

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

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: 2007-2009

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

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

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

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

En effet, 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:

- 1- Définit les règles générales d'organisation des interventions
- 2- Institue l'obligation pour chaque secteur, Wilaya (Département), commune, et unité économique, d'élaborer des plans d'intervention ;
- 3- Définit l'organisation de commandement de ces plans ;
- 4- Précise le rôle du Wali (Préfet), du Président d'APC (Maire de la commune) et du responsable de l'unité, en matière de commandement des opérations ;
- 5- Précise le rôle de la protection civile ;
- 6- Précise le rôle des différents responsables de modules qui doivent, chacun en ce qui le concerne, contribuer à l'élaboration et à la mise œuvre des plans .

Toutefois des plans de préparation n'existent pas de manière systématique pour tous les types de catastrophes et il en est de même pour ce qui est des simulations.

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.

Angola (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe o plano nacional de preparação e resposta 2007-2008, o plano de emergência para as províncias de Luanda, Benguela e Cunene. Está em curso a elaboração do plano nacional de contingências contra desastres e o plano estratégico da protecção civil para 2009-2013.

Context & Constraints:

Para se testar a eficiência dos respectivos planos prevê-se a realização de simulaculos ao nível nacional.

Burkina Faso (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le Burkina Faso est entrain d'élaborer avec l'appui du Système des Nations Unies (PNUD, UNICEF, OCHA...), un Plan national de contingence multirisques qui sera adopté avant la fin de l'année 2008. Un

exercice de simulation dudit Plan est prévu pour Septembre 2008 afin de vérifier la cohérence, l'efficacité et l'adaptation du plan avec la réalité du terrain.

Des exercices de simulation d'incendies sont régulièrement menées par les sapeurs pompiers de la Direction générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC).

Context & Constraints:

- La nouveauté du mécanisme;
 - L'importance des moyens financiers , humains et logistiques à mobiliser pour assurer sa mise en oeuvre effective;
 - La coordination des différents intervenants sectoriels pour assurer l'exécution efficace du plan;
 - l'analphabétisme de la majorité des populations à risque
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Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Des plans de contingence existent dans certains domaines clé comme la sécurité alimentaire, la santé, l'agriculture et l'élevage et sont régulièrement actualisés.

Context & Constraints:

Le concept de la RRC n'est pas encore vulgarisé à tous les niveaux de l'administration

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Quelques plans d'urgence et de préparation 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 du Probo-Koala, mais le manque de coordination multisectorielle et les moyens restent un frein en terme d'efficacité.

Context & Constraints:

Une approche intégrée de la préparation aux catastrophes et la planification de la réponse doit être adoptée au niveau institutionnel. Pour ce faire la plateforme RRC devrait pouvoir constituer un excellent outil.

Egypt (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Some contingency plans are being developed. However, disaster preparedness plans are in the process of development at all administrative levels.

These plans will be established and will benefit from lessons learned from previous disasters.

Regular training drills and rehearsals are organized to test and develop disaster response programmes. A success story of this issue is proved by pandemic influenza, as the CMDRS/IDSC initiated the following activities:

a) At the national level:

o A simulation training exercise was conducted at the Ministry of Health in order to test reporting track and the procedures taken by the health directorates to validate detection of the pandemic influenza. The training was held in 3 governorates (El-Beheira, Red Sea and Menia Governorates).

b) At the local level (Governorates):

o Reviewed, developed, and evaluated Menofiyah governorate plan aiming at encountering pandemic influenza to be used as a model for other governorates.

o A simulation training exercise (Desktop Exercise) was held in Menofiyah, Sharqia, Gharbiya, Qalyubia and Fayoum governorates in order to test and revise the procedures set to encounter pandemic influenza, test the reporting track, soundness of procedures and the different roles of directorates to ensure comprehensiveness of the plan.

o Preparation of a response chain of command for pandemic influenza at the local level (Governorate level).

o Preparation of a manual on developing governorates response plans to pandemic influenza.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster management/ preparedness/ contingency plans are in place at some sectors, this is to be extended to encompass all administrative levels. The CMDRS and NCCMDRR consider this issue as one of the short term priorities. Regular training is to consider setting up an agenda not necessarily linked to post incident, but to preparedness level.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

National Disaster Management Plan and a draft 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, exist.

The National Plan has been simulated twice and the Ghana National Fire Service and the Civil Aviation Authority contingency plans are simulated periodically.

Context & Constraints:

The availability of Disaster Management and contingency plans does not prevail in most districts and hardly in communities and institutions. Therefore there are no programmes based on management and contingency plans at the regional and district levels. Lack of funding and logistics also derail planned training simulations programmes.

Kenya (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

But regular drills and rehearsal are poor.

Context & Constraints:

Drills seem to be expensive , require funds and heavy equipments.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Des plans de GRC nationaux sont opérationnels (cyclones, inondations, grippe aviaire...). Des plans locaux de GRC existent aussi au niveau des régions et des zones les plus à risques. Des lieux d'évacuation ont été identifiés par toutes les communes à risques au pays. Une carte d'évacuation est disponible auprès du BNGRC.

D'autres départements de l'Etat ont aussi leur propre plan de gestion des risques comme le déversement des hydrocarbures (OLEP), la grippe aviaire (MINSAN), la fièvre du rift (MINAGRI), mais tous ses départements travaillent ensemble avec le BNGRC.

Des exercices de simulation sont aussi organisés annuellement dans les régions jugées à risque intégrant tous les intervenants et les communautés. Chaque saison cyclonique est clôturée par une grande rencontre entre tous les intervenants pour discuter des leçons apprises.

La stratégie de relèvement précoce est développée. Des hangars de pré positionnement des articles de secours ont été aménagés à proximité des zones à risque.

Context & Constraints:

Il faut de gros moyens financiers et énormément de temps pour les exercices de simulation pour tester les plans et programmes de réponse. Et pour la plupart des cas, il n'est pas aisé d'avoir la participation effective des responsables de la zone et de la population locale, les exercices sont conduits au niveau national.

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

So far 9 out of 15 flood prone districts have developed flood contingency plans. There is need for the rest of the flood prone districts to develop contingency plans and review them annually. Since 2006/07 rainy season, a National Contingency Plan has been developed in Malawi. Initially, the process was being led by UN agencies but during the 2008/09 season, it was agreed that the process should be led by Government. The DoDMA, therefore, led and coordinated the process of developing the 2008/09 National Contingency Plan. There was also more involvement of government ministries and departments and NGOs.

The Department of Civil Aviation conducts regular rehearsals to test their response mechanisms. atahere is need for other stakeholders to do the same.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of funds for the development of contingency plans in the other flood prone districts.
 2. Lack of regular rehearsals.
 3. Lack of contingency plans at community level. Since disasters occur in the community, there is need for the development of contingency plans at that level so that communities are aware of what they should do when a disaster occurs.
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Mauritius (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Emergency Operations Procedures are in place for tropical cyclone. Tsunami emergency plans have been discussed and will be implemented by the end of September 2008.

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

Cyclone refugee centers are well know in each locality and are well administered. Evacuation plan for tsunami has been agreed upon and one exercise was actually conducted in October 2007.

Context & Constraints:

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 has to be implemented here.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Once Southern Africa Climate Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) forecasts are released by the late September or earlier October, national hydrological, rainfall, and agricultural forecasts are drawn by specialized institutions. CENOE/INGC gathers all government institutions, UN Agencies and international NGO and national NGO with actions in DRR in Mozambique to announce the results and launch the start of Contingency Plan preparation in all administrative levels (national, province and districts).

To estimate food requirements, in October, SETSAN vulnerability Survey is carried out across the country. By late October all DRR institutions and local government plans are compiled and analyzed in a national document after approval by the Technical Council for Disasters Management (CTGC). The document is submitted to the Council of Ministers for final approval and adoption by all DRR stakeholders by early November. After government approval, the Contingency Plan is disseminated back to local levels, using all CTGC members.

