

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

## HFA Priority 5, core indicator 5.3:

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

### Know the Risks and Take Action

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Reporting period: 2007-2009

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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/>

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# Africa

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## Algeria (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Comme indiqué précédemment, des plans d'intervention et de secours (ORSEC) existent et permettent des actions rapides et coordonnées pour les aspects sauvetage et déblaiement, secours, évaluation rapide des dégâts, mise à l'abri et prise en charge provisoires des sinistrés. Ces actions sont complétées dans la foulée par un programme d'indemnisation des victimes et de reconstruction ou remise en fonctionnement des infrastructures affectées. Les moyens financiers mobilisés proviennent en priorité du « Fonds National des Calamités Naturelles » créé par décret 90-402 du 15 décembre 1990 pour la prise en charge immédiate des populations sinistrées, et des contributions (beaucoup plus importantes) du budget de l'Etat destinées à la reconstruction.

Par ailleurs, et suite aux dernières catastrophes majeures survenues (Inondations de Bab el Oued du 10 novembre 2001 et séisme de Boumerdes du 21 mai 2003) le système de financement a amorcé une évolution vers une participation des citoyens avec la publication de l' « Ordonnance du 26 août 2003 relative à l'obligation d'assurance des catastrophes naturelles et à l'indemnisation des victimes ». Cette loi est entrée en vigueur le 1<sup>o</sup> septembre 2004 avec, dans un premier temps, la couverture des risques « séisme », « inondations », « tempêtes et vents violents » et « mouvements de terrain », couvrant ainsi, outre les personnes, tous les biens immobiliers (et mobiliers dans certains cas) des assurés, par la dizaine de compagnies d'assurances publiques et privées existantes. La loi 04-20 prévoit par ailleurs le financement public et la constitution de réserves stratégiques et stocks de sécurité pour la réponse aux catastrophes.

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Angola (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Existe vontade política de empenhar recursos na protecção de vidas humanas com substância nos esforços nacionais de recuperação sócio-económica e infraestrutural do país.

### Context & Constraints:

Portanto os projectos até aqui implementados pela protecção civil ad hoc, exceptuando para o efeito os programas de reconstrução nacional.

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## Burkina Faso (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Les plans d'urgence et les programmes de reconstruction fonctionnent essentiellement sur la base de ressources financières extérieures, la part de l'Etat demeurant pour le moment limité. Une réflexion est entrain d'être menée pour la mise en place d'un Fonds de secours et de réhabilitation.

**Context & Constraints:**

- Difficulté de mobilisation des ressources extérieures en temps voulu;
  - Faible participation de l'Etat et des Collectivités territoriales au financement des plans d'urgence et de reconstruction.
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## Burundi (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Des progrès restent à réaliser.

**Context & Constraints:**

Manque de budget

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## Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## Egypt (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Financial resources, although limited, were earmarked to manage crisis and risks and to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at specific ministries and sectors that are considered as primary responsible and implementable sectors for disaster management and risk reduction.

Besides, bilateral cooperation with potential financing agencies and donors was established so as to provide technical assistance in developing the national arrangements.

**Context & Constraints:**

Although Egypt is facing several social and economic challenges, the government has set priorities to alleviate poverty and subsidize the living standards for the majority of people. Therefore, financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place, but very limited, and sometimes on ad hoc bases to support effective response and recovery when required.

The government, however, is committed to allocate resources for early recovery programmes, including quick assessment of damage, needs and capacities, restoration of critical infrastructure and livelihood, following major disaster events to support the resilience of affected communities.

At this stage, the private sector and civil society roles and PPP are to be encouraged to participate in such activities. Besides, international funds are supportive to this process.

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## Ghana (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Contingency mechanisms by the various stakeholder institutions are in place for timely response or search, rescue and evacuation. However, resources, especially equipment and funding are not adequate to allow comprehensive and capacities for disaster response at all levels. Capacities, resources and contingencies for disaster response at all levels. Capacities and resources and contingency mechanisms do not exist at the district or local level of response.

### Context & Constraints:

There is lack of funding for logistics, equipment and relief items for emergency response due to non-availability of reserved financial resources for disaster response. The five percentage( 5%) of the Common Fund earmarked for contingency at the district level is hardly applied to disaster response and management. Unfortunately, multilateral and bilateral support for disaster or emergency response is inadequate.

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## 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:

The fund is still small.

### Context & Constraints:

So far no major support to the fund.

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## Madagascar (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Le pays ne dispose pas encore de réserves financières à l'avance pour assurer une réponse effective et la reconstruction. Ces 02 interventions sont financées par le gouvernement et les partenaires (à travers les appels à l'aide nationale, internationale, le flash appeal...) en fonction de la gravité de la situation.

Toutefois, l'idée de mettre en place un fonds de contingence d'urgence est déjà véhiculée.

L'idée d'assurance pour les risques est encore loin d'être acquise dans la mentalité des ménages et pour beaucoup des entreprises.

### Context & Constraints:

Il faut faire un plaidoyer sur la nécessité de mettre en place un fonds de contingence. L'idée n'est pas encore très bien perçue. Dans un pays en voie de développement comme Madagascar, il n'est pas

toujours facile de mettre de côté un fonds pour mener des opérations de reconstruction et de réhabilitation. Les priorités sont très nombreuses et toutes urgentes les unes que les autres.

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## 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:**

Institutions dealing with DRR have some resources that are allocated to improving disaster preparedness capacities though the amounts are very limited and donors wishing to support DRR activities are not as generous when allocating such funds. As government, there is a National Disaster Appela Fund for disaster response. However, most of the times disbursement of funds is delayed.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Delays in disbursement of funds for disaster response

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

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

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

### **Description:**

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

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

### **Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

### **Description:**

Since 2007, Government allocates initially US\$3.5 to 4.0 million for the implantation of the Contingency Plan. But, within every annual budget, a reserve is created to respond to all economic and contingencies. For instance, emergency in 2007 and 2008 overwhelmed the initial Contingency Plan. As a result, for both years, the Government increased its contribution to the Contingency Plan to US\$ 5.0 million. As a balance, the Government contribution to annual emergency response through a Contingency Plan varied from 20-22% between 2007 and 2008. Major contribution was delivered by international community, including Government Partners, UN System and other international agencies. Other significant contribution was made by Civil Society and private sector.

In 2008, Government also mobilized part of its reserve to respond to Xenophobia events in South Africa.

As post disasters activities are not integrated in contingency Plans, except immediate actions for roads restoration, food assistance for 3 months post disasters and agriculture production, reserve provisions are made available to respond to recovery activities in others sectors.

For instance, for Flavio Cyclone in 2007, reserve funds were mobilized for recovery activities for tourism and fisheries entrepreneurs affected in Inhambane province and since 2007 funds are mobilized for post disasters resettlement program in all 5 provinces flooded.

UN agencies and other international agencies also mobilize its reserve funds as part of its Contingency Plan.

In other hand, policies and regulations are in place to ensure that all financial and customs procedures are flexible to ensure rapid response to emergency.

As a result, during emergencies in 2007 and 2008 the earlier national and international response enabled the country to quickly respond to disasters without any international appeal.

**Context & Constraints:**

Reserves should be created at all levels of government. Following decentralization underway in the country, annual planning and budgeting guidelines should commit local governments to ensure that small financial reserves are created to respond to post- recovery activities that can be handled at local level.

