

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

HFA Priority 5, core indicator 5.4:

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

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2007-2009

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

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

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

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Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Angola (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe procedimentos internos para troca de informação para eventualidade de desastres baseados em comunicação permanentes com todas as províncias do país. O SNPC deu início aos trabalhos de procedimentos externos de comunicação ao nível dos PALOPs.

Context & Constraints:

O país vive um contexto próprio resultante do processo de reconstrução nacional implicando por efeito insuficiência de recursos humanos, financeiros e materiais.

Burkina Faso (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Des procédures incluant les cadres de concertation pour échange d'informations durant les aléas existent mais celles-ci doivent être renforcées pour une meilleure capitalisation des informations et permettre des analyses post-catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

- Manque d'outils harmonisés et efficaces de collecte de données sur les catastrophes;
 - Transmission tardive des données;
 - Insuffisance d'outils informatiques et de communication;
 - Difficulté d'accès aux zones sinistrées;
 - Insuffisance de ressources financières et logistiques;
 - Faible capitalisation des données antérieures.
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Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La stratégie nationale prévoit des procédures d'échange d'information durant les aléas aussi bien avant qu'après les aléas.

Context & Constraints:

Cette stratégie n'est pas encore mise en oeuvre dans toute ses composantes.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

La mise en place des procédures d'échanges d'informations pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes est une nécessité pour la prise en compte des leçons apprises lors des catastrophes précédentes.

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

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

Description:

The CMDRS/IDCS has developed a mechanism, to be further improved and enhanced, to enable exchange of relevant information during hazard events and disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The existing mechanism developed by the CMDRS/IDSC to enable exchange of relevant information during hazard events and disasters is to be improved and empowered. Capacity building and technical support will be needed to ensure the development of efficient mechanism.

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

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

Description:

The NADMO website (www.nadmo.org) has been established to link the global stakeholders. A periodically reviewed directory of members allows timely reach to stakeholders by phone. The regions are linked by VHF radio communication between headquarters and all the Regions, especially the three northern regions via internet facilities provided by the UNDP during the 2007 northern floods.

Context & Constraints:

The current situation cannot be described as the best but allows information/data exchange before, during and after disasters/emergencies.

Not all districts are connected by the VHF communicators and internet connectivity, and sometimes communication by telephone/cell phone is hampered by bad networks in many districts/communities.

Stakeholders in the NGO often want to assert independence by preferring to act on their own or without sharing information with other stakeholders, including the co-ordinating agency.

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 National Disaster Operation Centre is in place.

Context & Constraints:

But still requires strengthening especially with communication equipments.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

De nombreuses statistiques et analyses sont fournies et disponibles auprès du BNGRC, et des autres partenaires. Des rapports sont établis pendant et après les catastrophes. Les leçons apprises de chaque catastrophe sont rassemblées dans un seul rapport distribué à tous les intervenants et disponible et intégrées dans les prochains exercices de simulation.

Le BNGRC travaille très étroitement avec les acteurs humanitaires établis dans le pays que ce soit avant, pendant ou après les catastrophes. Les acteurs humanitaires sont regroupés dans la plateforme nationale, le CRIC, plateforme d'échange d'informations, de coordination des activités. Certains partenaires appuient le pays dans la mise en place du système d'informations pertinent et fiable.

Context & Constraints:

Conscient qu'il existe encore de nombreuses lacunes dans les échanges d'information et la coordination des activités, le BNGRC, en partenariat avec l'UN/OCHA, mettra bientôt en place un réseau d'IEC qui regroupera tous les communicateurs et responsables d'IEC des partenaires membres du CRIC.

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:

From 2007, emergence preparedness and response as well as planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts are used as inputs into the planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts. Sectoral ministries and departments are responsible for rehabilitating damaged infrastructure under their sector. Disasters now provide a learning experience and responses undertaken help to provide lessons for future direction. From August 2008 to January 2009, DoDMA coordinated the implementation of a post floods early recovery programme to help communities restore their livelihoods but at the same time help them build resilience.

Such activities are undertaken collaboratively with other humanitarian actors such as NGOs.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate financial resources allocated for activities

Mauritius (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Lessons learned are reviewed internally. The experiences of past events are sometimes documented.

Context & Constraints:

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

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:

In Mozambique procedures for exchange relevant information during hazard events and disaster, and to undertake post-events reviews are in place, where the responsibility for flood, monitoring forecasting, and information dissemination in Mozambique rests with the National Directorate of Water in collaboration with Regional Water Authorities, National Institute of Meteorology and National Institute of Disaster Management.

The National Institute of Meteorology is responsible by rainfall monitoring and forecasting. The remote sensing and observed rainfall data produced by the National Institute of Meteorology is sent to the National Directory of Water for flood rooting and forecasting. From this information relevant information such as the flood waves travel time from one point to another, the areas and the villages that are likely to be flooded are carefully identified. After rainfall and flood analysis, the information is sent to INGC (National Institute of Disaster Management) for National Warning.