According to the scenarios established, pre-positioning of goods takes place in the most vulnerable and less accessible areas. Early warning mechanism is refined and a national, regional and local simulation takes place, as a signal to launch the beginning of the country preparation to disaster response. Training to Local Committees for Risk Management is accelerated. In addition to that, starting October 1st, CTGC weekly meetings are held to keep all DRR stakeholder informed. CENOE information team is fully activated to make a closer monitoring and information collection and sharing among all DRR institutions including Government High level decision makers who are members of CCGC, chaired by the Prime Minister.

Context & Constraints:

There are still strong weaknesses in the Information System to maintain continuity of national information exchange among the 3 government levels.

The use of VHF radios does not enable full communications and national exchange of information. More investments in Information's and Communications System are required to address these needs.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Un plan de contingence national a été élaboré en juillet 2008 avec la participation des Services étatiques en charge de la RRC, la société civile, les Agences humanitaires du Système des Nations Unies, la Fédération Internationale de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge (FICR), la Croix Rouge Sénégalaise, etc. Trois (3) scénarii ont été retenus : (1) les inondations, (2) l'invasion acridienne et (3) les épidémies (choléra, méningites, etc.).

Context & Constraints:

Ce premier exercice n'a pas permis de renforcer le plan de contingence national par les autres plans sectoriels qui existent déjà. Le programme national de RRC devrait rendre possible ce renforcement et permettre de mettre en place des plans d'urgence et de préparation aux catastrophes à tous les niveaux, mais aussi des exercices de simulation qui permettent de tester et développer les programmes de réponse aux catastrophes.

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

With no disaster management fund or a pre-positioning of stockpiles of relief items disaster preparedness and response become difficult, thus the need to have at least one of these for an effective preparedness and response activities

Context & Constraints:

The level is FOUR There are contingency plans for almost all the hazards that are peculiar to the country and those that are inter-regional. However, due to limited resources and capacities, regular training drills and rehearsals are not undertaken to test the effectiveness of the plans.

Swaziland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Only national action plans have been developed but without systematic implementation. Ad hoc disaster and emergency response because of the absence of contingency/disaster preparedness plans.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of capacity to develop and implement contingency/disaster preparedness plans. However, trainings are in the pipeline. Some NGOs e.g. World Vision is working with rural based communities on community based disaster preparedness plans.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The key contextual reasons for the countries raking as 4 above include the National Disaster Management

Policy that has identified gaps in addressing DRR; the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 that focuses more on lack of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC); not well defined Early Warning System and lack of contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Context & Constraints:

The key contextual challenges facing the country is inadequate capacity building in timely response to disasters, lack of early warning system on disasters and contingency plans for DRR
However, there are initiatives to review the National Disaster Management Policy and the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 to pave the way for establishment of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), strengthening an Early Warning System and prepare contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Togo (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

le plan d'organisation des secours 'urgence en cas de catastrophe révié en 2008 avant d'être opérationnel lors des inondations récentes au Togo avait prévu des execices de simulaion qui ne sont pas encore appliqués

Context & Constraints:

les moyens matériels et financiers insuffisants

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

Assemble a complete set of National and Sectoral Disaster Management Plans to form one comprehensive suite of Plans in a National Plan format;

- a. The overarching National Disaster Plan (Part 1) has been completed;
- b. The National Response Plan (Part 2) focuses initially on hurricanes and is updated for 2008 season. Meetings with the stakeholders for refinement and completion of the attached Position Action Checklists (PACs) is ongoing along with EOC, National Plan and EOC positional training and exercising.
- c. Part 3 of the National Plan are the Functional and Hazard Plans which are in many formats. The Relief Distribution Plan was developed to act as a template to reformat the other plans over time. The Ferry Disaster Plan has used this template for the 2008 update.
- d. The Shelter Plan has been completed and approved by the NDMC.
- e. The following plans have been completed or updated:
 - i. Airport Crash Plan 2008 - Airports
 - ii. Essential Services December 2007
 - iii. Relief Distribution Plan - Department of Disaster Management (DDM) & Working Group
 - iv. Shelter Managers Guide - DDM
 - v. Pandemic Plan - MOH
 - vi. Oil Spill Plan - Dept of Environment (needs more work!)
 - vii. Public Information and Media Plan - DDM and Media Coordinator
 - viii. Tourism Sectoral Plan - Anguilla has requested to participate in a CDERA initiative to develop a regional standard for this plan
- f. The following plans are under development or revision:
 - i. Relief Managers Guide - DDM & Working Group
 - ii. Individual Shelter Plans - DDM
- g. The following critical plans need revision:
 - i. Ferry Boat Plan - Police
 - ii. Damage and Needs Assessment - Statistics
 - iii. Mass Casualty 2006
 - iv. Anglec (Utilities) Plan 2007
 - v. Search and Rescue 2007
 - vi. Major Incident Plan 2006 (no significant changes seen)

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Exercises and SOPs

17. Full EOC management plan; Ops team members, logistics, etc:

- a. Documented in the NPRP and PAC's with supporting operational materials, templates etc.
- b. Training occurred in 2006 on EOC command structures
- c. In 2007 progressive training toward the functional exercise (based on a given scenario) started with GIS mapping for the EOC was held in April which included a functional exercise,
- d. EOC and NPRP overview and position familiarisation training occurred in May 2006
- e. A second EOC and NPRP overview and position familiarisation training for second shift staff was held June 8th
- f. A Tabletop was held June 19/20th
- g. A functional exercise including the Field, all essential services and the NEOC was held July 18th 2007.

- h. In 2008 a Ferry tabletop was held June 5th
- i. Phase I hurricane exercise - Utilities was July 15th 2008
- j. Air crash Exercise was 16th December
- l. Hurricane Phase 2 relief/shelter/Dana training held 24/25 Aug and Exercise the 26th 2008
- m. Ferry Phase 2 and Mass Casualty exercises were held in October 2008

Context & Constraints:

The following plans need development;

- i. Evacuation Plan - Police

As a fairly new department (June 06) significant progress has been made but significant progress is still needed. Very limited staffing (Director and One Programme Officer and 2 administrative/clerical) have limited progress in this area.

in 2009 3 additional programme officer will join the department (one was in place as of January 2009)

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

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

En todas las oficinas públicas (nacionales, provinciales, municipales) como en la actividad privada, se implementan por reglamentación simulacros, capacitaciones, etc., para la contingencia de la emergencia. Un lamentable hecho (incendio en un local durante un show de rock&roll que causó la muerte de 193 jóvenes) trajo brutalmente conciencia sobre esta situación, y se adaptaron normas de seguridad, etc., para evitar nuevos sucesos como éste.

Context & Constraints:

Además de la conciencia comunitaria, se necesita el control necesario par que se cumplan los reglamentos y se practiquen en debida forma los simulacros, etc.- Ese es el reto.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A pesar de los esfuerzos aislados de instituciones Nacionales, Departamentales y Municipales, estos son insuficientes por falta de planificación, presupuesto, Recursos Humanos capacitados, mucha rotación de profesionales en el Área y de compromisos Institucionales.

Context & Constraints:

No todas las Instituciones gubernamentales, Prefecturas y Municipios tienen planes de contingencia, de reacción inmediata, alerta temprana, gestión de riesgo, porque no tienen programas y proyectos de Capacitación, simulacros y prácticas sobre desastres naturales de acuerdo a su área de jurisdicción y frecuencia de estos fenómenos naturales, que generalmente estos fenómenos son cíclicos y recurrentes.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was updated in 2008 and approved in 2009. The NDMP has been redesigned to include support functions, hazard indexes, a new National Disaster Organisation structure and updated National Emergency Operating Centre Standard Operating Procedures in keeping with the Incident Command System structure. The Revised Plan was tested on two occasions, during the April 2 2009 National Simulation Exercise LANTEX and again during a collaborative regional Influenza Pandemic Exercise on April 17th 2009. The Revised Plan will be used to guide any response to be undertaken during the current hurricane season. National full scale exercises are conducted annually to test National Plans and Procedures.