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**Senegal** (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Le plan de contingence national élaboré en juillet 2008 est le premier du genre élaboré par l'Etat du Sénégal avec la collaboration des partenaires au développement. Ce plan est à affiner et à parfaire davantage. Des pistes ont été définies pour mobiliser des fonds et constituer des réserves financières nécessaires à une réponse et une reconstruction appropriées en cas de survenue de catastrophe.

**Context & Constraints:**

Les réserves financières ainsi que les plans d'urgence pour assurer une réponse effective et la reconstruction seront mieux précisées dans le cadre du programme national de RRC qui est en cours de formulation.

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**Sierra Leone** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The major challenge in this area is resources to pre-test the contingency plans and the requisite capacity of disaster managers and the general (but more so the general public) to undertake drilling exercises. Thus, the need for pre-testing as it is only through this method, that the effectiveness and efficiency of the plans are known and the gaps identified and measures taken to ameliorate them.

**Context & Constraints:**

The level is TWO. There is the national disaster management policy that clearly spells out the responsibility of government and other institution on their financial obligations towards disaster management in the

country. However, the policy is yet to be ratified by the government and thus, cannot fully come into play. Whenever a disaster strikes, ad-hoc measures are taken for a speedy assessment and ad-hoc measures are taken to respond to the disaster victims.

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## Swaziland (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

National Disaster Relief Fund is in place to finance disaster and emergency situations.

### Context & Constraints:

The National Disaster Relief Fund may need to support preparedness and risk reduction mechanism as opposed to supporting post disaster situations.

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## 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 country has an upper organ known as the Tanzania Disaster Relief Committee (TANDREC) that constitutes Permanent Secretaries of Sector Ministries which convenes whenever necessary and makes decision to utilize relief funds in responding and giving relief to victims. There are established committees at region, district and village levels that facilitate distribution of relief goods to victims. During distribution of relief goods to victims the private sector plays a big roll by rendering the transportation services first and payment done by the government after settling the situation.

### Context & Constraints:

Key contextual challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies include poor roads; inadequate air services, inadequate manpower with technical know-how on respective disasters.

Enough budgetary allocation for infrastructure and training will improve the situation.

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## Togo (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

existence du plan d'organisation dessecous d'urgence en cas de catastrophe. il n'existe cependant pas de reserves financières incluses dans le budget national por assurer les secours. l'Etat est souvent dans l'obligation de lancer un flash apeal aux système des Nations Unies et l'aide de la communauté internationale en cas de catastrophes.

### Context & Constraints:

financières

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## Zambia (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 contingency plan is costed and resources to implement the identified activities are then sourced. For recovery, after the in-depth assessment an action plan to aid recovery is further developed. Contingency funds are every year set aside by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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# Americas

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## Anguilla (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

300,000 per year that if not incident utilised can go to outfit the NEOC, shelters, relief, dana etc.

But, it was used for recovery from Omar in 2008

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Argentina (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

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

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

### Context & Constraints:

Convencer para mejorar la aportación presupuestaria, sin necesidad de que ello ocurra recién cuando el suceso ocurre.

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## Bolivia (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

A pesar de estar incluida en la ley 2140 y 2335, (FORADE) que consideran montos para la gestión de riesgos, estas leyes no se aplican por no contar con reservas financieras, ni mecanismos de contingencia para materializar una respuesta inmediata y/o una recuperación efectiva cuando las circunstancias así lo requieran.

### Context & Constraints:

Incipiente aplicación de las leyes en lo relativo al Fondo de Fideicomiso para la Reducción de Riesgos para Atención de desastres (FORADE).

No existen mecanismos financieros de reserva y de fideicomiso para financiar la respuesta inmediata o rehabilitación.

La falta de socialización de las leyes a nivel nacional afecta la viabilidad, factibilidad y oportunidad en cuanto a la reducción y atención a desastres.

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## British Virgin Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The Emergency Powers (Disaster) Act 1984 - The authority for declaring a state of emergency under this law, is vested in the Governor-in-Council. When a state of emergency exists, the Governor-in-Council may make orders under the provisions of the Ordinance to secure essentials of life to the zone and for the preservation of the health, welfare and safety of the public.

In keeping with the established policy, assessment teams from specific agencies are mobilized post-disaster to cost and quantify the damage. Damage Assessment costs are then documented and fed into the Economic and Social Analysis. This Analysis looks at the broader impact to the country. A Disaster/Emergency Fund is established and financial resources are provided to key departments to support disaster management activities.

### Context & Constraints:

There is a need to identify appropriate risk transfer mechanisms within the Disaster Management Framework.

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## Cayman Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The Government has prudent reserves of at least 70 days of operating expenditure.

Government assets and infrastructure are insured.

There are well developed plans for contingency and recovery programmes and a number of sub committees have been assigned roles.

There is a hurricane emergency fund managed by Government.

The country is a member of the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Fund.

### Context & Constraints:

One of the most important sectors of the economy is tourism. This sector may be slow to recover from a significant impact. It may be useful to look at additional strategies for diversifying the economy.

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## 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 través del documento de política Económica y Social CONPES 3318, el país adquirió un préstamo con el Banco Mundial por US\$ 260 millones de dólares el cual busca reducir la vulnerabilidad del Estado ante

los desastres naturales, de los cuales US\$ 150 millones de dólares están bajo la figura de un crédito contingente de desembolso rápido ante cualquier desastre. En este mismo marco la ciudad de Bogotá adquirió también bajo la misma modalidad a través del CONPES 3398 del 2004. Finalmente es de resaltar que de acuerdo con el Decreto Ley 919 de 1989 todas las instituciones tanto del orden Nacional como territorial están obligadas a disponer de un recurso para la gestión del riesgo de acuerdo con sus competencias.

**Context & Constraints:**

Los recursos del préstamo contingente son administrados por el Ministerio de Hacienda, y dada su modalidad tiene unos intereses altos para las condiciones actuales que enfrenta el país. En cuanto a los recursos que cada una de las entidades deben destinar a la gestión del riesgo, se ha vuelto costumbre que solamente realizan su presupuestación, consecución y ejecución cuando ya existen eventos catastróficos tales como las recientes temporada invernal que han afectado el país se hacen realidad, en este mismo orden de ideas las administraciones departamentales y municipales No canalizan ni gestionan los recursos financieros necesarios para estar preparados ante cualquier tipo de contingencia.

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## Costa Rica (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

“Hay reservas financieras y mecanismos de contingencia habilitados para respaldar una respuesta y una recuperación efectivas cuando sean necesarias”

Nivel alcanzado: 3

Desde la aprobación de la Ley de Emergencia, en el año 1969, se generó el Fondo Nacional de Emergencia, como el mecanismo por medio del cual se asignan los recursos para la atención de los desastres. Los recursos de Fondo no son reservas en estricto sentido, pues los recursos se asignan a las emergencias cuando ocurren. Esta ley permite un trámite “excepcional” de asignación y uso de los recursos, que permite al Poder Ejecutivo y la CNE la disposición y uso de los recursos sin necesidad de trámites de autorización por parte de los órganos fiscalizadores.