The responsibility for Cyclone monitoring and warning services in Mozambique rests with the National Institute of Meteorology in collaboration with Regional Center of Meteorology and National Institute of Disaster Management. This information is sent to INGC for early warning in regular intervals, following the Mozambican new cyclone early warning system where: Blue color is forecasting a cyclone event within 48 to 24 h, yellow color within 24 hours and red color within 6 hours.

From the National Institute of Meteorology the Information is sent to the Regional Disaster Management Centers and to the Local Communities for Risk Management for warning the people.

Drought impact assessment and dissemination of related information is under SETSAN, a Government multi-sectoral platform based in the Ministry of Agriculture. The SETSAN produces information related to hunger in coordination of Ministry of Health.

Context & Constraints:

Most of the Government departments still use traditional rainfall and hydrological gauge stations. These gauge stations are installed in the field. When hydrological gauge stations became flooded there is no information. Therefore the development of new technology for flood and rainfall forecasting within government departments is still weak.

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

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

Description:

Le plan de contingence national a prévu des procédures pour l'échange d'informations durant les aléas dans le but de faciliter les analyses post-catastrophes. Cependant, ce plan qui était un premier avait un but plus didactique qu'opérationnel.

Context & Constraints:

La mise à jour du plan prévue annuellement devrait affiner davantage les procédures pour l'échange d'informations durant les aléas.

Sierra Leone (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Description:

Ratifying the national disaster management policy should be a top-most priority of the government as there is provision for funding, thus the elimination of always begging aids from donor partners.

Context & Constraints:

The level is FOUR. The central mandate of the national disaster management programme is to coordinate the resources of other agencies. Thus, in disaster relief all agencies with mandate on disaster management form part of the response team. Information flow and exchange of relevant information is part of the meetings. This is to ensure that the causative agent of the preceding disaster can be avoided in order not to cause another disaster.

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

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

Description:

Systems with laid down procedures for exchange of information during hazard events and disasters are not in place as yet in place.

Context & Constraints:

Capacity to undertake reviews and exchange of information on hazards occurrences/situations/events.

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:

Key contextual reasons for the country's ranking as 3 base on the fact that the National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 chapter TWO has explained on how to share information and conduct post disaster reviews that was further elaborated in the National Operation Guideline (NOG) manual. However, during disasters response is not conducted as outlined. During such incidents politicians tend to assume incident commander's responsibility thus demoralizing the expert incident commander.

Context & Constraints:

Key contextual challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies during sharing of information in disaster incidents include long and delaying bureaucratic communication and command channel that sometimes interfere decision making; inadequate funds to conduct post-disaster review.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned challenges more education is necessary. Repealing of the 1990 Disaster Relief Act, No. 9 is in progress to allow for smooth implementation of Disaster Management Circle.

Togo (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

le plan d'organisation des secours d'urgence en cas de catastrophes est un plan multisectoriel qui définit le rôle de chaque acteur qu'il soit public, privé ou partenaire en développement. la coordination administrative est assurée par le ministère en charge de la protection civile et la coordination humanitaire par OCHA. IL existe dans ce cadre humanitaire les différents clusters qui sont en communication permanente si bien que l'alerte venant du gouvernement est diffusée entre les différents acteurs dans les minutes qui suivent. et le net est l'outil très efficace.les rapports de même sont soumis sur les courriers électroniques.

Context & Constraints:

la fiabilité des analyses qui dans l'urgence ne prennent pas en compte des aspects permettant de bien planifier les secours.

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

During disasters, the Disaster Management Consultative Forum and DDMC's become key fora for information exchange among stakeholders with the coordination of DMMU. The Emergency Operations Center becomes the center for the exchange of information and decision making for the emergency situation at hand. After the event, ZVAC undertakes an in-depth assessment to ascertain with detail the extent of the damage during the emergency situation. The In-depth assessment forms the basis for the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

Context & Constraints:

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



Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen, aunque en algunos casos más que por vinculaciones institucionales se da por conocimiento personal de quienes suelen ser convocados ante una emergencia.

De cualquier modo -y aunque en algún caso han llegado 5 áreas distintas aportando el mismo recurso- afortunadamente al momento de la emergencia todas las áreas gubernamentales y la sociedad civil ocurre rápidamente en la medida de sus respectivas posibilidades, allí hay intercambio de información amplia entre todos y ello facilita la respuesta.

De cualquier modo, algunas dificultades de coordinación se siguen viendo en el terreno, y muchas veces se superponen esfuerzos o recursos sólo porque ello es lo que sale en los medios masivos de comunicación.