Context & Constraints:

The need for further integration of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) preparedness and planning within various government ministries (and the private sector);

The need to establish an 'anchor' for DRM and CDM within ministries and agencies of the government and the private sector and to have a person leading on the issue in each area – i.e. the need to develop 'Liaison Officer' (i.e. focal point) within each ministry/department/sector (e.g. tourism, education, planning)

There is a need for major sectors to institutionalize disaster management within their operations and produce plans and operating procedures based on standards that would be accepted by the DDM.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

All Government entities are mandated to produce a continuity of operations plans which they are complying with.

All government departments have a hurricane preparedness plan.

There are procedures in place (within Government) to protect computer equipment and vital records when facing the threat of a hurricane.

A number of national disaster plans have been completed including:

The National Hurricane Plan.

Cayman Islands Relief Management Plan

National Recovery Plan

Oil Spill contingency plan

Civil Aviation has a number of plans including an evacuation plan (for tourists and residents leaving prior to hurricane impact), aircraft incidents plans and there are requirements to perform drills on a bi-annual basis.

Port Authority Mass Casualty Plan.

Contingency Plans are in place for the Agriculture Sector.

Health Services Authority has a mass casualty plan and plans to deal with pandemics.

Major multi-agency disaster drills take place on an annual basis.

Context & Constraints:

Additional plans are in the process of being developed as the Cayman Islands adopt a multi-hazard approach.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Si bien los logros son importantes aun hace falta una mayor coordinación entre las instituciones que conforman los CLOPAD y CREPAD a nivel municipal y departamental con las instituciones del orden nacional para fortalecer planes de preparación y de contingencia en caso de desastres en todos los niveles administrativos, y se llevan a cabo con regularidad simulacros y prácticas de capacitación con el fin de poner a prueba y desarrollar programas de respuesta frente a los desastres, aunado a lo anterior la política de fortalecimiento en Gestión del Riesgo con un sesgo de prevención aun es reciente en el país con lo cual tanto los planes de gestión como los PLECs están en plena construcción. Finalmente como limitación complementaria esta la poca experticia a nivel municipal y departamental para liderar procesos de capacitación y simulacros para la respuesta, acción fundamental para afianzar la cultura de la gestión del Riesgo.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“Se establecen planes de preparación y de contingencia en caso de desastres en todos los niveles administrativos, y se llevan a cabo con regularidad simulacros y prácticas de capacitación con el fin de poner a prueba y desarrollar programas de respuesta ante los desastres”

Nivel alcanzado: 4

En el año 1963 se creó la oficina de Defensa Civil y el 1969 se aprueba la Ley Nacional de Emergencia. Desde entonces el país cuenta con normativa que permite recurrir a mecanismos de excepción para la atención de los desastres, tanto en lo que se refiere al financiamiento como a la respuesta por parte de las instituciones. En los años 60 se organizan los primeros comités de defensa civil y a partir de los años 80 inicia la organización de los comités de emergencia. Desde entonces, parte de la labor de la CNE es la capacitación de dichos comités y la generación de planes locales de emergencias que deben ser actualizados cada año. En el año 1993 se crea el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia (COE), bajo la

asesoría de OFDA y se elabora el primer Plan Nacional de Emergencia. Este concepto inicial de plan de emergencia y planes de contingencia con el tiempo ha sido superado y en su lugar tanto la CNE como las otras instituciones que coordina por medio del COE, con lo que cuentan y trabajan es con manuales y procedimientos para la respuesta a emergencias. La elaboración de estos manuales y procedimientos, considera la actualización periódica y los ejercicios de mesa y los simulacros necesarios para su validación.

Context & Constraints:

La preparación ante desastres demanda de un ejercicio permanente y sostenido de promoción, capacitación y seguimiento, así como de un compromiso total por parte de los actores que son convocados. Esa sostenibilidad implica disponer de los recursos y de programas de capacitación a nivel de las instituciones y de la comunidad que contribuyan a generar las destrezas y las capacidades. Un reto relevante que ha identificado el país está referido a la necesidad de desconcentrar recursos y descentralizar las responsabilidades, para lograr una respuesta más oportuna e inmediata.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Se elaboran diferentes planes, pero no a todos los niveles. Se desarrollan simulacros y otras actividades en algunas comunidades del país.

Context & Constraints:

Promover el establecimiento de comités de prevención, mitigación y respuesta a nivel municipal y provincial.

Integrar las comunidades a elaborar sus propios planes y a ejercitarse en reducción de desastres a través de simulacros.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

- Generar un registro histórico que permita conocer quien cuenta con planes, en que estado de actualización están y quien no; a fin de poder planificar estratégicamente como trabajar y asegurar que los tengan.
- Institucionalizar el ejercicio de los simulacros y las simulaciones, con énfasis en la puesta a prueba de los planes que ya existen.
- Formular los planes con mayor participación de los actores y metodologías participativas.
- Homologar una metodología participativa para formular estos planes y que ésta sea promovida.
- Crear vínculos entre los mapas de riesgo y la formulación de planes de emergencia.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Aun cuando por ley, los diferentes niveles administrativos deberían de disponer de planes de preparación y contingencia, no todos los poseen; tampoco en todos los niveles se realizan simulaciones, simulacros y capacitaciones para ponerlos a prueba y actualizarlos.

Context & Constraints:

Es necesario realizar un diagnóstico en todos los niveles administrativos con el objeto de conocer lo que se ha avanzado y los retos pendientes; además es necesario revisar y actualizar los planes disponibles a través de la identificación de una instancia coordinadora.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

National plans and sub plans are in place which guides 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.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

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

Recommendations

Institute at least one national simulation exercise annually.

Institutionalise framework for monitoring and compliance of disaster management plans.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Las instituciones que trabajan en el proceso de planificación de acciones en la materia, como parte de sus responsabilidades tienen avances notorios, ya que las mismas realizan la preparación no solo de sus equipos de respuestas sino también de las comunidades.

Este proceso es validado posteriormente con Simulaciones y Simulacros que arrojaran resultados que se utilizaran en la mejora de la planificación.

Ejemplos:

Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Búsqueda, Rescate y Atención de Emergencias.

- Sistema de Comando de Incidentes (SCI) para emergencias o desastres.
- Preparación de facilitadores para la formación en el Sistema de Comando de Incidentes.
- Curso de Rescate en Estructuras Colapsadas -Liviano;
- Fortalecimiento del recurso humano, a través del curso Técnicas de Rescate para Inundaciones (TREPI);
- Fortalecimiento de recurso humano en Guardavidas.

Esto quiere decir que las capacidades locales no solo institucionales son medidas en todos los aspectos, permitiendo la mejora de los planes y de la preparación. Ejemplo:

Desarrollo de un (1) Simulacro Nacional y tres (3) provinciales. Con la organización institucional para la ejecución de los mismos.

La UPREDE del Municipio de Panamá, prepara a las Comités Locales en conjunto con otras instituciones para que los mismos puedan estar organizados previamente.

Esta planificación también busca prepararse estructuralmente para fortalecer el proceso futuro. Ejemplo: Construcción de un centro de almacenaje y un Centro de Operaciones de Emergencias en Coclé y Chiriquí: Con estas construcciones, se realizarán mejoras para los COE y un centro de almacenaje de insumos para emergencias; que permiten el desarrollo de las tareas puntuales de respuesta.

El Ministerio de Salud lleva adelante el desarrollo de simulacros en el marco de la prevención de Gripe Aviar.

