
- Allocating sufficient funds and human resources

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 stipulates three levels of disaster management, i.e. district, state and federal levels. Activation of the specific executing committee will depend on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient, and communication with the media. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources.

Trainings, seminars and drills are constantly organised by the government agencies to both enhance their skills and expertise in disaster management as well as improve communal resilience. In our effort to establish a sustainable and resilient environment for local communities, the Government has encouraged the participation and involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGO) in disaster risk reduction programs.

Context & Constraints:

Awareness and capacity to respond for disasters will continuously be maintained and improved, where needed, through different measures including training, seminars and drills.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

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

* No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Airport Emergency drills and evacuation drills in schools have been conducted. Some Government hospitals such as IGMH have done evacuation drills. Also contingency plans are in places for hospitals which are closest to international airports and drills conducted accordingly (part of Airport Emergency Plan).

Context & Constraints:

As the DM Bill has not been endorsed by the Parliament, the institutionalizing of regular evacuation drills in schools, hospitals and so forth have not taken place. Hence, trainings conducted on DRR and resultant drills take place on a very ad-hoc basis.

Mongolia (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

NEMA has developed a National Disaster Preparedness Plan, which is awaiting approval by the Government.

Emergency management units of 3 districts of Ulaanbaatar and 3 search and rescue and fire squads have

been connected to the Contingency Control Center and the integrated geographic information database via high-speed fiber-optic cable with funding from the “Integrated Network of Communication, Monitoring, and Information” project. This connection has made integrated monitoring and control possible.

The successful implementation and completion of the project “Establishment of Special Communication Infrastructure” has enabled smooth dissemination of information on disasters and hazards through all cellular telephony operators to the general public, business entities, and organizations.

There is one Special Search and Rescue Squad in Ulaanbaatar and 8 Search and Rescue branches in 8 provinces. These units are responsible for searching for and rescuing people in disasters and accidents.

To protect the animal husbandry sector from potential disasters and severe winters, 9 new reserves of hay and fodder have been established in 2009-2010 with the decision of the Government.

The state reserves put in place to be tapped in emergencies to provide supplies for disasters victims have been categorized into groups such as food, machineries, medication and medical equipments, fuel, and hay and fodder, and stored in separate storages.

Construction of several storages is planned for 2011-2012 and included in the state budget to expand the storage capacity of the state reserves.

The existing regulations specify that women and children should receive priority treatment when disaster victims are provided with shelter and first aid.

Context & Constraints:

We do not have sufficient amount of shelter space for temporary sheltering of victims during emergencies, and can provide only a limited number of shelters and gers. Lack of financial resources hinders strengthening of state reserves.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Nepal developed the National DM Plan in 1993 itself, However, due to several reasons including lack of institutional mechanism at central level, the activities were not successfully implement and monitored. Since then, several agencies - both government and non-governmental - are working in the field of DRM/R on their own. This has hindered the progress and often resulted in wastage of resources due to duplication of activities and lack of institutional memory.

Considering these facts, disaster preparedness and response planning workshop is carried out at National level which is instrumental in reviewing lessons from past disasters, review of existing documents and practices and recommends strategy for disaster level preparedness plan. MoHA has developed and disseminated guideline for preparing disaster preparedness and response plan at the district and local level. After the central level workshop, 67 districts have prepared disaster preparedness plan. District Natural Disaster Relief Committee (DNDRC) is the district level committee, provisioned by NCRA (1982) to look after emergency response which ensures participation of administration office, district development office, line agencies, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and non-governmental sectors.

Preparedness planning is still to be incorporated at VDC, Municipality and even district levels. NRCS has some stockpiles of relief supplies and has warehouses to store food and non food items at strategic locations for emergency use up to the VDC level. This should accompanied by appropriate capacity building for inventory, periodically replenishment of supplies, and operation of preposition of the materials. Government should provide enabling environment for youth to work as volunteers in disaster preparedness and response.

National Emergency Operation Center in MoHA has been established and operationalize since 2010 Dec. Emergency response simulations have been conducted in few districts.

Context & Constraints:

Due to lack of coordination, technical capability and resources, the plans are not effectively implemented and monitored. The district disaster plans are essential but not sufficient for effective emergency response and response preparedness. There are no regular drills and exercises to test, review and update the plans. Although the plans are tested against disasters, institutional process to review the plans will make significant contribution to increase its effectiveness.

Some of the challenges faced by different organizations are listed below:

- Difficult to mobilize DDRRC members
- Lack of evacuation shelters is sometimes a problem
- Duration of programs is very short for project based activities and this constraint often results in one-time activity
- No enough time required for simulation
- Insufficient feeding of information in the prescribed formats.
- Lack of pre-positioning provisions of agencies.

Recommendations

All districts should prepare District Disaster Preparedness and response plan and MoHA should take leadership to ensure that the districts have technical capacities and resources to do so.

The periodic budget should allot at least 10 percent of annual budget for disaster risk management and DRR initiatives.