Con la reforma de la Ley, en el año 2006, los recursos del Fondo de Emergencia ya no solo son las transferencia de los recursos por parte de las instituciones o las donaciones para atender las emergencias, sino también las transferencias corrientes, procedentes del Presupuesto Nacional de la República para la operación administrativa ordinaria de la comisión. El Fondo también se nutre de los montos de recursos dispuestos por el artículo 46 de la Ley (8488), que consiste en el 3% de las ganancias y superávit de las instituciones públicas destinados a financiar el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo, así como los intereses que se generen por la inversión transitoria de los recursos del Fondo Nacional de Emergencia. El Fondo está exento de la administración de la Caja Única del Estado, lo cual lo libera de los rígidos mecanismos administrativos a los cuales están sujetos las otras entidades y fondos del gobierno.

**Context & Constraints:**

Los recursos que se asignan a la atención de las emergencias, por medio del Fondo Nacional de Emergencia nunca han sido suficientes para solventar todas las necesidades de recuperación que se identifican en los planes de reconstrucción, en general, hay una incapacidad institucional del Estado, especialmente referida a la asignación de recursos, para resolver por la vía de las declaratorias de emergencia la totalidad de los efectos de los desastres. Lamentablemente, no se consideran ejercicios de planificación de largo plazo, por la vía de ejecución ordinaria del presupuesto, para la reconstrucción post desastre.

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## Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Existe el Fondo de Prevención, Mitigación y Respuesta contemplado por ley (147-02), para tomar medidas de reducción de riesgo o para prestar a la población asistencia y rehabilitación cuando se produzcan desastres. Tiene su estructura formada a través de una junta administrativa. Esto permite contar con recursos de disponibilidad inmediata después de la ocurrencia de un desastre.

### Context & Constraints:

Desarrollar mecanismos de procedimientos para acceder al fondo.

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## Ecuador (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

Recomendaciones

Institucionalizar la forma en que se ejecutan los recursos en materia de atención y rehabilitación en caso de desastres.

Contar con los recursos para la atención de desastres y la rehabilitación.

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## El Salvador (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Existe un fondo limitado para atender las emergencias que se presentan durante las “declaratorias de estado de emergencia nacional por desastre” y en adición a ello, las instituciones miembros del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil ponen a la disposición de la atención de la emergencia, los fondos provenientes de sus presupuestos ordinarios.

Por lo general se carece de fondos para tener una recuperación eficaz.

### Context & Constraints:

Lograr que durante estas situaciones el país reciba la asistencia humanitaria internacional adecuada a efecto de evitar que las instituciones sacrifiquen fondos de su presupuesto ordinario para la atención a emergencia por desastres.

.-Lograr que las medidas de reducción contribuyan a minimizar los daños y por tanto la necesidad de recursos para la atención de las emergencias.

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## Jamaica (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There is a National Disaster Fund, but extremely limited in its capacity to mount a credible response to events of a significant nature. Budgetary diversions and the sourcing of loans grants are sometimes used to respond to large scale events. Notwithstanding Jamaica is a subscriber to the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), which provides emergency cover in the event of a catastrophic event. The Government has been unable to access the CCRIF despite experiencing over US \$ 1.5 Billion in losses over the last four years due mainly to precipitation.

Contingency mechanisms also exist with regional and international partners

**Context & Constraints:**

Constraints

- Economic constraints serve as a hindrance to keep the National Disaster Fund adequately resourced.
- The CCRIF is accessible only following catastrophic wind driven or earthquake events and is not triggered by all parameters.
- No Sub National Risk Transfer Fund in place outside of the anaemic National Disaster Fund

Recommendation

- Adequately capitalise National Disaster Fund, in order that development lag.
  - Promote culture of Risk Transfer(Insurance) to individuals and companies, as part of the overall Risk Reduction Strategy
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## **Panama** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Existe mediante las Normas Generales de Administración Presupuestaria. Título VI Ley No.51 del 11 de diciembre de 2007, la cual dicta el presupuesto general del estado para la vigencia fiscal de 2008. en esta norma se señala en su artículo 239 Parágrafo 1. "en los casos de emergencia nacional declarada por el consejo de Gabinete mediante resolución, se faculta al Órgano Ejecutivo, a través del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, para realizar traslados de partidas con el fin de hacerle frente a dicha emergencia, por un monto de hasta un millón de balboas (B/. 1, 000,000.00). La documentación correspondiente se remitirá a la Comisión de Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional para su conocimiento. Esta Comisión podrá citar a las instituciones solicitantes cuando considere necesario requerir una sustentación de estos traslados."

La Autoridad del Canal de Panamá también mantiene el fondo de recuperación para casos de emergencias.

Adicional a esto las instituciones como SINAPROC, MIDES, MIVI, entre otras mantienen personal capacitado en Evaluación de Daños y Análisis de Necesidades, los mismos realizan la sistematización de esos datos posterior al evento de manera que se utilizan las cifras para la organización de las ayudas y de los recursos a movilizar.

**Context & Constraints:**

Actualmente las Normas Generales de Administración Presupuestaria vigentes explican claramente los procesos para obtener los recursos.

Limitación existentes:

- El proceso que existe en el gobierno para la parte económica es en ocasiones complejo y burocrático, según indican algunas instituciones.
- Varias de las instituciones dicen seguir todo el proceso de las Normas y aun así no logran que su proyecto o presupuesto sea aprobado.
- Necesitamos sistematizar y archivar todos los censos que se realizan como parte de los antecedentes de los eventos que han afectado el país. Estas cifras sirven a futuro para la planificación.
- Los recursos son desde una perspectiva muy limitados y las instituciones consideran esto un punto sensitivo para los avances.

Las instituciones no cumplen las normas presupuestarias, incorporando la temática dentro de sus programas o sub programas, según indican por confusión o falta de conocimiento; por lo cual sería positivo organizar una orientación formal por parte del MEF para las instituciones de la Plataforma Nacional, inicialmente.

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## Peru (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3:

- Ley de Equilibrio Financiero del Presupuesto Sector Público
- Ley del Sistema Nacional de Defensa Civil (Decreto Ley N° 19338, 2° disposición complementaria), reserva cuyo uso es aprobada por la Comisión Multisectorial de Prevención y Atención de Desastres
- Comisión Multisectorial de Prevención y Atención de Desastres
- Plan Nacional de Operaciones de Emergencia, aprobado
- Los proyectos de inversión pública de emergencia son regulados por el MEF (Decreto Ministerial N° 090-2008-EF/15).
- Organismos de cooperación internacional coordinan en el marco de las estrategias nacionales, el financiamiento de los proyectos declarados viables y priorizados por los organismos responsables.

### Context & Constraints:

Limitado uso de la reserva de contingencia por los diferentes gobiernos regionales y locales por deficiencias en la formulación de fichas técnicas de actividades y proyectos.

Limitada articulación en la programación de actividades y proyectos por parte de los gobiernos regionales, locales y las ONG's para la prevención y atención de desastres.

Escasa flexibilidad desde el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas para facilitar el uso oportuno de recursos en contexto de emergencia.

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## Saint Lucia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

An initial allocation of funds is set aside from the National Consolidated Fund for response to any declared

disaster. It is expected that this allocation will be augmented dependent on the magnitude of impact and the scale of the response.

Saint Lucia, being a CDERA Participating State makes an initial pre-agreed contribution to any impacted member; additional contributions would usually follow.

**Context & Constraints:**

Whereas some financial allocation and provision is made for disaster response and recovery, the amounts can be significantly improved.