Proyecto de Vulnerabilidad a Sequías para América Central, (VULSAC), iniciado con fondos de donación del Gobierno de Taiwan, proyecto que ha sido incorporado dentro del Consejo Agropecuario Centroamericano (CAC), compuesto por los Ministros de Agricultura y Ganadería de la Región Centroamericana, Panamá y Belize manejado por el Consejo Regional Cooperación Agrícola (CORECA).

La Autoridad del Canal de Panamá es una de las instituciones que mantiene este proceso de capacitación y preparación, no solo de su personal sino también de las comunidades en riesgo: como es el caso de las comunidades de Guayabalito y Santa Rosa.

Context & Constraints:

Tenemos planificación pero no es conjunta, y muchas veces no se desarrolla basada en los antecedentes históricos.

Se realizan simulacros y simulaciones pero existe la necesidad de hacer más actividades de este tipo, de forma continua; pero la preparación de Simulacros Locales o Provinciales conlleva la necesidad de mayor recurso económico y de la comprensión de los gobiernos locales por las mismas.

Limitantes:

- La preparación en caso de desastres y la planificación de respuestas van de la mano; y aquí tenemos un problema porque debemos utilizar las lecciones aprendidas para insertarlas en nuestros procesos de planificación y carecemos de la sistematización de las lecciones aprendidas.
- La recuperación y rehabilitación necesita ser documentada también y con la integración de algunas

instituciones podríamos darle ingerencia al tema en todos los niveles y lograr que esta sistematización también se logre.

- Necesitamos que la Planificación de acciones de reducción de desastres sean incluidas en los procesos existentes.
 - Estas planificaciones deben incluir la lección aprendida en el desastre anterior, y también el análisis de los costos para poder sustentar los gastos en las futuras planificaciones.
 - Las instituciones que conforman la Plataforma Nacional deben exigirse la generación de planificación para la prevención y reducción de riesgos de desastres, de forma que sus resultados puedan ser insumos para sus propias instituciones. No quedarse solo en el aspecto de sugerencia, se debe deben buscar llevar las iniciativas y acciones a buen termino.
-

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3:

- Plan Nacional de Prevención y Atención de Desastres aprobado, permanentemente revisado y actualizado y Planes Regionales de Prevención y Atención de Desastres en todas las regiones y un número significativo de provincias.
- Plan Nacional de Operaciones de Emergencia, aprobado y Planes Regionales de Operaciones de Emergencia en algunos Gobiernos Regionales.
- Ley del Sistema de Seguridad y Defensa Nacional.
- Ley de Movilización.
- Ley de Gobiernos Regionales dispone que se desarrolle la prevención y atención de desastres.
- Desarrollo de extensos programas de capacitación a través de los diferentes medios de comunicación

Context & Constraints:

- Según evento identificado así como los protocolos de acción por competencia
 - Desarrollo poco integrados de los simulacros en los ámbitos de competencia de las diferentes regiones del país
 - Existen limitaciones en la integración de los planes a nivel sectorial como regional
-

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

NEMO has championed the development of a compendium of contingency plans for various hazards for the Country as well as encouraged 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:

The missing plans need to be addressed and more drills and exercises need to be organized; however the

resources required do so need to be provided.

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

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. In addition, individual communities are undertaking public preparedness exercises such as the November 2008 Great Southern California Shakeout, which is expected to involve several million people, many of them schoolchildren, in activities to prepare for a major earthquake on the Southern San Andreas Fault.

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

Description:

Algunas instituciones poseen planes de preparación y de contingencia específicos del sector y realizan ejercicios de simulacros, siguiendo lo establecido en la Ley Orgánica de Prevención, Condiciones y Medio Ambiente de Trabajo, sin la integración de otras instituciones y comunidades. Esta situación no se refleja en todos los ámbitos del territorio nacional.

La Organización Nacional Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres, ha promovido la elaboración de planes de preparación que permita establecer las acciones conjuntas para mitigar los riesgos y responder ante un desastres de manera coordinada y articulada con las instituciones públicas, privadas, ONG y comunidades en general. Particularmente, se está asesorando al sector eléctrico, obras públicas (Sistemas Metro, Ferroviario e Instituto de Espacios Acuáticos e insulares) y salud en los planes de Prevención y Atención de desastres.

Además, existen avances con respecto a la capacitación y ejecución de simulacros en materia de preparación y respuesta de desastres, a través del desarrollo del proyeco CAPCOME. Aunque el programa culminó en el 2008, aún se sigue realizando la Capacitación Comunitaria que incluye cursos de autoprotección, primeros auxilios y planes locales de emergencias, dando la inducción para la conformación de Brigadas o comités de Protección Civil, para la realización de ejercicios de simulacros con la participación comunitaria, persiguiendo como fin, la identificación de debilidades y fortalezas, para corregir y afianzar los conocimientos aprendidos.

Asimismo, Organizaciones no Gubernamentales, como Carítas de Venezuela, Cruz Roja Venezolana y CESAP han fortalecidos las capacidades de respuesta de las comunidades vulnerables en áreas de alto riesgo en diversos sectores del país. Dichas organizaciones han promovido las capacitaciones de las comunidades en prevención y atención de desastres y la ejecución de ejercicios de simulacros comunitarios.

Context & Constraints:

Desarrollar el Plan Nacional de Prevención y Atención de Desastres como instrumento para dictar

lineamientos en materia de RRD y atención de desastres a las instituciones, en todos los niveles administrativos y sectoriales.

Fomentar un desarrollo permanente de diseño, actualización y ejecución de planes de emergencias y contingencias en todos los niveles administrativos y sectoriales.

Coordinar la ejecución de ejercicios de simulacros periódicos, con la participación de los Comités de seguridad y salud laboral de las instituciones públicas y privadas en conjunto con los Comités de Protección Civil de las comunidades.

Asia

Bahrain (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- Individual (single agency) Plans are written in many cases - but not all.
- The updated Risk Analysis will point to priorities for action, particularly in the writing of Multi-Agency Contingency Plans.
- Emergency Services Response Plan has been written, but there is insufficient training on this plan.
- An annual training programme will be developed, following the drafting of the Contingency Plans.

Context & Constraints:

- More training must be carried out on Multi-Agency responses.
 - Contingency Plans (Multi-Agency) are virtually not existent. They will be written following the major Risk Analysis update.
 - However, because the single agency plans are not shared on a National basis the multi-agency extent of involvement that will be required is not yet known.
-

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Preparation of contingency plans with regard to earthquake hazard at national, city and agency levels are in processes. Various pilot initiatives on preparedness in school, hospitals and garments industries are underway during the reporting period. Prepared training modules on Earthquake Preparedness for Religious Leaders, construction workers and for the staff of Fire Service and Civil Defence.

At agency level Earthquake Contingency Plan have been developed for AFD, FSCD, DGHS and DRR. 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 focus 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.

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, such plan is not in place at all administrative levels. Hazard specific contingency plans has been acknowledged as priority. But earthquake Contingency Plan is not in place for whole country except few interventions by Directorate of Health and Armed Forces Division 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.