Los ejercicios de "lessons learned" son practicados, aunque en general por cada institución en forma independiente y pocas veces en ejercicio conjunto.

Context & Constraints:

Mejorar el contacto institucional y la evaluación posterior a la respuesta, será el reto.

El desarrollo de la Plataforma Nacional brindará conciencia sobre ello.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen esfuerzos (aislados) para implementar procedimientos en las Instituciones, sin embargo, estas no son de aplicación integral, inmediata y oportuna en todas las entidades publicas y privadas involucradas en las emergencias y después de estas (REHABILITACION Y RECONSTRUCCION)

Context & Constraints:

Falta de estandarización de procedimientos, terminología y coordinación interinstitucional que establezcan roles y responsabilidades en sus áreas y, que contribuyan al logro del objetivo propuesto.

Disminuir el celo en el intercambio de la información entre instituciones a fin de mejorar los procedimientos.

Al no contar con infraestructura, equipamiento y tecnología adecuada para la centralización de la

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Communications Control Centre (NCCC) is located at the DDM building in MacNamara. The NCCC provides the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) with emergency telecommunications facilities and early warning systems required for necessary information transfer before, during and after a disaster. This area also involves the establishment and maintenance of emergency information systems that support emergency and response operations and provides data for decision making, planning and development purposes. When necessary, the DDM also prepares and conducts training courses/exercises in the area of emergency communications. The set-up of an Emergency Call Handling Centre (ECHC) is envisioned as well as a testing of web-based EOC capability.

DDM Website – The effectiveness of the emergency page was realized during the passage of Hurricane Omar 13th-16th October 2008. The website was used a medium to disseminate information regarding the hurricane such as preparedness tips, status reports and press releases.

Context & Constraints:

One of the primary tasks of disaster response is to work with external agencies to coordinate the flow of information in general and situation reports (SITREPS) in particular. If a hazard impact has caused significant damage, then it is likely that external agencies will send personnel as well as emergency relief and other supplies to the Territory.

The primary coordination mechanism for external assistance for the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) participating states is the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group, an amalgamation of Aid Agencies operating out of Barbados. The Territory has a direct relationship with the British Government. The NEOC if required should ensure that there is a clear understanding of assistance which will be provided directly by the British Government and that which will come through CDERA. The VI (UK)/USVI Friendship agreement (ANNEX MA - 22) also facilitates close cooperation with VITEMA in the USVI.

Assistance will also be sought by non-government organizations if the need is great. Such requests should be based on clearly identified, agreed and ratified, national priorities.

The inadequacies of the current NEOC building continue to be a challenge to the DDM. The current facilities do not allow for operations greater than 48 hours. A Cabinet Paper has been prepared on this matter, awaiting a decision by Cabinet.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Communications system is multi-layered with excellent resilience, including buried fibre-optic video conferencing links, satellite phones and satellite internet capability, 800 MHz radio systems, mass text mailing capacity, narrow-casting network, emailing systems including Blackberry network, web-enabled

computer-based Incident Management System

Post-impact assessment procedures in place including fly-over.

Automated weather stations are on website and can be accessed by the public. These give temperature, wind speeds etc.

Cameras are in place at different points on-island and can be accessed from the National Emergency Operations Centre.

There is an established mechanism to brief all levels of Government (from executive to legislative and administrative). This is facilitated through the National Hazard Management Council and its executive.

Context & Constraints:

All technology is vulnerable.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen procedimientos pero no documentados, si se trata de una ocurrencia de carácter nacional; sin embargo, todas las experiencias no tienen el mismo tratamiento. El sistema de información geográfico de prevención y atención de desastres SIGPAD, que ha implementado la Dirección de Prevención y Atención de Desastres no tiene un mandato que regule la alimentación y la difusión de la información registrada. Razón por la cual existe informalidad en el intercambio de la información. Se hace necesario que existe un “conductor o trasmisor” de la información:

Context & Constraints:

No todos los encargados de manejo de emergencias disponen de medios modernos de comunicación e inclusive de movilización para casos de emergencia

No siempre se levantan evaluaciones técnicas de los desastres debido a la carencia de personal calificado. Los formatos de reporte de emergencias no son conocidos por todos los miembros de las entidades públicas y privadas que manejan desastres.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“Existen procedimientos para intercambiar información relevante durante situaciones de emergencia y desastres, y para conducir revisiones después de las mismas.”