The District Contingency Plans should be tested at least once a year by conducting drills and exercises with involvement of all stakeholders. The outcome of the drill should be reflected to review and update the plans

The cluster approach should be continued and strengthened by allocating clear roles and responsibilities and sharing good practices (Recommendation by Association of International NGOs in Nepal)

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

The NDMA is currently working on a number of initiatives to develop disaster preparedness capacities. Few key initiatives include the following:-

- Development of the National Disaster Response Plan with Standard Operating Procedures for involvement of all departments and ministries and other stakeholders.
- Establishment/strengthening of the national and provincial Emergency Operations Centers
- Development of a Disaster Information Architecture for post disaster relief and response management
- Contingency planning for key hydro-meteorological hazards; e.g. floods, winter, cyclones in partnership with provincial and local governments
- Preparation of Provincial and District Disaster Risk Management Plans implementing following two capacity building projects:-
- Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER:

Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USARS)

Two teams have already been established at Karachi, and Islamabad while a specialised SAR team of Pakistan Army has also been raised with provision of state of the art SAR equipment. Additional SAR teams are also being raised in other parts of the country. Community Rapid Response teams were trained and

equipped in 4 districts: Kech, Quetta, Badin & Thatta. Overall, 20 persons including women were trained as master trainers and 40 government officials and civil society representatives were trained as light search and rescue workers. Search & Rescue and First Aid kits were provided to 4 district governments of Badin, Thatta, Kech and Quetta.

As a part of its forward planning to meet emergency requirements of future disasters, the NDMA consolidated its arrangements for advance stockpiling of relief items including tents at various locations across the Country.

In order to ensure effective response to disasters following contingency plans have been developed:

- a) Winter Contingency Plan
- b) Cyclone Contingency Plan (for Karachi City)
- c) Monsoon Contingency Plan
- d) Industrial & Chemical Accidents Contingency Plan

Context & Constraints:

The disaster management system under the National Disaster Management Act and National DRM policy under NDRMF envisages devolved and decentralized responsibilities for disaster management. Emphasis has been laid for enhancement of local capacities to effect local response with a scientific approach. That is why the District Disaster Management Authority is taken as the lynchpin of the new disaster management system.

The major challenge is the lack of capacities at the local level to devise and implement contingency planning. The District Authorities neither have the expertise nor have the resources to carry out any of the DRR activities on their own. The lack of commitment by the Provincial Government on account of reasonable allocation of resources further exacerbates the already critical situation.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Plans for 16 districts and 77 divisions, in addition to Contingency Plans at Grama Niladhari (village) level initiated by many stakeholder agencies.

The National Emergency Response Committee (NERC), chaired by the Director General of the DMC, meets regularly to assess the readiness of member organisations to disasters. The Committee comprises of representatives from armed forces, police, health, and utility services.

Four national level tsunami simulation exercises have been carried out in 2009 and 2010. Drills are conducted at the village level to test their risk reduction plans and improve response capacity on tsunami, flood, and landslides. A toolkit is being developed to assess the gaps at the community level.

The DMC continues to operate the 24x7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and coordinate disaster response activities. Regular media briefings are also held.

National Guidelines for School Disaster Safety have been disseminated to all schools in Sri Lanka and are being implemented several schools.

Trainings programmes on chemical and biological accidents were conducted for first responders of the Police, Armed Forces, Fire Brigade, and medical doctors.

Training on handling mass casualties was conducted for hospital staff including, doctors, in several hospitals around the country.

A special First Aid Programme was conducted for bus drivers and conductors in the Western Province and provided with first aid kits.

Community level preparedness plans were developed with community participation.

Context & Constraints:

Absence of Contingency Plans at all levels.

Approval of the revised DMC structure is pending.

There is a lack of permanent cadre for the DMC.

Priority given to DRR by some communities is limited.

Syrian Arab 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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

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

Description:

There are contingency plans at the governorates level, industrial plants and major economic projects. Training is taking place periodically on these plans to know the level of preparation for dealing with various disasters within specific scenarios including the cooperation on the regional level such as training on wild fires, marine pollution and tsunami, also there are scientific studies to benefit from previous mistakes in order to develop these plans.

Context & Constraints:

-

Thailand (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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan will be formulated by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and will be approved by the cabinet. The Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan will be developed and formulated in line with the existing risk in the area and as well as with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan. Moreover, the specific types of disaster will be developed to be master plan.

Under the law, Thailand has to conduct the exercise every year to test the plan, monitor and evaluate the efficiency of the process. The simulated exercise can be classified as following:

- National Level: the Office of the National Security in collaboration with DDPM will conduct the exercise every year in specific disaster type for testing and evaluating the efficiency of the procedure and the national plan. In addition, it aims to familiarize the emergency response teams with know – how and to enhance their capacity and skill for the real situation. The exercise will help the people to be well-prepared and help themselves at the onset of disaster.
- Cluster Provincial Level: cluster exercise which Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Center will host the joint exercise with Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Provincial Office. This exercise has the objectives to integrate resources, tools, equipment and vehicles of the center and provincial offices and strengthen their skills and experiences of collaboration in countering disaster.
- Provincial Level: Every provinces including Bangkok Metropolis Authority are obliged to conduct the exercise at the minimum of 2 types of disaster annually. The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Provincial Office will support the provincial exercise conducting.
- District Level: This is the joint exercise between district office, local administration organization within the district area and all disaster management concerned agencies.