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## 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:**

The United States has made significant investments in the wake of natural disasters. In addition to government policies, the private sector has made substantial investments through insurance, re-insurance, catastrophe bonds, and other market mechanisms.

**Context & Constraints:**

See above.

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## Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Uno de los componentes de la Organización Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres es el Fondo para la Preparación y Administración de desastres, cuyo objeto es administrar las asignaciones presupuestarias de carácter extraordinario y los recursos provenientes de los aportes y contribuciones realizadas a cualquier título por las personas naturales o jurídicas, nacionales o extranjeras, gobiernos extranjeros y organizaciones internacionales, destinados a financiar las actividades de preparación y atención de desastres y de rehabilitación y reconstrucción.

Actualmente se están reglamentando los mecanismos para la ejecución del Fondo Nacional para la preparación y administración de desastres.

Adicionalmente, existen otros fondos Nacionales, Estadales y Municipales destinados a los procesos de atención de emergencias y desastres a nivel Nacional e Internacional.

En el sector empresarial, las empresas cuentan con carteras de pólizas de seguro, donde el patrimonio de las compañías esta asegurado. Adicionalmente se estiman en el presupuesto reservas financieras para cubrir los siniestros que se encuentren por debajo del deducible. En cuanto a los mecanismos de contingencia, existen y están habilitados en caso de ocurrir un desastre.

**Context & Constraints:**

Fortalecer el Fondo para la Preparación y Administración de Desastres y fomentar la creación de otras políticas destinadas a la inversión de tiempo y recursos en el tema de reducción del riesgo de desastres.

Promover una cultura financiera para la prevención y atención de desastres a nivel nacional, estatal y local, que permita disponer de recursos suficientes, en coordinación con la población, para reducir los

riesgos de desastres.

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# Asia

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## Bahrain (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:

- Under existing Ministry of Finance Law (Article 11) each Ministry is authorised to allocate 5% of its total budget to effectively support emergencies and initiate “Recovery” following a Disaster.
- Funding is not considered to be major problem in the event of a major Contingency as funds will be made available.

### Context & Constraints:

- Also allocation of “Recovery” funding should be reviewed as the costs will inevitably be much greater than 5% - even for initial “Recovery”.
  - There is currently no specific funding for multi-agency tasks, such as training for emergencies.
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## Bangladesh (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

National relief fund continues as key contingency funding mechanism for sudden disasters. Draft disaster management act requires GoB to establish a contingency fund. On top of that discussion taking place to establish a Disaster Response Fund (DRF) with an amount of USD 300 million for sudden onset disaster together with a catastrophe risk financing mechanism for rare disaster events. Contingency stock of rice and NFI, e.g. blankets, house building materials etc. are in place. In addition GoB has allotted an amount of taka 300 crores from its revenue budget for addressing climate risk in Bangladesh. GOB has finalized a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan which was launched in UK last September 2008. UK government has promised 75 million GBP to the support of climate change action plan while Government of Royal Netherlands promised 10 million EURO.

### Context & Constraints:

The contingency fund is not adequate to need the need to recurrent damage and losses by the increasing trends of disasters.

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## Cambodia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

There are some progresses of preparedness and contingency mechanisms and plans, including there are some development and implementation of preparedness and contingency mechanisms and plans, there is effort from national level in developing disaster emergency policies, for example, NCDM has developed a draft of National Emergency Management Policy, and the Cambodian Red Cross has its own disaster emergency response policy. Moreover, there is the regular allocation of national financial services to serve for disaster response and emergency relief and the National Committee on Disaster Management

established a multi-sectoral working group to be responsible for disaster emergency response and emergency relief. However, there is minor progress of implementation of mechanisms and policies, due to lack of mechanism to use financial service to support the implementation the mechanism.

**Context & Constraints:**

However, there is minor progress of implementation of mechanisms and policies, due to lack of proper mechanism to use financial service to support the implementation the mechanism and resource mobilization if required and the financial services and mechanisms at sub-national levels are not in place yet

Some line departments and others stakeholders (CRC, INGOs) have some reserve and contingency – but NCDM still has limited fund.

Recommendations to Overcome:

There are needs to strengthen the mechanisms to use the available resources and there are needs to establish financial services and mechanisms at sub-national levels, in order to support effectively implementation the emergency response and rehabilitations.

**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:**

In India the policy arrangements for meeting expenditure on relief and rehabilitation is based on the recommendations of successive Finance Commissions. This arrangement is reviewed and revised after every five years based on the past experiences. The two main windows available for meeting the immediate relief expenditures are Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). In India the responsibility of providing immediate relief in a post disaster situation rests with the State Government concerned while Govt. of India supplements the efforts by providing requisite logistic and financial support to meet the situation effectively. State Govts have been provided CRF as ready availability of funds for undertaking relief operations with minimum response time. The CRF is sharable between national and state government in a ratio of 3:1. In the event of a calamity of severe nature, when the resources available with the concerned State Govt. is inadequate, additional funds are made available from the NCCF, by the national government. The DM Act has provision for creation of dedicated funds separately for Disaster Response and Mitigation measures at national, state and district level. Action is underway for creation of these funds at different levels.

**Context & Constraints:**

The funding arrangements available to provide assistance immediately after a disaster are in the form of subsidy and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of providing relief assistance is to support the affected person to meet up his immediate basic needs and regain back his livelihood. Although the current focus of the national government is on pre disaster preparedness and risk reduction planning which will help in minimizing the expenditure towards post disaster relief and rehabilitation in long run, the major challenge in present context is constitution dedicated funds for disaster mitigation and risk reduction. There has been an increasing emphasis on integration of disaster risk reduction elements into the ongoing development programmes and efforts are underway to develop suitable mechanisms for it.

**Indonesia** (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/buffer stocks prepared by the government for disaster emergency response have been provided in the national, provincial, and regional levels. Buffer stocks consist of basic needs such as tents, rice, soup-kitchen, foodstuffs, clothes, and basic medical supplies. The available contingency budget is around 40-50 billion rupiahs, and can be increased when needed. At this moment, BNPB is in the process of constructing Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in several regions, which will serve as a training center and an emergency response warehouse. In addition, 10 regions in Indonesia have indicated their support in helping the Department of Health to provide medical health service for disaster-affected victims.

The other stakeholders are also well prepared. Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), for instance, owns two main warehouses and six regional warehouses situated in several regions in Indonesia. The warehouses are capable of storing the minimum stocks for approximately 10.000 family units. Once a year, Indonesian Red Cross's raises their financial reserves with the support of national association of the allied countries. International organizations working in Indonesia that have the mandate to perform emergency response, such as UNOCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, and many others, also possess emergency stock, which is ready to be mobilized when needed. Donor organizations, such as USAID, AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, etc, also provide contingency fund which is ready to be distributed in time of need. As one of the rules derived from Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management, Indonesian government has also issued Government Regulation No. 23/2008 about the Roles of International Organizations in Disaster Management.

**Context & Constraints:**

Although emergency stocks have been made available by various stakeholders possessing mandate to perform emergency response, oftentimes the emergency stock distribution or mobilization was hampered by numerous factors. Among them was the unavailability or lack of operational funds, geographical conditions hindering the mobilization of emergency stocks, poor transportation system, and poor infrastructure in disaster-affected areas. Problems regarding the emergency response fund or 'on call fund' also occurred, in which fund distribution was slowed down by perplexing bureaucratic mechanisms from the national level to the provincial and regional level. As a result, it took a few months after the emergency response was over until 'on-call fund' arrived at the disaster-affected regency.