Cambodia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are some efforts and considerations from various local, international and regional partner agencies who are working on disaster risk reduction projects at sub-national level such as ADPC, Care International, CRC, Action Aid and others on disaster preparedness and contingency plans and regularly provide training drills and rehearsal to test the plans at provincial, district and commune levels and enhancement of institutional capacities and mechanisms for implementation of the plans as well. They are mainly implementing the following projects related to disaster preparedness and contingency plans:

- “Flood emergency management strengthening” and “strengthen and implement food preparedness programme at provincial, district and commune levels in the Lower Mekong Basin”, the both projects are under Component (4) of flood management and mitigation programme of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) funded by GTZ and DIPECHO
- Community based disaster preparedness and mitigation under action plans of DIPECHO
- Community based flood early warning system under Component (4) of flood management and mitigation programme of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) funded by GTZ
- National comprehensive avian human influenza preparedness plan and provincial avian human influenza preparedness plan, support of WHO and funded by World Bank

Context & Constraints:

There is still limited consideration on strengthening and implementing disaster preparedness and contingency plans at all levels, due to:

- There are only few projects are focusing on strengthening and implementing the disaster preparedness and contingency plans at provincial, district and commune levels. So, there are limited coverage areas, while there are more focus on physical structural mitigation projects at community levels
 - The disaster preparedness and contingency plans have not become systematic mechanisms, because of insufficient capacities, human resources, finance, strategies, plans and function.
 - There are still big challenges of sustainability and ownership
 - There are also big challenges of implementations of policies, strategies, plans, the comprehensive policies, appropriate strategies and plans has not fixed and inadequate financial and human resources
 - Capacity of local authority on disaster risk management is limited and capacity on planning and implementing programmes/projects on disaster risk reduction is also limited.
- There are still challenges of achieving initiatives of integration disaster risk reduction measures into sustainable development, strategies, policies, programmes and plans, due to policies, guidelines and appropriate approaches has not fixed.

Recommendations to Overcome:

- There are needs to scale up the projects related to disaster preparedness and contingency plans to other areas and there is need to institutionalize disaster preparedness and contingency plans into national and sub-national levels, enable the disaster management committee at all levels to have regular allocation resources to implement the plans by themselves
- There is needs to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities and mechanism, including strengthening capacity of human resources, development of national strategies, policies, plans; enable the

institution is able to mobilize the resources to effectively and efficiently implement the disaster risk reduction measures in the country.

- There is need to provide technical and financial develop and implement the policies and approaches to ensure the achievement of sustainable and ownership.
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India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Floods are recurring phenomenon in the country and flood 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 for effective response and preparedness to all kind of disasters. These plans are further supported by the sectoral plans. The DM Act mandates NDMA to lay down policies and guidelines for the statutory authorities (Disaster Management Authorities) to draw their plans. NDMA has already developed a guideline on preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. Mockdrills are also conducted at various levels to sensitise the community and keep the nation in a state of alertness. These efforts have been further strengthened under the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme covering 17 multi hazard prone states. Some of the state disaster management authorities have also formulated annual calendar for conducting mockdrills at state, district and village level.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to prepare Disaster Management Plan for every village, panchayat, block, district and state in the country with well defined linkages and coordination mechanisms put in place at each of the level. Also there is a need to give priority to hazard specific contingency plan for more effective response. This is a gigantic task and requires involvement of multiple stakeholders with active participation of community. Government of India acknowledges the importance of community based disaster preparedness and response. There is a strong emphasis to involve panchayats at the local level for disaster preparedness and mitigation planning and appropriate training opportunities are being created for the panchayati workers through the disaster management cells established in 29 states.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness and contingency plans for emergency response situations were implemented in no more than 10 percent of the whole regions in Indonesia, including the provincial level, regency level, and sectoral level. Program continuity in regions having contingency plans also needs to be investigated further, for instance, to find out whether they regularly test and upgrade their contingency plans. The purpose of this activity is to ensure that the operational plan can run effectively when a disaster strikes.

Integrated action plans from numerous sectors with several types of disaster, such as forest fire, flood, landslide, and drought have been developed. Simulations and drills were not comprehensively done, either only performed in sectoral level or in certain regions. National-scale contingency plans, simulation, and drills have never been organized.

Emergency network response has been created and proven to run well in local, regional, and national level, despite the fact that they were done by individuals, not institutions.

Context & Constraints:

There were two main challenges regarding the disaster preparedness plan and contingency plan. The first challenge was the low awareness in the regional, societal, and sectoral level on the importance of disaster preparedness plan and contingency plan. The second challenge was the absence of procedure and plan which were agreed by all parties involved in emergency management.

To overcome such challenges, it is necessary to ensure that all parties are in the same perspective on contingency plan and on public announcement of the guidelines published by BNPB. Moreover, the involved sectors must be further advocated to arrange sectoral contingency plan.

Meanwhile, arranging an integrated contingency plan should become one of the priorities delegated to the Steering Committee of BNPB.

There is also a need to build a system for comprehensive institutional capacity development that is supported by the commitment of Local Authority to ensure its implementation and acquire sufficient allocation of resources.

Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

During the week on disaster reduction in October(Mehr) , we hold countrywide drills and also on the national day of earthquake drill in Azar(Novemebr), we hold national national earthquake drills in schools for all students, besides in Tehran the municipality and NDMO organize different drills for preparedness, Iranian Red Crescent and NDMO and Municipality of Tehran and other cities, they have developed contengency plans for preparedness.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate planning skills to draft contingency plans for emergency operations have limited the capacity of planners to develop emergency response and mitigation and preparedness plans. This is a substantive issue that needs to be tackled to allow for the preparation of a national preparedness and mitigation 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

Description:

Based on the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, the Central Disaster Management Council prepares Basic Disaster Prevention Plan which is a basis for disaster reduction activities. Based on the Basic Disaster Prevention 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 Prevention 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 Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures stipulates the obligations of 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 2008, the disaster reduction drill envisioned the occurrence of Tonankai and Nankai Earthquakes was conducted in the official residence with participation of the all 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 2007, such disaster reduction drills were conducted with participation of total 1.87 million people in 44 prefectures (among 47 prefectures).

In accord with the issue that the Local Disaster Prevention Plan has no concrete evacuation plan for volcanic eruption, a guideline for 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.

Kazakhstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In accordance with current legislation a planning of operation at ES is performing at all levels as national, sectoral, local and also at enterprises or organizations.

The national level for ES planning is represented by "The Plan of Kazakhstan Preparedness to Natural Disasters" developed with UNDP and also by "The Plan of Civil Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan for ES in Peaceful Time".

Plans of central and local bodies are represented as of the central executive body responsible for ES and also by plans of CD of ministries, departments, regional and city Akimats.

At the level of enterprises or organizations plans for CD and ES liquidation are developed.

Special exercises and training for ES and CD are carried out for top management, administration, established special search-and-rescue teams, CD and ES services, nongovernmental units, workers and officers, students of universities and high schools, teachers, inactive persons.

In accordance with this system there are four types of exercises as complex exercises, command-post, tactical-special and training for facilities, various training for ES.

Exercises and training are performing by following instructions and guides approved by MES base on orders of the CD officers of different levels.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Korea, Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Safe Korea Exercise (SKX) is performed every year with support from the civil society, the government, and the military.

Through this exercise the effectiveness of emergency response manuals are reviewed and cooperation systems are checked among 370 disaster authorities to strengthen disaster preparedness.

Two types of exercise are performed.

One is selection and concentration exercise and the other is focusing on localized disaster exercise.

The former one is to select any specific large-scaled disaster such as typhoon, earthquake, and explosion and perform drills against the disaster.

The latter one is to reflect local characteristics based on the previous historical disaster types.

Context & Constraints:

The National Safety Management Plans need to be applied during the exercise to check the applicability in the field.

Kyrgyzstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. Preparedness plans of the civil defense for the peaceful period are available in all organizations
2. In accordance with relevant provisions all services of the civil defense are responsible for development of disaster preparedness plan
3. Upon the initiative of MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic and under DIPECHO programme support there is being developed disaster preparedness and response plan of the local authorities
4. Every year MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic and its regional subdivisions conduct complex trainings on disaster preparedness where the MoES subdivisions, local executive authorities, relevant ministries and institutions, unarmed units and local population actively participate
5. At the community level disaster preparedness activities (trainings) are mainly conducted by the international organizations in cooperation with MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Existing plans of the civil defense for the peaceful period require revision and update
 2. Not all services of civil defense have the approved disaster preparedness plans
 3. No final version of the national disaster preparedness and response plan
 4. Negligent attitude of the senior staff of organizations and institutions to the trainings on disaster preparedness
 5. Incompliance of actions of separate services during trainings
 6. Poor coordination of actions of MoES subdivisions with separate international organizations
-

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

At present, no contingency plan for natural disaster events has been elaborated by the NDMC, neither at the national, nor provincial level. Several projects between NDMO and NGOs however at the province levels produced annual and multi year disaster management plans.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate mandate and resources of NDMO.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Regular training drills by airports authority and preparedness plans are conducted. The recent H1N1 Influenza scare has helped the country develop a pandemic preparedness plan for all sectors including all administrative levels wherein the documentation process is ongoing.