Apart from national efforts, regional cooperation such as ASEAN Disaster Emergency Response Stimulation Exercises (ARDEX) and ARF DiREx have promoted regional emergency coordination which enable Thailand and member countries to exchange knowledge and experiences for a better preparedness at the national level.

Context & Constraints:

From the previous regarding field training exercises, agencies concerned received abundance comments and recommendation, however, they did not exploit or use these lesson learned effectively to be improved and developed their organizations. They prefer to increase their networking rather than focus on the unified simulation training exercise among related agencies.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

In 2007, the Disaster Management Unit in Civil Defense Authority and with the support of the UNDP, has developed a national disaster management draft plan included the role of the Disaster Management Unit and the roles of members of government before and during the disaster. The next step should develop the national plan for disaster emergencies. The new project ups to 1100000 U.S. dollars, and approved by the United Nations Development Program to the civil defense agency in order to strengthen the capacities of the national response.

The environmental emergency draft plan was developed in 2006 by the General Directorate of Environmental Emergencies and Disasters, with the support of the Environmental Unit shared between UNEP OCHA.

The National Plan to face the disaster of oil pollution in the marine environment announced in April 2008, under the supervision of Maritime Affairs Authorities.

There are plans in some parts of the State concerned by humanitarian disasters, such as oil leaks, fire and others, and they are expanded to include dealing with natural disasters during the event occurrence in terms of responsibilities and possibilities for these organizations. So, progress is little with a limited number of indicators of progress in terms of plans and policies.

Plans for dealing with disasters and plans of rehabilitation and reconstruction should benefit from the lessons learned from dealing with previous disasters. They should also benefit from the knowledge of procedures to reduce the risk so as not to miss risk causes. It should also include actions to reduce disasters risks in qualitative design and implementation for planning

Context & Constraints:

Scarcity of financial resources, capabilities and competencies.

- The lack of clarity and activation of the legislations in this aspect.
- Government's concentration on completing the infrastructure and basic services.
- Overlapping of responsibilities and roles in the light of the absence of a single responsible authority.
- The lack of studies and research in this aspect.
- Lack of national experience.

It is recommended to adopt a clear policy to avoid all these challenges by conducting meetings, consultations , sincerity for purpose, and putting the national interest above self-interests.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Plans for disaster preparedness at all levels operate, staff and command exercises are regularly conducted in the MES of RA with participation of the regional emergency departments and self-governmental bodies and involvement of the population with working out disaster response skills included in the annual plans of MES, with working out factors and actions to reduce disaster risks.

Key issues and means of verification

Yes, there are plans to simulate the procedural and resource use in the most dangerous and most major disasters, including devastating earthquakes, dam failures and flooding of territories, accidents at nuclear and chemically hazardous facilities, major landslide displacements of seismic and gravitational origin. In the process of teaching and analysis of local and foreign experience, skills to act quickly in emergencies were developed and improved for communications centers, intelligence, search and rescue teams, public health groups, first aid, hiking hospitals, humanitarian life support, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Humanitarian support resource and the respective positions of livelihood for the location of victims and providing them with temporary shelter are worked out insufficiently.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Regularly organized and hold exercises, training and workshops, followed by lessons learnt leading to improvement of disaster response plans.

National plan for disaster protection is available. Ministers and the other management bodies within their jurisdiction operate in accordance with security protection plans, control the implementation of protection measures in the field regulated or managed by them, maintain stand-by assets and ensure participation of subordinate structures as a part of the Integrated Rescue System (IRS) in accordance with the plans.

Context & Constraints:

More financial resources are needed for the development of modern and DRR related programmes

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

These plans, procedures and resources for extraordinary events have been systematically created and could be released for the use by proclamation of state of emergency by the prime minister and local authorities leaders at state and regional levels. Operational and communication centres create one system throughout the whole state and their functionality has been checked either by real disasters like floods or by regular exercises at various levels. Special attention has always been given to potential failures of nuclear power plants.

Context & Constraints:

Exercises and trainings have been organized regularly, however sometimes only some parts of the whole crises management systems are involved in exercises.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

The government resolution on securing functions vital to society is tested every four years by national level exercise and according to result of this exercise the functions are developed.

The rescue authorities as well as the other authorities and organizations that are responsible for tasks belonging to rescue services or for executive assistance tasks shall be liable to draw up the necessary emergency plans in cooperation with each other.

Municipalities with a nuclear plant referred to in section 3, subparagraph 5 of the Nuclear Power Act (1987/990) or a plant causing a danger of a major accident as defined separately in a Decree shall draw up an emergency plan for an accident taking place in the plant. The population exposed to the danger shall be heard when drawing up the plan and informed thereof.

The owner or holder of a building, an industrial or commercial entrepreneur, an agency, institution or other organization to be provided for in a Decree shall draw up a plan on the measures to protect people and property as well as the environment in danger situations as well as to prepare for rescue measures which they can take at their own initiative.

Finnish Red Cross disaster preparedness plans for national, district and local levels to support authorities as per its auxiliary role towards the Government. Finnish Red Cross conducts simulation exercises for different scenarios, last one in May 2010 for potential major storm in southwestern part of Finland.