To improve the mobilization and emergency stocks provision for disaster-affected areas, acceleration on operational regulations on infrastructure mobilization related to emergency stocks is required. This includes public announcement regarding implementation mechanisms of Government Regulation No. 21/2008 on easy access for emergency assistance. In addition, the availability of the operational fund used for distributing or mobilizing aids to the disaster-affected areas needs to be ensured.

There is also a need to devise special mechanisms to ensure the effectiveness of fund distribution in emergency response phase. Guidelines on 'on call fund' provision have been developed. However, further public announcement, monitoring, and evaluation need to be conducted.

The integration of disaster risk reduction into development planning can encourage good infrastructure development, which is obviously necessary for disaster preparedness (in order to facilitate a better humanity response). The process of arranging presidential regulation on the declaration of disaster status also needs speeding up.

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**Iran, Islamic Rep of** (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The National Disaster Management organization, is provided with a special budget line for early recovery programs including quick assessment of damages, needs and capacities, restoration of critical infrastructures and livelihood following major disaster events to support the resilience of affected communities, until long term reconstruction of assets take place. The national, provincial and local authorities have been delegated with adequate authorization to spend the budget at the time of disaster occurrence without being accountable before national auditing officials.

**Context & Constraints:**

Disbursement of the special budget some times because of the scale of disaster may rise larger expectation in the provincial and local authorities. there is sometimes ambiguities in spending this money.

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**Japan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The following mechanisms are in place to take prompt and efficient disaster recovery and rehabilitation measures;

(1) Disaster Recovery Project

The recovery of damaged public infrastructure facilities, educational facilities, welfare facilities and agricultural, forestry and fishery facilities is either conducted directly by the national government or put into practice by the local government with subsidies from the national government.

(2) Disaster Relief Loans

Persons engaged in the agriculture, forestry or fishery industries, small and medium enterprises and low-income people who incurred damage are eligible for a variety of low-interest loans with rather generous conditions as compared to normal ones.

(3) Disaster Compensation and Insurance

Affected persons engaged in the agriculture, forestry or fishery business can obtain compensation for disaster losses. Earthquake insurance system has been established by the national government.

(4) Tax Reduction or Exemption

For affected persons, measures are taken for the reduction, exemption and postponed collection of income and residential taxes.

(5) Tax Allocation to Local Governments and Local Bonds

For affected local governments, measures such as delivery of special tax allocations and permission to issue local bonds are taken.

(6) Designation of Extremely Severe Disaster

When a disaster causes extremely severe damage, it is designated an "extremely severe disaster." Various special measures are to be taken for disaster recovery projects in the case.

(7) Assistance for the Rehabilitation Plan

Assistance is provided, when necessary, for local government rehabilitation plans, which should be quickly and accurately formulated and implemented.

(8) Act on Support for Reconstructing Livelihood of Disaster Victims

Assistance is provided for victims to support their self supporting efforts through disaster condolence money, disaster impediment sympathy money, money for support of livelihood recovery of disaster victims and loans such as disaster relief funds and livelihood welfare funds. Recently in November 2007, the Act was amended to hand over the support fund by lump sum payment according to the condition of damage or the way of reconstruction of houses, instead of providing the fund by cost reimbursement.

To promote earthquake insurance protection, a system to take a tax deduction for earthquake insurance

premiums was introduced in 2006. Further, the limitation of the payment of premium to the damage caused by an earthquake was increased from 5 trillion yen to 5.55 trillion yen in April 2008.

**Context & Constraints:**

N.A.

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## **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:**

Participation and responsibility of the Government in a case of ES are defined by the Law for ES, the Budget Codex, the Rules for execution of national and local budgets.

In accordance with the Article 10 of the Law for natural and man-made ES the authorities of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan are followings:

- to define an a financing order of measures on ES prevention and liquidation, formation of national material reserve as technical, food, medical and other resources;
- to appropriate funds from the Governmental reserve for ES liquidation;
- to make decisions for liquidation of consequences of global natural and man-made disasters;
- to estimate a system and conditions of social support for citizens suffered after ES, an order of reparation of health, property, environment and industrial facilities;

In accordance to Article 11 of the above Law the authorities of the Central ES executive body are as followings:

- to provide a financing of measures on ES prevention and liquidation, to make proposals to the Government on use of national reserve of technical resources, food, medicines and others.

The governmental reserve and reserve of local executive bodies are forming annually. Funds of reserve is spent completely and if necessary a budget is revised.

In a case of natural a man-made ES in Kazakhstan an application for financial support from the governmental reserve is considered by the central authorized body on ES. For this case a natural or man-made disaster should be as regional or global.

An assistance of a governmental reserve is addressing to local government.

It is not allowed to use a reserve funds for increasing a budget of legal entity excluding cases of threat to political, economical or social stability of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Distribution of financial support after governmental reserve is performed by local executive bodies. A special authorized body controls a spending of budget funds.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

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## **Korea, Rep of** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

About US\$ 5.2 billion are invested annually for mitigation activities in Korea.

For the recovery cost, however, about US\$ 6.7 billion are spent every year.

When a disaster happens, reserved funds are allocated based on the recovery guidelines.

It takes about two weeks to transfer the money to the affected people's bank accounts and more time is needed to secure recovery budget for public facility recovery.

**Context & Constraints:**

Mitigation budget needs to be increased.

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**Kyrgyzstan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

1. There exists a reserve state fund for disaster consequences mitigation which is allocated by the state commission on emergency situations of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
2. All documents on the damage caused by disasters are prepared by relevant commissions on emergency situations locally and are further submitted to MoES for consideration and submission to the State Commission on Emergency Situations under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
3. Local executive authorities are provided with funds to mitigate disaster consequences
4. Targeted and proper use of the funds allocated for mitigation of disaster consequences is under MoES control
5. Significant financial assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation of consequences is provided by international non-governmental and donor organizations.

**Context & Constraints:**

Constraints:

1. Funds allocated for mitigation of disaster consequences make 1/10 of the economic damage caused by disasters
  2. Funds allocated for mitigation of disaster consequences are not always properly used
  3. Insufficient funds are allocated for rehabilitation activities at the community level
  4. Funds allocation for some areas by international organizations is sometimes not agreed with MoES
- 

**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:**

During emergencies, the Government allocates following resources;

1. MLWS can propose to use the KR1 budget and about 456 tons of rice stocks
2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) makes 100 to 200 tons of seeds available for immediate distribution while it allocates a budget of around USD 1.87 million to repair irrigation systems and rehabilitate production areas
3. The Ministry of Public Work and Transportation allocate a budget of around USD6.68 million to repair roads and bridges affected by disasters
4. The Ministry of Defence mobilizes army forces, mobile houses, equipments, transportations, etc

Other resources available during the disaster situation are as follows;

1. Lao Red Cross has stocked relief items in warehouses at central, northern and southern parts
2. MLSW has also stocked the emergency assistance materials at the national as well as at the province level in the whole country. However, the assistance materials are not sufficient and they often do not reach to the requirement when a disaster occurs.