Context & Constraints:

Due to the previous practice in the country where the defence force looks into all aspects of preparedness and contingency plans there seems to be a lack of involvement by multi sector agencies. Involvement of various departments with appropriate allocation of work followed by well defined SOP could help the government respond better with the available resources.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Few districts of Nepal have developed District Disaster Management Plan based on GIS information during early 2000s. However, due to lack of coordination, technical capability, etc. these plans were not fully implemented and monitored. Similarly, Nepal developed the National DM Plan in 1993, which was presented during the First World Conference on Disaster Reduction (1994) and endorsed by Government in 1996. However, due to several reasons and laps, the activities were not successfully implement and monitored. Since then, several agencies both government and non-government are working in the field of DRM/R in a much more uncoordinated manner and without developing any plan at all levels.

Preparedness planning is still to be incorporated at VDC, Municipality and even district levels. Few prepositioning of relief materials have been experimented mainly in Kathmandu valley and this need to be expanded to other prone and densely populated areas.

NRCS has warehouses to store food and non food items at strategic locations for emergency use. This network of stocks should be expanded at least to all districts and possibly 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.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges:

The major challenges includes the poor realization of a need of planned disaster risk reduction/ management and linking disaster with development; inadequate capacity at all levels; motivation of staff engaged, implementation, allocation of fund for programme design and implementation etc.

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Pakistan can be ranked at level four in this regard. The NDMA initiated an integrative contingency planning process for all hazards that can trigger humanitarian disasters or emergencies. These include hydrological, seismic and drought hazards, epidemics and pandemic emergencies by making it as a stakeholdersinclusive exercise.

The main objective of the contingency planning exercise (CP) aimed at achieve the following:-

- Yield integrated national response plans for anticipated hazards in the Country.
- Integrate all stakeholders that are likely to contribute in the disaster response for their inputs and ownership of the planning process.
- As a capacity building measure, intro
- duce contingency planning tool for effective disaster response at the national, provincial and district levels.
- Contingency planning process to yield inputs for an all-hazard national response plan.
- Vulnerable communitiesconcerns to be factored in the planning process.

The following contingency plans have since been completed:

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

As per guidelines provided by the NDMA, the flood prone districts are in the process of preparing their respective contingency plans while some of them have already finalised.

The NDMA is in the process of developing a National Disaster Response Plan. The Plan will incorporate critical lessons learnt during relief and rehabilitation efforts done during the earthquake 2005 and floods occurred in the past year, specially the year 2007. A National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) is being set up at the NDMA to monitor and implement the disaster relief activities. On the same pattern, Provincial Emergency operations Centres (PEOCs) and District Emergency Operations Centres (DEOCs) will also be established and interlinked.

The NDMA has provided essential relief items to all the four provinces, Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ & K) and Northern Areas (NAs) which have been stockpiled at strategic places to meet future contingencies. These stockpiles are replenished frequently to maintain the local capacities at the desirable level round the year.

Context & Constraints:

The new disaster management system introduced under the National Disaster Management Ordinance

and 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.

The Federal as well as Provincial Governments have to made greater commitments on account of allocation of resources for enhancing local capacities through human resource capacity building, provision of technical assistance for development of infrastructure and procurement of equipment and stockpiling of relief items.

Philippines (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The OCD has been assisting LDCCs in preparing contingency plans. Based on insights from LGUs experiences, the manual on "Contingency Planning for Emergencies" for LGUs has gone through its 3rd edition in 2007. UN Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) continues its support to the manual's production and the conduct of contingency planning workshop and training activities.

During the annual National Disaster Consciousness Month in July 2008, simultaneous nationwide earthquake drills as well as search and rescue exercises were conducted. Preparedness of students with impaired hearing was demonstrated as the earthquake drill was conducted at the Philippine School for the Deaf in the National Capital Region or NCR (Metro Manila). Task Force Urban Search and Rescue NCR and OCD-3 (of Olongapo City) were launched using various response equipment. In partnership with PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB-DENR, and NAMRIA-DENR, the OCD facilitates the conduct of flood drills and tsunami drills all over the country.

Jointly organized by the NDCC and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Asia-Pacific Earthquake Response Simulation Exercise took place at the Subic Freeport Zone last April 15-17, 2008. This was the world's biggest INSARAG Exercise ever organized with 18 countries, 52 organizations and over 270 individuals participated.

On September 2008, the OCD has spearheaded the crafting of a DRM Capability Plan of the Department of National Defense (DND). Towards this end, key officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and DND participated in a 4-day DRM Strategic Planning Workshop. Part of the AFP's National Development Support Command thrusts and programs for 2009 is the organization of a Disaster Response Unit (DRU) for every Army Engineer Brigade. Associated with this is the conduct of training and regular drills to hone the DRUs' readiness to quickly respond to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The transfer of lessons learned to the range of target audiences is still far from satisfactory. Constant efforts share knowledge must be exerted by training organizations, NGOs, and the academic institutions. Different media and training methods should be utilized to address particular types of audiences. The 10-minute video documentaries collected in the Oxfam DVD (Building Resilient Communities: Good

Practices in DRM in the Philippines) are effective ways to transmit key messages to a variety of audiences as the actual players themselves speak from experience. Disaster field trips or exposure trips for local officials, including LCEs, should be explored as a way to learn DRM as it happens on the ground.

Updating plans, particularly contingency plans, pose a challenge to most LGUs. Also, different hazards identified in different parts of an LGU needs corresponding appropriate emergency preparedness methods. Therefore, hazard identification should be made well and scenarios analyzed as necessary. The OCD should also strengthen RDCCs to conduct contingency planning exercises and in turn provide assistance to the LDCCs. The cluster approach could be used in planning process to deal with common thematic concerns across geographic areas and agencies.

“No disaster is the same as the last.” New lessons are learned after every disaster. Therefore, stakeholders at different levels have to be alerted on this fact.

Singapore (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The SCDF has developed a comprehensive set of emergency preparedness plan which includes the Community Emergency Preparedness Programme, conducted community exercises, developed the civil emergency handbook to members of public

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Preparedness plans completed for 12 districts and Final draft of National Guidelines for School Disaster Safety is completed .Preparation of Divisional & GN level plans are in progress.

At present an evaluation is undertake to assess the effectiveness of response plans developed in 2005 and identify gaps in responding to severe floods occurred in 2007 and 2008 in Ratnapura and Kalutara districts.

Preparation of National Response Plan has just commenced and initial discussions with stakeholders are in progress.

DMC has set up technical committee on national emergency response which chaired by the Director General of DMC .Committee coordinate the response activities of all authorities and also utility services providers including armed forces and Police.

DMC has established a 24x7 Emergency Operations Center and coordinate and disaster response activities.

24 X 7 Meteorological watch is operational at department of metrology to monitor tsunami and other weather related hazards.

The Ocean Observation Centre (OOC) which is establishment since march 2007 under the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) is operational on 24 hrs, 7 days basis and monitoring and gathering real time and near real time ocean physical environmental data around Sri Lanka Waters from reliable sources. Disseminate information through DMC

Geological Survey and mines bureau operates 24 X 7 observation center to monitor geological hazards in the region and disseminate information to general public through DMC.

An evaluation undertaken after the tsunami warning issued on 12th Set 2007 to find out the effectiveness of dissemination of tsunami warning message and evacuation process.