Context & Constraints:

More exercises could make the situation even better.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Preparedness plans are in place, although they are decentralized on different levels and with different organizations and authorities. As a result, there are plans on all administrative levels and among the

emergency services.

On a national level, the “Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance” (BBK) of the “Federal Ministry of the Interior” (BMI: see links) carries out drills for collective response to large nationwide disasters on the strategic level in its training program LUEKEX (“Länderübergreifendes Krisenmanagement Exercise), especially for crisis/emergency task forces on the higher administration levels in cooperation with the operators of critical infrastructure (involved are mostly the public and private health care system, the police and non-police danger prevention/defence, the civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) as well as private companies and organisations). In November 2007, for example, LUEKEX simulated a nationwide pandemic. The continuation of the LUEKEX exercises contributes to the identification of deficiencies in disaster management and facilitates the cooperation between the Federal States of Germany.

The communal administration is by law /regulations at the Federal State level to hold regular training sessions and tests in emergency services and to improve preparedness, especially in the case of the voluntary fire brigades. However, there are some challenges in wildfire response (see context and constraints). The private relief/emergency services such as the Red Cross (DRK) have their own plans and training, which also conduct training with the THW as the operational organisation of the Federal Government at regular intervals. The THW is well integrated in disaster preparedness plans and carries out internal and external exercises together with other relief units at all levels (see link for an overview). The flood management centers have their own action plans and carry out training with the responsible communal authorities as well as their enforcement organizations, such as the fire brigades.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) finances international training courses and the German development cooperation supports its partner countries in preparing emergency plans and committees and accomplishing simulation trainings. “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) developed 2007 guidelines for the funding DRR projects in foreign countries. For the implementation UNISDR, the Red Cross and Red Crescent and many NGOs are considered. Particularly the humanitarian NGOs are the organisations which are mostly engaged in DRR work abroad. The AA focuses on early warning projects and pilot projects as long as these are not funded within cross-functional tasks of the development cooperation. “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) also facilitates education and innovative technologies.

Context & Constraints:

Concepts are in place for all possible disaster situations at all levels.

From an overarching national point of view, the LUEKEX trainings are sophisticated though not limited exclusively to natural disasters, rather applying to any large-scale crisis.

The challenges lie within the different levels of voluntary services, which have faced the unforeseen challenge of a decreasing number of new recruits in recent years due to the change in demography and mobility of the population (see Priority 1). Especially in the case of the voluntary fire brigades, there is a lack of appropriate specific capacities of human resources and adequate equipment and tools for specific wildfire suppression requirements. Altogether it is difficult to accomplish training with a high turnover rate of personnel.

Disaster preparedness is currently one of the German Red Cross´ (GRC) top priorities in DRR. GRC is focusing on a community-based approach and strengthening sister Societies in disaster-prone countries. Establishing first aid brigades or intervention teams at local level, encouraging communities to work out contingency and evacuation plans in a participatory approach, holding regular evacuation drills, these and similar preparations can save lives during earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and tropical windstorms in coastal countries, and the GRC pays particular attention to the participation of women in this context.

German service and rescue services schools do not provide any specific wildfire management training. Starting in 2008 the Germany-based Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) in partnership with a professional fire service and a forestry school has developed a model for capacity building (wildland fire training academy), inter-agency cooperation, and integrated fire management in the State of Hesse, in cooperation with the Forestry College in Rottenburg, to serve as model for the remaining 15 states (Laender). Although this initiative has been welcomed by the Federal Ministry of Interior, there is currently no funding support for implementation since there is no federal responsibility for wildfire prevention and control. On the other side, an individual state (Land) will not finance the initiative of which all 16 states would benefit. This demonstrates the weakness of decentralized responsibilities in disaster risk management in Germany.

Related links:

GTZ <http://www.gtz.de/en/index.htm>

BBK http://www.bbk.bund.de/cIn_007/DE/00__Home/homepage__node.html__nnn=true

BMI <http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/>

THW - Overview <http://www.thw.bund.de/>

ASB <http://www.asb.de/view.php3?show=5900000300162>

Malteser Germany <http://www.malteser.de/>

DRK <http://www.drk.de/>

Global Fire Monitoring Center <http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/>

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness programmes are provided at the National and regional level. Regional programmes must be compliant with the correspondent National ones. The National preparedness programmes are part of the National Forecasting and Prevention Programmes, while the regional ones are included into

Regional Forecasting and Prevention Programmes. Provinces and municipalities are responsible for implementing the measures laid in these programmes by setting up specific preparedness plans compliant to the guidelines issued at the upper levels.

Contingency plans are developed at all levels. The National Civil Protection Department is responsible for coordinating the development of the National contingency plans and issuing guidelines on how lower-level administrations have to set their plans. Regions translate the National guidelines into directives for the Provincial level (Prefectures and/or Provincial Administrations - depending on local arrangements). Municipal contingency plans must finally comply with the provincial ones.

Context & Constraints:

Small municipalities located in remote areas are not always provided with sufficient technical and/or financial resources to develop effective disaster preparedness and contingency plans. In other cases, plans are in place but, due to these limitations, they are not periodically updated or sufficiently exercised. Despite the current international economic trend, a strong effort is being made to raise the amount of economic resources available and to implement more effective use and accountability policies.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Preparedness plans are made on all levels. A more systematic approach to exercises is managed through a civil-military planning catalogue. The plans on all level are constantly reviewed through audits from the higher level. The county governors have a coordinating role at the regional level, while the municipality level is obliged to have or to establish systems for disaster preparedness at local level.