**Context & Constraints:**  
Information is not available

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## **Maldives** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The government has allocated certain financial reserves to support effective response and recovery the recent example being the allocation of funds for H1N1 Influenza preparedness. Contingency mechanisms are discussed on an adhoc basis and when circumstances demand the same.

**Context & Constraints:**

National financial reserve exists but there still needs development for financial mechanisms for the lower administrative levels based on the probable risks of the region. Developing contingency mechanisms needs adequate capacity building with special project initiatives in the country.

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## **Nepal** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The Government has two sources of funding for response and recovery activities; The Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund and the Ministry of Home Affairs' regular disaster relief fund. The resources for the first one come from individual and institutional donation/ contribution within and outside the country and the second one from government regular budget.

Government should encourage donors and I/NGOs to allocate at least 10% of their total annual budget for DRR activities. Similarly funds for DRR activities should be available together with relief funds at all levels from VDC to central.

Likewise, government should encourage corporate sector to be engaged in disaster preparedness activities.

Basic training on life saving; search and rescue; and relief collection and distribution should be designed and imparted at community level.

**Context & Constraints:**

Challenges:

- Political commitment
- Inadequate allocation of resources

Recommendations:

- Information/ experiences based allocation of resources
  - Making a local mechanism of relief and rescue activities more target-oriented with the support from local authorities.
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## **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 with regards to this Core Indicator. Institutional commitment has been attained through the provision for the establishment of dedicated disaster management funds at the Federal and Provincial levels under the Ordinance. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Fund has been established under the NDMA which will be used to meet the expenses of disaster management activities in the Country.

Under the Ordinance, all Government Departments are under legal obligation to dedicate their resources for disaster management activities as demanded by the NDMA in the event of a disaster. The Emergency Cell (ERC) of the Cabinet Division acts as the federal procurement agency for relief supplies and has dedicated funds and warehouses through out the Country for the purpose. The ERC also has a dedicated Aviation Squadron for rescue and relief operations..

**Context & Constraints:**

Although the Federal Government has better arrangements at the federal level in terms of resources, planning and preparedness, capacities at the provincial and local levels are far from the desirable levels. The Provincial Governments are yet to show adequate commitment for provision of resources for DRR activities at the provincial level. Since the district authorities are dependant on provincial grants, therefore, capacities at the local level can not be enhanced until the Provincial Governments do not allocate reasonable funds for the purpose.

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## Philippines (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The existing DM system is strapped of funds where they are essentially needed. While part of the NCF may be utilized for pre-disaster activities outside the regular budget of line agencies and proposed capital expenditures for pre-disaster operation, priority is however given to emergency relief operations, repair, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of public infrastructure and lifelines damaged by disasters. It should be noted though that the NCF has been utilized for PHIVOLCS studies associated with two volcanoes.

Despite the availability of the LCF for practically different phases of DRM, many LGUs are not able to use the fund strategically. The reason behind this is either or both of the following: (1) Local officials are unaware that the LCF can be used for preparedness and mitigation; (2) Local officials are wary about how spending LCF may expose them to auditing procedures of the Commission on Audit.

The NDCC is unable to keep track of how LCF is used as LGUs are not required to submit utilization report to the Council. LGUs not affected by disasters during a specific year are bound not to utilize the LCF. When a disaster does occur, LCF may be far from adequate, requiring additional funds. A portion of these are likely to be met from national and possible international sources. This dependence on external sources of funds has plagued the country's disaster management in different levels.

The Government and individual households bear the majority of costs caused by natural disasters. The need to study more effective options to financing disaster risk and relieving the burden from the public sector is being partly addressed by NDCC-World Bank project utilizing funds from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

**Context & Constraints:**

To deal with the issue of non-utilization and the strategic use of funds, local officials should be re-oriented regarding the LCF. A primer on the subject can be a useful tool to easily grasp the fundamentals of LCF. The topic can be taken up with more depth in seminars and training courses targeting LCEs and local government officials. This can be done through case studies showing how the LCF can be innovatively used or how funds can be strategically allocated for making their towns and cities safer.

Definition of roles among the stakeholders, the cluster approach among in early recovery, and adherence to humanitarian standards are essential in order to redirect competition to complementation and efficient working relations.

Being a relatively new subject, the study of risk transfer mechanisms may not easily find partners to collaborate with. Much of the extent to which risk transfer or sharing succeeds will depend on accurate hazard identification and vulnerability analysis. Therefore, progress in these two areas should also proceed steadily through the partnerships among scientists, engineers, politicians, and citizens.

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**Singapore** (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:**

Nil

**Context & Constraints:**

Nil

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**Sri Lanka** (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Emergency fund established under the National Council and seed capital of Rs. 10 million provided annually from the national budget. Funds released to District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries for emergency response work pertaining to hiring of machinery and purchase of essential items. On request made by District Secretary this allocation is released within a day.

Warehouse maintain by DMC has few emergency items for emergency response such as water tanks; water pumps, cooking utensils, etc. Only one warehouse is maintained at central level.

Distributions of emergency materials are channeled through District secretaries and Divisional Secretaries of respective area.

Disaster management relief service centre which is established under Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services provide emergency relief such as food and clothing for the victims. The centre provides death and infrastructure compensations for the affected parties based on the damage assesment prepared by respective divisional secretaries.

**Context & Constraints:**

Quick assessment of damage, needs and capacity assessments are very rarely considered for recovery

programmes. Assessment teams to be formed and trained to conduct rapid assessments for relief, recovery and reconstruction purposes.

The long procedure of government fund realization and inflexibility of spending process is hampering the emergency response purposes.

Wear house facilities for larger disaster events at district level to be improved.

List of items required for response need to be updated and purchased annually.

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## **Syrian Arab Republic** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

It has been taken into consideration that a budget is allocated in the financial reserves for effective response and recovery to disaster. This include quick assessment of damage and needs, rescue and provide shelters to injured people.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The financial reserves are only allocated for disaster management following a disaster event, not for restoration of critical infrastructure and livelihood.

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## **Tajikistan** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

The state reserve fund exists, for recovery after disasters, that is utilized by the State Commission for ES of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

1. All documents related to the losses inflicted by natural disasters are prepared by relevant local ES commissions and are submitted to CoES for further consideration and consecutive submission to the State Commission for ES of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
2. The local organs of executive power receive targeted allocations for recovery after natural disasters
3. The appropriate spending of the funds allocated for recovery after natural disasters is monitored by the CoES
4. Every year, the Government of RT allocates resources to the Center for Coordination of projects in recovery after natural disasters of CoES, for work in concrete regions of the country
5. The international non-governmental organizations and the donor agencies provide significant financial assistance in support of preparedness and recovery after natural disasters (ECHO, SCO, USAID, UNDP)

### **Context & Constraints:**

Difficulties and obstacles:

1. The resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters constitute about 1/10 of the economic loss inflicted by the natural disaster
2. The use of the resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters are not always spent in appropriate way
3. The activities for recovery at the community level do not receive sufficient support
4. Allocation of resources by international organizations for some regions is not always coordinated with CoES

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## 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:

Financial support for prevention of and recovery from emergency situations is specified in chapter 5 of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character". Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. The state provides annual funding for replenishment of the fund and the emergency stock of food, medicines and other resources necessary for providing the support for population in case of relocation to the safe area in case of emergency situations. The resources and means of MES are assigned to each administrative-territorial unit of the Republic.