Simulation exercises are conducted in most of the tsunami affected areas as follows

- Villages - 304
- Schools - 67

The draft report of National guidelines for school disaster safty is formulated and waiting for final approval.

Context & Constraints:

Frequent revision and updates of response plan will encountered with financial and manpower constrains.

Proper execution of response plan during a disaster is very minimal. Assessment to be done and gaps to be addressed.

Participation of economically sound people for evacuation drills are poor as they assume that they have required resilience.

Financial assistance required to undertake periodical mock drills in schools and hospitals.

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

Description:

Contingency plans are available for all administrative levels. These plans are linked with database which include all data that might be used to deal with disasters (fire department, hospitals...etc). This data is updated every quarter.

As for the available contingency plans, field training are conducted by using crisis management techniques listed in contingency plans, these trainings are evaluated in order to locate strength and weakness points.

Context & Constraints:

Tajikistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. All organizations have plans of actions for peaceful time

2. All CD services, in accordance with their Regulations, are responsible for preparation of plans of actions for possible emergency situations
3. By initiative of CoES and with support of DIPECHO program the national plan of preparedness and response is being developed, for 2009-2014, which will serve the basis for the plans on other levels
4. In accordance with the work plans of CoES and its regional structures, approved by President of RT, annual multilateral, staff, sectoral exercises and training are organized, for preparation for possible natural disasters, with participation of such units of CoES, local executive authorities, relevant ministries and organizations, non-military formations, and the local population.
5. At the community level, the activities in preparedness (training and exercises) for possible natural disasters are mostly organized by international organizations in cooperation with the structures of CoES.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The existing Civil Defense plans for peaceful time need to be updated
2. The approved preparedness plans were not developed at every Civil Defense service
3. The finalized version of the national action plan for preparedness and response to disasters was not completed yet
4. The leadership of organizations and institutions demonstrate neglectful attitude towards organization of training and exercises in preparedness for natural disasters
5. Lack of coordination of some services in training and exercises
6. Weak coordination between structures of CoES and some international organizations

Uzbekistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSPR functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES. A "State Programme on Forecasting Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" was approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers as from 03 April 2007 under #71. MoES accepted a number of international projects...to train populations on action planning skills before natural disasters, as well as to response during and after natural disasters in order to reduce the damages from their consequences

To strengthen the capacity of the Population and Administrative Bodies Training Centres (MBTC) under the regional Departments of Emergency Situations (DoES) to coordinate and carry out measures for natural disaster preparedness of mahallas (communities), schools, nursery schools and medical facilities.

Presently, MoES signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Representative of UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF) on implementation of the second phase of the project where 9 more oblasts of the republic will be included. Since 2000, the Red Crescent Society has been carrying out according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan a task-oriented activity among the population on promotion and education of preparedness to emergency situations and disaster response on public level (mahalla, village, town...). The strategy for prevention and recovery from emergency situations was upgraded, by strengthening the involvement of the mahallas (lowest administrative unit) in the activities in preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters. The training of the senior personnel of the local executive authorities, enterprises and organizations is provided on the basis of the Institute of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. In the regions training is provided by the Centers for preparedness of population

and executive staff of local structures of MES. The annual training program is approved by the head of the civil protection – Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Coordination for preparedness for response in the territory of Uzbekistan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The resources and means of MES are assigned to each administrative-territorial unit of the Republic.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Viet Nam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Every year, before the flood and storm season the committee for flood and storm control from commune to central level organize meetings to review the lessons learned from past DRR activities and plan for the next DRR activities. Representatives of relevant stakeholders have been invited to participate in the DRR planning process. Simulation exercises on emergency response and rescue have also implemented at commune levels depending on the local conditions. Army Force plays an important role in this simulation exercise. Moreover, ministries, and provincial governments have also developed their action plans to implement the National Strategy. So far, CCFSC have received 66 action plans for DRR until 2020 from 10 ministries and 56 provinces/cities.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges and constrains in the development of the prevention, response, and training drill are: 1) the limited recognitions of the importance of prevention and simulation exercise activities among communities and local authorities; 2) lack of financial resources to carry out simulation exercises widely.

Proposed solutions:

To solve the above-mentioned challenges, it is important to enhance the awareness of communities and relevant stakeholders on the importance of prevention, and response to natural disasters. It also needs to develop preparedness plan in the integrated manner and have a adequate budget for disaster management drills.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

2007, the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) with the Civil Defense Authority and through UNDP support developed a draft of National Disaster Management Plan included the role of DMU governmental members roles before, during and post disasters. The next step should be developing the National Disaster Contingency Plan. A new project reach 1100000 US\$ has been approved by UNDP to Civil Defense Authority to strengthening the National response Capacity.

A draft of Environmental Contingency Plan was developed in 2006 by EEGD with support from Joint UNEP-OCHA environmental Unit .

A National Contingency Plan for Marine Oil Spell was declared in April 2008, under supervision of Maritime Affairs Authority.

Context & Constraints:

the main constraints are

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

Europe

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Contingency plans for actions in emergency are in place. The responsibility for the contingency plans at the National Level lays on the newly established Ministry of Emergency Situations.

The Armenian NSSP has developed and implemented the methodology of contingency plans for community and municipal services in case of devastating earthquake. The methodology is included the following stages:

1. Compiling the seismic risk map of the settlement
2. Compiling the earthquake source map
3. Compiling of forecasting map of earthquake consequences
4. Models and main requirements to the actions of municipal services
5. Recommendations on search & rescue management and elimination of disaster consequences. .

Training earthquake drills and command headquarter rehearsals have been regularly provided by the specialized teams of Armenian NSSP and ARS at the marzes and community level.

Context & Constraints:

The main obstacle for pertinent and perpetual implementation of contingency action plans is a lack of technical and financial resources.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Plans for disaster protection on state, municipal and local level are being developed.

The Ministries, the regions and the municipalities of the country are developing plans for the sustainable functioning of the branches from the national economy and the social structures, reducing or prevention from the negative effects in case of disasters and accidents and its elimination with minimal material and financial resources.

Planning and ensuring of the events with financial resources. Regular trainings and exercises are an element of the emergency planning.

Context & Constraints:

need of more financial resources

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all levels. They are constantly supplemented whereas operations described in them are regularly practiced.

Context & Constraints:

Regular practice conducted at all levels.

Czech Republic (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness plans are mostly constructed around flood plans and adjusted to other types of disasters when needed. Such plans and their fulfillment are compulsory. Trainings and exercises are organized and evaluated at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

financial and capacity problems still exist.

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

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

Description:

Oui : la Loi sécurité civile et le Plan ORSEC

Context & Constraints:

.....

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

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

Description:

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 for Civil Protection and Disaster Response” (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 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). Starting in 2008 the Germany-based Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC: see link), in partnership with a professional fire service and a forestry school, will develop a model for capacity building (wildland fire training academy), inter-agency cooperation, and integrated fire management in the State of Hesse, to serve as model for the remaining 15 Federal States. 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. From January 2007 until December 2008 the GTZ (see link) supports the “Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades” (INGC) of Mozambique in institutionalizing DRR, for example.

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.

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster preparedness programmes are set 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 the Regional Forecasting and Prevention Programmes. Provinces and municipalities have the responsibility to implement the measures set in these programmes by setting up specific preparedness plans, and to report to the upper level.

Contingency plans are developed at all levels. The National Civil Protection Department has the responsibility to coordinate the development of the National contingency plans and to issue guidelines on how lower-level administrations have to set their plans. These guidelines are then adapted to regional needs by the Regions and translated into directives for the preparation of provincial contingency plans usually carried out under the leadership of the competent Prefecture Offices. Local contingency plans must finally comply with the provincial ones.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem in this field is that in some cases small municipalities located in remote areas do not have a sufficient amount of technical and/or financial resources to develop effective contingency plans and

disaster preparedness plans. For this reason, in some cases the local communities have only a limited knowledge of the risks they have to face or of the behaviours to be adopted in case of emergency. In other cases, emergency procedures set up at the local level are not periodically updated or sufficiently exercised. In all these cases, response capabilities are reduced and an unnecessary workload is given to the emergency services.

Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

In order to make the planning process more cohesive and coordinated, CMC is establishing intersectoral working groups that will help determine the risk assessment methodologies, produce possible hazard and catastrophe scenarios, disaster plans and improvement of CMS SOPs.

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. In this respect, 4 drills have been held, 3 of which were international.

Context & Constraints:

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. In order to address this issue, CMC is establishing inter-sectoral working groups that will help determine the risk assessment methodologies, produce possible hazard and catastrophe scenarios, disaster plans and improvement of the SOPs in the crisis management.

Furthermore, identified gaps and lessons learned from the conducted drills have to be implemented in these SOPs and contingency planning.

Montenegro (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In Montenegro, the system which enables an integrated emergency management is organized. Therefore it is necessary to have action plans for all hazards, which will enable an efficient action of rescue services. Thus, we prepared the Methodology for Evaluation of Threats and the Methodology for Developing Action Plans which apply for all levels.

Context & Constraints:

In the past, civil protection was organized as support to the system of defence (now it is organized as support to disaster response civil structures). Therefore, action plans were too military-oriented, general and unfortunately inefficient.

Norway (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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.

Context & Constraints:

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Serbia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Slovenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Protection and rescue measures to be deployed in the event of a natural or other disasters are laid down in emergency response plans, which must be drawn up for each individual type of disaster by state bodies, local communities, public institutions (schools, institutions caring for special groups of people, medical institutions, institutions for the protection of cultural heritage, etc.), commercial companies whose activity presents a threat to nearby residents and to the environment, and a number of other organisations. The emergency response plans are updated every 3-5 years.

On the national level we have nine different emergency response plans (accidents at sea, earthquakes, floods, forest fires in the natural environment, nuclear accidents, accidents involving hazardous substances, air crashes, railway accidents and contagious diseases). Based on the experiences with fires in 2006, the national emergency response plan on forest fires in the natural environment was supplemented and adopted in 2007. The national emergency plan on air crashes is being supplemented based on the experiences from the exercise "Air crash" in 2006.

In 2007, the number of local emergency response plans harmonised with national ones increased by 45%. Additionally, one third of all threat assessments on the local level were also updated.

Context & Constraints:

Continue work according to yearly programmes.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Emergency management plans are in place at local, regional and national level. Regular training is performed at all levels. Plans and training is mostly based on general emergency management. The scenarios used sometimes include natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are a large number of emergencies to plan and train for. Natural disasters are one of them. Available time for training is often limited.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Every institution participating in the disaster response system has it's training program.

Common rehearsals are performed at the local level e.g. for a dam breach on the upper Rhine.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In Turkey, disaster emergency management plans are obligatory for all administrative units. There are 81 main administrative units (province) and more than 890 counties in Turkey. Emergency management plans include information on the major natural and/or technological threats affecting the region. Those plans also include the capacity of the city in order to respond disasters effectively. There exists information

on the number of SAR teams, evacuation plans, most vulnerable governmental and/or industrial units, machinery capabilities, number of first aid personnel and places for temporary housing. There is an obligation for those administrations to revise and update those plans regular and send to central responsible organization, GDDA for revision.

In addition to those plans some municipalities have prepared their preparedness plans against natural disasters like in Istanbul and Izmir which are based on scenarios. Some of them like Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Istanbul Governorate established Emergency Management Centers which are operable 24 hours. Municipalities like Istanbul and Izmir practicing field exercises for natural disasters.

Some strategic plans prepared by State Planning Organization, includes preparedness plans and proposals.

Context & Constraints:

Integration of information systems and geographical information analysis to emergency management plans are crucial. Establishing emergency management systems compatible with above mentioned technologies should be promoted to local governorates.

There are also problems due to insufficiencies in financial sources and lack of experts.

United Kingdom (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Government aims to ensure all organisations have effective, well-practiced emergency plans in place. Emergency planning should aim where possible to prevent emergencies occurring, and when they do occur, good planning should reduce, control or mitigate the effects of the emergency. It is a systematic and ongoing process which should evolve as lessons are learnt and circumstances change.

Emergency planning is part of a cycle of activities beginning with establishing a risk profile to help determine what should be the priorities for developing plans and ending with review and revision, which then re-starts the whole cycle.

Plans focus on at least three key groupings of people - the vulnerable, victims (including survivors, family and friends) and responder personnel.

The main bulk of planning in the UK considers how to minimise the effects of an emergency, starting with the impact of the event (e.g. alerting procedures) and looking at remedial actions that can be taken to reduce effects.

The maintenance of plans involves more than just their preparation. Once a plan has been prepared, it must be maintained systematically to ensure it remains up-to-date and fit for purpose at any time if an emergency occurs.

It may be that multiple organisations can develop a joint emergency plan where the partners agree that, for a successful combined response, they need a formal set of procedures governing them all. For example, in the event that evacuation is required, the police would need carefully pre-planned co-operation from various other organisations such as fire and ambulance services and the local authority, as well as involvement of others such as transport organisations.

It may be important for an organisation to have more than one emergency plan. It is often the case that organisations have generic plans and specific plans.

Generic plans are the core plan which enables the organisation to respond to, and recover from a wide range of possible emergencies. They should hence include procedures which would be used in all instances for e.g. ensuring the welfare of staff and the provision of sufficient resources for responding to the emergency.

Context & Constraints:

A wide range of different exercises can take place in any year from important tier 1 Government Department exercises, down to local tabletop exercises. All involve considerable input from the players and time and resources to follow up lessons learnt. There is an inevitable drain on resources for those engaged and engendering the necessary reality of such events is always difficult.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

State and territory governments have primary responsibility for emergency management in their jurisdictions and have well tried and tested plans in place.

Contingency plans are in place 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
- coordinating the response to an aviation disaster within Australia

A number of other national plans are maintained by EMA.

In addition to coordinating Australian Government operations support to the States and Territories, EMA works to enhance plans and arrangements through involvement in a range of multi-agency, 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.

Context & Constraints:

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

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

MOH has partnered with the US Center for Disease Control in preparing a Health Emergency Operations Plan. Influenza and Avian Flu Emergency plans have also been prepared

MOH receives Bio-terrorism Grant can be used either for public health preparedness or/and Hospital Preparedness

MOH runs drills on a regular basis (e.g. plane crash, hospital fire drill, bird flu)

Context & Constraints:

* Securing resources for implementation

New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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 Charter provides means to test response arrangements nationally. The Charter supports a ten year programme of 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 are used to improve policies and systems across the 4Rs.

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.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

As stated in the earlier section, the new disaster risk management arrangements of Vanuatu provide a guide for all government departments and sectors, provincial councils, municipal councils, community groups, NGOs, private sectors and donor partners to prepare their own internal disaster risk reduction and disaster management plans and standard operating procedures. The arrangements also obligate the National Disaster Management Office for providing technical support in the development and support of exercises to test the disaster support plans of these sectors and departments. This support is to be outreached regionally and provincially.

Context & Constraints:

As previously stated, the arrangements currently await the approval of the recently elected government of Vanuatu. Simultaneously, the National Action Plan for DRR and DM lists the strengthening of disaster management as one of its themes. To date progress includes:

- a. Revised Ministry of Health Disaster Plan
 - b. Review of the Standard Operating Procedures
 - c. Disaster plans being developed for the Police and Sanma Province
 - d. A Task Force member within the Ministry Of Provincial Affairs has been tasked with coordinating DRM within this agency.
 - e. Six Provincial Disaster Coordinators has been established within the National Disaster Management Office
 - f. Disaster Risk Management Officers have been established within the Vanuatu Meteorological Services and the Ministry of Health.
-