Context & Constraints:

-

Poland (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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

On each level of administration exists DRR operational plan

Context & Constraints:

The main part of these plans is dedicated to action during event-"preparedness part" is usually the weakest part as well as "lessons learned part".

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* No: Operations and communications centre

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

Description:

Contingency plans are developed for each county. The regulations oblige the authorities and the civil sector to hold regular training exercises, in compliance with the specific multiannual plans. These exercises proved their efficiency during the disasters the community faced

Context & Constraints:

In some cases, a simple review of the response plan takes the place of the regular training exercises. Some actors involved in the disaster response are not aware that regular training exercises improve coping capacity and speed of response.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

The County Administrative Boards are responsible for supporting the system of contingency plans and disaster preparedness plans at the county level. This is done with, for example, through regular training

drills often designed with the purpose of identifying measures to reduce vulnerability. The county supports the local government in their development of disaster response programmes.

At national level there is now a national emergency water team to aid in crises affecting drinking water supplies. At the national level there are also stocks of equipment designed to supply emergency drinking water at the county and local level. The MSB has materials for forest fires, floods and chemical emergencies. There is a list of resources submitted by the municipalities which show the items that can be shared with other municipalities if needed during or after a disaster.

Representatives from the national water catastrophe group (VAKA) participate in international observation tours to learn from the crises of others. Experience of national crises, which includes such events as floods, are systematically followed up. International observation is coordinated by MSB.

Exercises have been carried out by the central authority at local level in about half of the municipalities in Sweden. A follow-up assessing the level of emergency preparedness is conducted.

MSB and local rescue services work continuously with gender issues. Gender objectives are included in action plans. Sweden has effectively cooperation between municipal rescue services, communication centres and medical facilities in case of emergency.

MSB, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, will present by April 2011 a proposal for performance targets for emergency preparedness and how these should be followed up.

Cross border co-operation is ongoing regarding the management of forest and grassland fires in the Baltic Region and between the Nordic countries. MSB has resources such as flood containment equipment for supporting large scale national responses. Sweden is also involved in developing EU modules with equipment for floods and forest fire. We also have various development projects in co-operation with companies.

The MSB's mandate is to support the coordination of measures taken by local, regional and national authorities during a serious crisis or disaster. For serious crises that affect large parts of society, crisis management at central government level may need to be coordinated. The MSB supports this coordination by providing methods and networks for the competent authorities during extraordinary events. The MSB will also support the Swedish Government Offices with documentation and information in the event of serious crises or disasters. The MSB also provides methods for crisis communication and the coordination of official information to the public.

Moreover, the MSB offers external actors, both national and international, an overview of societal resources, such as, access to power reserves, modules for various types of operation in the event of serious emergencies etc.

MSB's coordinating role is also highly relevant for managing a crisis or disaster in Europe or elsewhere in the world. Swedish authorities meet and coordinate their actions when the Joint Response Team is deployed to international disasters and when Sweden needs to accept or offer assistance to other countries.

MSB, in line with its mandate from the Swedish Government to provide international assistance to other countries, supports the development of national contingency plans, preparedness plans, continuity plans, response plans and recovery plans. Furthermore, MSB also supports disaster management capacities in other countries by development of search and rescue services, and coordination mechanisms, and post-disaster needs assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Sweden has many years of experience effectively managing rescue services and crisis management systems. Coordination between different organizations can, of course, always be improved.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Contingency plans are required for all shelters and protective facilities for which financial aid is granted by the Federal Government.

Every institution participating in the Civil Protection system has its training program.

Common rehearsals are performed at the local, cantonal and federal level.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness and response planning is in progress on all administrative levels (national, regional, local, as well as within public and private enterprises, public institutions and the state administration.) The plans are made available to the national and local rescue and protection forces as well as to the other units responsible for the protection of the people and goods. They are also provided with special crisis management training courses that have been tested on drills.

Thus far, many institutions have preparedness plans. For instance, the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the WHO, is developing response plans for the local hospitals. The Ministry of Health is also preparing the reorganization of the First Aid Services in accordance with E-112.

Within NPDRR, a process of defining methodologies, assessments and scenarios is under way. Depending on the assessments and scenarios, the following plans are to be prepared:

- Preparedness plans;
- Prevention plans;
- Operations plans.

The implementation of all plans requires clear and precise procedures. Successful achievement of the goals requires the following standard operative procedures: (1) Internal S.O.Ps in usual activities, (2) Internal S.O.Ps in a case of emergency, (3) Interoperability S.O.Ps in a case of emergency. All this should provide clear understanding of the threat and organized respond with maximal effect with the available resources.

Context & Constraints:

Although many institutions have preparedness plans, due to certain legal inconsistencies, there is institutional overlapping of the competences in terms of the creation of disaster and contingency plans and conduct of drills. For this purpose, it is necessary to follow the logical and methodical framework of the NPDRR. This implies defining the appropriate methodologies, assessments and scenarios before developing the plans and procedures.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

State and Territory governments have primary responsibility for emergency management in their jurisdictions.