### Context & Constraints:

n/a

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## Viet Nam (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:

Ordinance on State Budget and Flood and Storm Control has been promulgated and implemented effectively. At national level, there is a clear mechanism and annual budget for response and post disaster recovery. At local level, the development fund has been partially reserved for DRR. The reserved materials for emergency response and recovery have been allocated and effectively managed at all levels and private sectors. CCFSC is a central government body that can mobilize and utilize materials for emergency response in inter provinces and cities while local authorities can mobilize and utilize available resources at their localities for emergency response in the affected areas. Besides, the reserved materials and logistics, government also has contingency fund for the extreme events that go beyond the response and recovery plans.

### Context & Constraints:

Inadequate resources to implement the DRR plans is a big challenge. Moreover, the emergency response, recovery and rehabilitation activities are limited and not well coordinated. Search, and rescue are also ineffective due to lack of equipments, unprofessional operations, and lack of effective mechanisms to mobilize the full strengths and available resources from communities. Furthermore, annual budget for disaster risk management is limited; in many cases this budget only partly meets the needs of recovery. In terms of emergency fund or "on call fund", the channeling or distribution of such funding is still impeded by the unclear mechanism from the national to provincial and district/municipality level. As a result, emergency or "on call" budget reaches the affected district/municipality after the emergency state is over.

Proposed solutions

To effectively accelerate the mobilization and distribution of emergency stocks to disaster affected areas, it is necessary to review and improve the regulations/policies regarding the mobilization and distribution means and mechanisms of emergency stocks, etc. Specific mechanisms on mobilization of material and

finance for disaster response from communities should be strictly monitored to ensure the effective flow of financial aid channeling or distribution during emergency state. In addition, sufficient operational budget required for distribution or mobilizing humanitarian assistance should be provided.

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## Yemen (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

The Civil Defense law , identify 1% of the whole budget of all governmental agencies for contingencies but there is no clear mechanism of approach hoe the relevant agencies can use this sources.

National Contingency Plan for Marine Oil Spell has put a mechanism that distributes the cost of implementing this plan among the stakeholders.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The main challenges are:

- Lacking sufficient financial resources
  - Lacking to the equipments and tools.
  - Lacking to the information , experience and knowledge.
  - Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies
  - Lacking to risk and Vulnerability maps.
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# Europe

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## Armenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The relevant laws on seismic protection and protection population in emergency stipulate the creation of sufficient funds for immediate response in aftermath of disaster and there is the storage of elementary items of first necessity. On the other hand the Poverty Reduction Program is incorporating the means and resources which could be used in case of emergency either..

### Context & Constraints:

Armenia is still unable to create the sufficient amount of necessary items for proper response in case of major disaster due to transition period of development resulting in the lack of targeted funding.

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## Bulgaria (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

There are financial reserves and contingency mechanisms in place to support effective response and recovery. The financial resource is the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The funding is provided for several divisions including:

- prevention activities
- covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers;
- emergency recovery works;
- recovery assistance;
- compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities.

For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the emergency recovery works from the total funding is 49%, which rates it to a first place and presumably determine it as the division with the highest priority. The percentage of financing from total requests is 25% due to the limited financial resources.

The part of the covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers and the compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities is 8 %. The percentage of financing from total requests is 79%, in most cases due to requests not complying with the rules according the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee. The section for prevention activities provides financial resources for equipment and training of the forces and means of the integrated rescue system.

The part of the recovery assistance from the total funding is 3%. The percentage of financing from total requests for the section is 83% due to requests not complying with the rules according the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee.

**Context & Constraints:**

Challenges encountered

- The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. For the 3 years period. The percentage of financing for the emergency works is 25% from the total requests received which is an evidence of financial shortage.

Recommendations for overcoming the problem.

- Increase of the amount of the funding from the national budget.
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**Croatia** (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:**

They are in place at national level only and additional effort must be made at local level.

**Context & Constraints:**

It is not possible to ensure sufficient financial reserves at local level, which is why the state support is required.

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

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

**Description:**

Such reserves are organized at the state level and can be used for areas and communities hit by a disaster. mechanism has been well developed and tested during several disasters last couple years. All such activities are coordinated by Ministry of interior and Fire and rescue Service in accordance with a law.

**Context & Constraints:**

System of so-called state reserves has been applied.

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**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:**

- Des réserves financières ont été prévues pour l'envoi de renforts de moyens de secours
- L'Agence française de Développement a versé une contribution de 5 millions d'Euros au fonds CCRIF permettant aux Etats membres d'accéder à une aide budgétaire non affectée et immédiatement disponible en cas de catastrophe naturelle pour combler temporairement la chute de leurs ressources budgétaires et pouvoir assurer les dépenses d'urgence

**Context & Constraints:**

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## 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:

There is no special fund for disasters because the Federal Government, the Federal States and private actors possess enough resources for emergencies, also from a financial perspective. The Government has an economic responsibility in the case of large-scale damage, which is carried out, however, by regrouping budget resources. There is basic protection for small and medium-sized businesses through reconstruction credits from the Federal State banks and the "KfW Mittelstandsbank" (as mentioned in Priority 4 Core Indicator 3).

Beside the economic responsibility of the German government and national authorities, one should recognize the insurance industry as an important and established financial reserve and reconstruction mechanism. The privately available risk capital in the form of natural hazard and other specific damage/indemnity insurance offers worldwide amounts to several billion euros. The evaluation of risk accumulation and the establishment of reserves are the most important duties of an insurance company and the enterprises in Germany are fully aware of this role.

The instruments of the German Humanitarian Assistance and Development Cooperation become active in the case of emergencies in other countries within the scope of its international obligations. Therefore the budget funds of the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) and the "Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development" (BMZ) were substantially increased in recent years and they receive additional funding from the official federal budget in the case of a large disaster.

### Context & Constraints:

The challenges especially for the reduction of financial risks through insurance lie in the difference of availability and degree of the claim between the Federal States and, of course, between the different national states worldwide. In Germany, however, the legislator can also contribute to the broader private precautionary measures, in addition to the compulsory insurance constraint, by clarifying legally that its ad hoc-facilities and services in emergencies are only made available if every single citizen has fully exhausted his or her own precautions in the form of insurance offers.

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## Italy (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

A National Civil Protection Fund has been set up in order to provide the National tier a financial reserve to be employed when a major emergency occurs. Regional funds are also in place and can benefit of resources allocated yearly by the relevant Regional Administration and by the National Civil Protection Department. Contingency mechanisms are also in place. The National Civil Protection Department can manage and assign ad-hoc resources directly to the subjects affected or involved into the emergency management/overcoming operations (including i.e. regional or local administrations as well as private companies or persons). This is made through ordinances that, under some conditions, can repeal the ordinary law according to the measures set up into a "declaration of the state of emergency" made by the Council of Ministers under the initiative of its President. Almost all regions have in place similar procedures to employ their regional funds. Municipalities can also set up Civil Protection funds financed with their own resources and with resources provided by the Region.

**Context & Constraints:**

The mechanism currently in place has shown to be very effective and easy to be employed. A continuous effort is being made to improve financial management controls and audit procedures.