Contingency plans are in place in the relevant Australian Government agencies to meet State and Territory requests for Australian Government assistance arising from any type of emergency or disaster. These plans include the Commonwealth Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN), which details procedures for provision of Australian Government assistance through Emergency Management Australia (EMA) in the event of an emergency/disaster in Australia.

EMA maintains a number of hazard-specific contingency plans including:

- managing the reception of persons evacuated into Australia due to disasters or civil unrest in neighbouring countries;
- repatriating and providing care for Australians injured or killed in mass casualty events overseas; and
- coordinating the response to an aviation disaster response within Australia.

EMA also maintains a number of other national contingency plans.

In addition to coordinating Australian Government operations support to the States and Territories, EMA works to enhance plans and arrangements through involvement in multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional exercises. These exercises cover the full spectrum of events including counter-terrorism, mass casualty and major natural disasters.

Australian Government agencies participate in high-level consequence management committees and working groups aimed at identifying and establishing best practice in consequence management.

Preparedness and contingency plans at both the Australian Government and Victorian Government levels were implemented in response to the Victorian bushfires in early 2009. During the response phase, the Australian Government provided a range of physical assistance to the Victorian Government. This included aerial fire-fighting resources, and Australian Defence Force assistance of transportation, provision of field accommodation and support, and supply of heavy machinery and provision of personnel.

Context & Constraints:

Australian governments endorsed the National Catastrophic Disaster Plan in 2010.

The preparation and testing of disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans is the responsibility of the relevant government, private sector firm or not-for-profit organisation.

As indicated elsewhere in this progress report, there are increasing linkages and coordination between all levels of government, industry sectors, and not-for-profit organisations with a view to increased disaster resilience, both within and between jurisdictions and nation-wide. In some jurisdictions there are also regulatory requirements for particular organisations in certain sectors or locations to prepare such plans.

Preparedness is also comprehensively managed in the Australian Government health arena, for examples with measures such as:

: the National Health Disaster Management Capability Audits - conducted regularly to provide an up-to-date 'snapshot' of Australia's health disaster response assets including surge capacity and provide a national assessment of health assets that may be used in an emergency;

: the National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre in Darwin, Northern Territory, maintains a state of readiness to respond to a major incident both within the region and for national priorities in the event of a major incident; and

: the National Medical Stockpile was established following the terrorist attacks in the United States of 11 September 2001 and the release of Bacillus anthracis spores in the US in October 2001. It includes counter-terrorism medical counter-measures and pandemic influenza related antimicrobial medicines and immunisations, and a range of personal protective equipment.

Cook Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Considerable progress has been made since the response to the cyclone on Pukapuka in 2005, but there still a way to go. EMCI is now assisting line ministries to develop Emergency Response Plans, following assistance from SOPAC in 2009. Through these response plans government agencies now have clearer protocols for responding to disasters, by protecting staff and securing key assets and files.

In relation to the development of a policy and protocol for importation, use and disposal of hazardous substances, the National Environment Service held a workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants in July 2010 and has scoped draft regulations. Biosafety workshops have also been held as well as internal exercises conducted by Ports Authority as part of strengthening capacity to manage the importation, use and disposal of hazardous substances and to improve response to disaster events in relation to the spillage of hazardous substances.

Context & Constraints:

It remains challenging to ensure compliance with regulations, particularly given the difficulty in reaching some of the more remote islands. For example, although tourist businesses need a Disaster Response Plan in place to be accredited, it is difficult to ensure that smaller businesses comply with this requirement. This can leave tourists vulnerable in the case of emergencies, given that they lack the knowledge and social networks of others in the Cook Islands.

FERN is a newly-designed information tool for preparedness and response. It will enable shared inter-agency management of DRM data, including GIS data, risk maps and contact details for each island, as well as task lists for when an emergency is activated. It will permit automated email lists and media notifications, and include a tool for assessing relief needs in disaster-hit areas. Nevertheless, although the shell for this system has now been created, more funding is needed to populate the shell with data, and clear agreement will be required on who is responsible for entering and maintaining data.

It would also be opportune to nurture the growth in community interest in DRM following the 2009 Samoa tsunami. This is a role which could ably be filled by EMCI, if it received funding for the Disaster Risk Planning Officer position, recommended in the EMCI Business Plan (2009-11) and the NAP. Cook Islands Red Cross, with its strong community presence, including on the Outer Islands, would also be an important actor, as would civil society groups including the Religious Advisory Council.

A multi-stakeholder review of the Aitutaki response has been conducted (see OCHA 2010), and its recommendations should be implemented.

Fiji (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Fiji derives its DRM policies from the Regional Framework for DRM which has two distinctive components of DM and DRR. The separation arises from Pacific Island Countries' concerns to maintain a focus on improvement in disaster management (preparedness and response) as disasters occur frequently with devastating impacts on the environment, lives and economies.

A National DM Plan is in place and all Divisions derive their plans from it with assigned roles for responsible agencies to ensure they incorporate the same standards.

The predictable and seasonal nature of cyclone occurrences resulted in the establishment of the Cyclone Support Plan in 1997. The low depressions of cyclones are the cause of most of the major flooding in Fiji.

Each stage of the cyclone threat has matching preparedness, national readiness and response requirements that clarify who get involved across sectors. Where plans exist, there are usually SOPs in place, and vice versa. Most organisations have internal SOPs but these are rarely shared beyond their organisation.

The common management functions relating to disaster management are applied appropriately across all hazards by departments in the development of departmental contingency plans and operation procedures, infusing technical aspects relating to different hazards as appropriate. During disaster events, emergency operations are coordinated from DISMACs using emergency operation plans and procedures that outline pre-determined roles of agencies across the sector.

To date the nation has managed to cope with devastating floods and cyclones despite some identified short comings in national coordination of preparedness and response activities compounded with lack of technical expertise and funds eg Mineral Resources Department's Seismology Section uses own budget, now expired, to facilitate part of the Suva Earthquake Risk Management Scenario Pilot Project, undertake awareness programmes with schools and with Local Governments as evidenced with the erection of tsunami awareness signboard.

Context & Constraints:

SOPs link agencies under the national DRM Plan and the Act however there are operational challenges. Foremost during emergencies are the inadequate levels of communication and transport resources when the whole nation is affected and yet agencies have their own commitments. A lot of negotiations and consultations are needed to effect better coordination, particularly as the procedures for involving NGOs & FBOs in national preparedness and response activities vary across the sector. Interestingly a need surfaced for NDMO to conduct targeted advocacy and briefings with ministries unaware of their roles in the national preparedness arrangements eg Ministry of Women, Culture & Heritage & Social Welfare is unaware where it should be included.

Drills are costly and in most cases funding to practice emergency procedures and to stockpile preparedness materials is a major problem. As an immediate priority, NGOs and FBOs have identified that a national coordination forum is needed to share information and consult on means on how they can integrate better into the national response arrangements, as they presently undertake a myriad of community level activities. They have developed DRM plans for communities (PCIDRR, Act For Peace, ADRA) and are concerned to ensure that all groups with specific needs such as women, children, elderly, disabled etc. need to be considered in every corporate plan of lead agencies/ sectors. They have identified that there are no standard OHS procedures for shelters and that there is a need to use WHO guidelines for drinking-water quality. In a related initiative OCHA is also developing CP/EPREP (CP with preparedness measures) to assist the international and regional actors to coordinate humanitarian action

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

A RMI Emergency Response Plan, developed in 2009, is under consideration of the CSO. The Emergency Response Plan provides details of response functions, lead and support agencies and their roles, for the following:

- Health and Medical
- Fire and Rescue
- Evacuation
- Community Welfare
- Logistics Supply
- Information Management
- Impact Assessment

Sectoral Emergency Response Plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed by ministries and agencies including the EPA, NWS, MoH, USP-RMI and MICS. The MoE recognizes the need for a disaster plan and is seeking assistance to develop one.

The USAid-led tabletop exercise in October 2010 on disaster response described the change from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) support to the current USAid support. The exercise assisted in strengthening the overall coordination of disaster response, by describing the steps required at the national level to access US support via United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

Outer Island Profiles are being developed through a partnership between the Ministry of Internal Affairs (IA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), USAid and local organizations such as MICS. The Outer Island Profiles collect baseline information on disaster response capacity (see PFA2, Core Indicator 1 for more details) highlighting available resources, gaps, needs and challenges, as well as best practices

The NWS has increased response capacity via the purchase of four early warning devices (“chatty beetles”) activated in times of emergency. NWS also run an annual Hazards Workshop (with assistance from NOAA) for Mayors and government officials providing information on climate related hazards.

Ministry of IA run an annual Mayors Workshop which includes information on disaster preparedness and response. WUTMI also has informal training in how to communicate during emergencies and MICS are currently undertaking a program to train Conservation Officers in hazard and vulnerability assessments.

Context & Constraints:

There has been a lack of progress at the national level in terms of a National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), as the location has not yet been decided. Coordination of disaster response at the national level therefore remains weak.

Little progress has been made in developing local plans for emergency response. Although NGOs are working with outer island communities, there is a lack of a coordinated approach to disaster preparedness and response. There is a general lack of awareness that developing a plan for disaster response does not always require additional funding, and that a simple emergency response plan is better than no plan at all, even if a dedicated emergency shelter is lacking. The lack of support for local disaster plans may stem from the lack of severe disasters in recent years - it is not something people have at the forefront of their minds.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

National and local plans are required under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 that set, among other matters, readiness, response and recovery arrangements. These plans are supported by operating procedures and protocols to support inter-agency and inter-sector collaboration.

A National Exercise Programme provides means to test response arrangements nationally. The Programme supports a ten year plan for national level and regional level exercises in alternate years covering different hazards and scenarios. Local exercises are also held within each region.

Lessons from exercises and events (including precautionary warnings) are used to improve policies and response arrangements. Recent experiences of tsunami within the Pacific have lead to improved warning and public messaging for these events.