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**Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Rep of** (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Financial reserves for the CMS needs are dedicated from the state Budget (Law on Crisis Management, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no. 64/2005, 4/2008)

The executive branch is actively involved in the process of distribution and use of the DRR designated resources. In that respect, there is mutual cooperation and involvement of the private sector and the Government in the disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the Parliament finances the system by amending the state budget. Finally, on national level, financial resources can be acquired from other sources as well.

As part of their budgets, the municipalities and the local public institutions are ought to have emergency assigned resources. However, the DRR budget, especially regarding the prevention, alleviation, development and preparedness is largely dispersed and insufficient.

Finally, CMC is working on providing further resources by organizing coordination committees, one of which will cover the financial affairs of the crisis management and DRR system.

**Context & Constraints:**

While the institutional setting has been well defined, the full implementation faces some challenges regarding the attaining of financial resources.

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

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

**Description:**

In the State budget, there are certain funds which might be used for these purposes, when needed.

**Context & Constraints:**

Insufficient financial means.

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

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

**Description:**

There are already recovery-funds available through the damage fond, and like in the 2008 forest fires, the responding resources and municipalities can apply for reimbursement of their expenses.

**Context & Constraints:**

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## Serbia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The financial resources are not allocated from the budget for the sole purpose of disaster relief. However, in case of major disaster, the Government allocates some financial means for disaster recovery.

### Context & Constraints:

It is important to allocate funds from the national budget for the sole purpose of disaster relief.

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## Slovenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Financial resources to support effective response and recovery when required are available:

- 1.on the basis of the Act on recovery from natural and other disasters;
- 2.from governmental reserves;
- 3.from the EU Solidarity Fund.

### Context & Constraints:

Continue to follow the principle of reasonable use of financial resources. Improve knowledge in gaining funds from the EU Solidarity Fund in the case of major disasters. Raise awareness and increase the level of property insurance.

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## Sweden (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The existing national system for covering costs in case of large emergencies is only valid for emergency response operations. A review of the disaster compensation scheme for the municipalities has been made by the Ministry of Defence. The proposed system is insurance based and should also include more long term operations such as response to, and recovery from, natural disasters.

### Context & Constraints:

No decision on a new compensation system has yet been made by the Government.

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## Switzerland (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

There are no specific, permanently available funds for responses to major disasters. Special governmental funding lines are opened rapidly in case of necessity. Private fund raising (e.g. Swiss Solidarity) is also a major source of funding in case of major disasters. Private losses are generally covered through insurances.

**Context & Constraints:**

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

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

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

**Description:**

In order to maintain rapid rehabilitation in the disaster area government has a special budget. After any disaster strikes one region government sends an amount of money to the local administration to cover emergency rehabilitation like restoration of critical infrastructure, maintaining temporary housing, daily expenses etc. The distribution of financial resources is under the responsibility of local units, mainly the governor. There also happens national donation campaigns and those are also coordinated by Prime Ministry TEMAD.

The Prime Ministry has "Emergency Aid Fund" which can be used directly by Prime Ministry or by way of governorship.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**United Kingdom** (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The Government operates a scheme of emergency financial assistance (Bellwin) to assist local authorities in covering costs they incur as a result of work in coping with emergencies such as floods.

A 'Bellwin' scheme may be activated in any case where an emergency involving destruction of, or danger to, life or property occurs and, as a result, one or more local authorities incur expenditure on, or in connection with, the taking of immediate action to safeguard life or property, or to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience, in their area or among its inhabitants.

Bellwin is not, however, applicable for the recovery phase of an incident, since the grant is limited to contributing to immediate costs incurred on, or in connection with, safeguarding life or property or preventing inconvenience following an incident.

During the recovery phase of an emergency, local authorities will often incur expenditure. This may be costs arising from clean-up, provision of security to damaged properties, repairs to infrastructure, provision of humanitarian assistance, or from many other sources.

Some of these costs will be covered by insurance policies or local funding streams, however some will not. In these instances, local authorities will often look to Central Government Departments for support in meeting the additional costs incurred.

**Context & Constraints:**

The UK has also used funding reserves available through the EU for such disasters, and this has necessitated a lot of useful data gathering. Issues remain around private insurance which the public can purchase and those who cannot afford to take this up.

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# Oceania

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## Australia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The Australian Government helps to facilitate the early provision of assistance to disaster affected communities through the long standing Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA). Under the NDRRA the Australian Government will reimburse a state government half of its expenditure on eligible personal hardship and distress relief assistance to victims (such as emergency food, accommodation, clothing and replacement of essential household items); psychological and financial counselling and certain long-term recovery measures, once expenditure from an event exceeds \$240,000. Should a state exceed certain other thresholds, in any one financial year, the Australian Government reimburses up to 75 per cent of eligible state expenditure for all eligible state natural disaster relief and recovery, including measures such as public infrastructure restoration and concessional loans for small businesses and primary producers.

Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP) gives residents short-term financial assistance if individuals are adversely affected by a major or widespread disaster.

AGDRP is payable to eligible Australian residents who are adversely affected by a designated natural or non-natural disaster, whether within Australia or offshore. The assistance is made up of a payment to the claimant and an additional amount for each dependent child.

To activate these payments The Minister for Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs must be satisfied that the event is a major disaster and that had such a significant impact on individuals that a government response is required.

### Context & Constraints:

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## Marshall Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Disaster Assistance Emergency Fund (DAEF) USD 200,000/ year can be applied for during and after a confirmed disaster (natural and man-made). The fund is 'matched' by the US through the Compact.

### Context & Constraints:

\* Limited funds for emergency response (other than the 'disaster fund')

\* DAEF - funds need to be spent before it is matched

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## New Zealand (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Arrangements are in place for providing emergency relief assistance (for welfare of individuals, assisting

with local authorities' costs and losses, and supporting clean-up efforts of communities and the farming sector).

Lifeline infrastructure companies are expected to have prudent risk management strategies, and that includes both business continuity and recovery planning.

Individuals and businesses are encouraged to manage their risks, including having trade/income interruption insurance and contingency plans.

A levy to cover loss or damage to residential property, land and personal possessions from earthquake, natural landslip, volcanic eruption, hydrothermal/geothermal activity, tsunami, or fires resulting from any of these events, is a compulsory component of all home and/or contents fire insurance policies (see Earthquake Commission Act 1993).

**Context & Constraints:**

Many New Zealanders, households and businesses are under-insured. Many people have had no experience of emergency impacts in their lifetime. There also exists an expectation that the state may do more to assist with financial losses/hardship than is the case under national policy. Public education to raise awareness of the risks and individuals' responsibilities is an ongoing activity.

Arrangements for rapid assessments of building and infrastructure are being further developed. It is likely that a major event will test the nation's resources of building material suppliers and construction expertise.

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## Vanuatu (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

In the budgeting period for 2006 - 2008, the Vanuatu Government committed 40million Vatu to post assessment and relief supplies cost for Tropical Cyclones. The NAP and the Disaster Risk Management arrangements outline and task the ministry of finance and economic management for a long-term financing mechanisms for effective support of response and recovery efforts into communities. The ministry of internal affairs agrees that DRR and DM budget cost need to be reflected in future budget processes of Vanuatu in 2009 and beyond. The establishment of a Trust Fund for response and recovery has been included in the National Arrangements and Legislation.

**Context & Constraints:**

At present a review is to be undertaken on the current situation of response and recovery efforts and costing in Vanuatu, after which an options paper will be developed and presented before the Council of Ministers.

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