Context & Constraints:

Preparing, undertaking and evaluating national exercises are major activities that require significant planning, budgets and staff time, with lead times of more than a year. Getting all agencies to participate to a level whereby their continuity arrangements are properly tested can be difficult. The exercise programme requires ongoing promotion so that appropriate levels of commitment are planned for by all participants.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

Some response agencies have developed response agency plans. However, there is not any relevant data available as to whether or not these existing plans have been simulated or tested. Conducting simulations to test agency response plans is not included in their annual work plans. It must be pointed out that the NDMP is still a recently developed planning document and has required agencies to take on either completely new roles or to re-examine older roles to ensure they comply with the requirements of the NDMP. There has been an increase in the number of agency response plans since the NDMP inception and as agencies understanding of DRM improves, the more effective they will be in their roles and responsibilities under the NDMP.

Response and relief systems are in place and include the establishment and operations of the NEOC, the establishment of the Volunteer Emergency Response Team (VERT), stockpiles of relief supplies with SRCS and other humanitarian organisations prepositioned containers and DMO arrangements with local wholesalers, designated evacuations sites and shelters identified by villages, etc.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge is the lack of capacities at the local level to devise and implement contingency planning. There is an urgent need for all agencies and communities to organise simulation exercises to test and refine coordination mechanisms and procedures, more specifically to review coordination and identify roles, challenges and linkages among government and stakeholders. This process may be assisted in the development of a manual to guide all ministries, NGOs, regional/international development agencies and communities during a disaster response event

An effective monitoring and evaluation system is not in place. In addition to this, incorporating relevant human rights and gender indicators into a monitoring and evaluation framework should also be considered to ensure that the target beneficiaries include the most vulnerable sections of the affected population.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

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

Description:

Contingency plans are in place but are still at the preliminary stages of development. The plans that exist require full implementation and practical testing. Community preparedness exercises have been conducted in 48 villages through the PCIDRR programme. The programme is still at its early stages. Support services for women and families following a disaster remains limited, although there is some recognition that the needs of certain groups may differ post-disaster. Inclusion of gender considerations in contingency plans is limited, although there is reference to the importance of the roles of women in operational processes and decision making in the new DRM arrangements.

Context & Constraints:

There are limited resources available in terms of communication equipment, human resources and preparedness materials e.g. stockpiles, to respond to a major disaster. There is an identified need to feed DRM policies into all sectors, some sector specific DRM plans are being developed but this is inconsistent across all departments. The Ministry of Health has contingency plans in place however recognises that capacity is limited for dealing with a large-scale national epidemic. Contingency plans require full implementation and testing. Participation across sectors in drills and exercises is crucial if these plans are to be useful in a practical setting. This will require consistent funding support and political will. It is necessary to identify appropriate partners among women’s groups active at the local level and materially support them to develop/strengthen their capacities to undertake preparedness campaigns. Challenges remain at the provincial level in terms of training, skills and awareness of roles & responsibilities. Greater focus on DRM training for sector representatives at the Provincial level is required. The police are often called upon to offer search and rescue support, but require more training in order to fulfil this role effectively e.g. first aid, rescue diving etc.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* No: Search and rescue teams

* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* No: Shelters

* No: Secure medical facilities

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

Description:

A national disaster management plan and provincial disaster management plans for two provinces (Shefa and Sanma) have been developed. The Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health have also developed disaster management plans (although the Health department noted that their plan, which was developed in 2003, needs to be reviewed).

In Gaua, an Emergency Operations Centre has been established to respond to the volcanic threat. An Interagency Assessment (led by NDRMO, coordinated by UNOCHA, and with support from many other agencies including the Red Cross, NGOs, and key government line ministries) was completed in early 2010. The assessment's multi-sector, multi-stakeholder approach was highlighted as being very successful. Key agencies also worked together to support the successful evacuation of communities from the western to the eastern side of the island. Contingency planning for a possible full evacuation of the island has also been completed, including registration of the population and assets, identification of possible relocation sites etc. The NDRMO reports that cooperation amongst key agencies has been good. The cluster approach was also highlighted as being effective, although could be further strengthened by ensuring it takes account of local capacity and dovetails with national systems. Donor and NGO support for food and non food aid items has also been welcomed.

In terms of stockpiles, the Red Cross has also pre-positioned emergency (non food aid) supplies for up to 50 households in each province.

In terms of broader donor support for disaster management, the FRANZ alliance (France, Australia, and New Zealand) was highlighted as a good example of donors effectively collaborating to help Vanuatu respond to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

In terms of preparedness, the NDRMO is currently too busy responding to actual emergencies to conduct regular simulation exercises or emergency drills. There is also no national stockpile of essential supplies which could be drawn on in the event of a major emergency. The NDRMO must source any required items (e.g. water containers, tanks) from commercial hardware stores.

The government is yet to engage with the business and tourism sector on disaster and contingency planning. The Vanuatu Hotels and Resorts Association (VHRA) has formally written to the government in relation to tsunami warnings, but is yet to receive an official response. VHRA members have a keen interest in improving tsunami warnings given that many hotels are located along coastal areas. According to the VHRA, some hotels have developed their own individual emergency plans, but there is not a unified industry-wide approach. The VHRA noted that tourism accounts for up to 40% of local employment, with the tourism sector being one of the most important contributors to economic growth.

The NDRMO has identified stronger collaboration with the private sector as a way to help overcome some logistics difficulties.