Nivel alcanzado: 5

En el país se cuenta con tecnología actual y de primer nivel para las telecomunicaciones, telefónicas, radifónicas y la infocomunicación, entre las más usadas. Adicionalmente, se ha generado una importante experiencia de elaboración de procedimientos y protocolos para el manejo de información para emergencias, en lo que se denomina el “Sistema nacional de comunicaciones de emergencia”. Bajo este concepto, los sistemas de comunicación radial de todas las instituciones de respuesta se encuentran enlazados bajo un sistema a cargo de la CNE, que permite el aprovechamiento de toda la capacidad institucional instalada y logra una cobertura de comunicaciones que abarca todo el territorio nacional. Este enlace incluye los puestos de radio de los sistemas de alerta temprana, así como a la “Red de

Emergencias Médicas”, una red particularmente destinada a enlazar las áreas de emergencias de los hospitales con los servicios de atención prehospitalaria de la Cruz Roja y Bomberos. Adicionalmente, desde hace quince años opera en el país el Sistema de Información de Emergencias 9-1-1. Este Sistema articula bajo un sistema único de recepción de llamadas a todas las instituciones de respuesta y mediante un protocolo determina y asigna los incidentes de emergencias a cada “respondedor”. La puesta en servicio de este sistema, que se rige bajo su propia Ley y con recursos generados por un impuesto a las llamadas telefónicas, ha conllevado el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de respuesta de las instituciones mediante labores capacitación, dotación de equipos, becas a funcionarios, divulgación y la generación de programas e instrumentos informáticos de enlace y comunicación, entre otros. Los protocolos del 9-1-1 se actualizan año a año, y obligan a la revisión y actualización de los procesos internos de las instituciones, lo que repercute en una mejora de los servicios de todas las instituciones.

Context & Constraints:

Puede mejorar la coordinación de las instituciones en la medida que la CNE asuma nuevamente un papel protagónico en su rol de convocatoria.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen procedimientos para intercambiar información relevante durante situaciones de emergencia y desastres, y para conducir revisiones después de las mismas. Es el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia (ente adscrito a la CNE) el responsable de manejar esta información.

Context & Constraints:

Es necesario fortalecer los mecanismos y las capacidades técnicas e institucionales para la mejora en el intercambio de información relevante durante situaciones de emergencia y desastres

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

- Sistematizar la información a través de los instrumentos que corresponda para lograr su intercambio y retroalimentación liderada por la Secretaría Técnica de Gestión de Riesgos (STGR)
 - Normar lo correspondiente a los procedimientos y protocolos sobre infraestructura de datos para el intercambio de información con sus respectivos estándares.
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El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La ley de Protección Civil manda intercambiar información y actualizar los procedimientos de actuación. Sin embargo, en su aplicación existen vacíos.

Es necesario ampliar un mecanismo de coordinación que permita la revisión de los procedimientos con las entidades representativas de la sociedad civil.

Context & Constraints:

Compartir los procedimientos y protocolos de Protección con el resto de instituciones lo cual permitirá conocer las etapas de actuación y su adecuada implementación.

Identificar vacíos de la Ley de protección civil contratada con la experiencia de los diversos desastres en la historia.

Designar de manera permanente a los enlaces institucionales con los que se intercambiará información.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A comprehensive response mechanism is in place and is used at every disaster event. This includes standard operation procedures for every hazard and the execution of components of the disaster programme through the synergies and work of the national sub committees and the sector committees (tourism and agriculture). Information and lessons learnt are shared through national After Event. The information produced is communicated through reports from all sectors after a disaster event. The ECLAC methodology is also a tool used in reporting losses.

Context & Constraints:

Recommendations

Improve coordination among agencies on collection of data in post disaster situations at national and parish levels.

Establish baseline information for all sectors

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe el procedimiento de trabajo e intercambio de información relevante durante situaciones de emergencias y desastres, por que las instituciones trabajan de forma conjunta a través del COE y evalúan el proceso posterior al mismo.

A su vez se usan herramientas como las de CATHALAC que mantiene la detección de cambios en los cauces de ríos utilizando imágenes ASTER y LANDSAT de varias décadas.

Ejemplo: Febrero 2005, Desbordamiento en el Río Sixaola.

Detección de daños y áreas inundadas utilizando imágenes RADARSAT e información de lluvia de TRMM.

Ejemplo: Noviembre 2006, Inundaciones en Panamá.

Context & Constraints:

Es importante mantener estos avances por lo cual:

- Al existir este tipo de tecnología, se hace necesario el mantenimiento, el personal técnico y la actualización constante.
 - A su vez se requieren de mejores sistemas de recopilación y divulgación.
 - Lo cual reflejará la necesidad de un presupuesto que le permita ser sustentable.
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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:

Existen instituciones que cuentan con información técnico científica para la toma de decisión y elaboración de planes a todo nivel.

Se cuenta con el Sistema de Información Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres - SINPAD

Se ha implementado una línea de teléfono satelital que permite la comunicación de las 100 más altas autoridades del país, en caso de emergencias.

Se ha publicado en el mes de mayo 2009, el libro Lecciones Aprendidas del Sur, que se ha distribuido inicialmente a todas las instituciones que participan en la respuesta a desastres.

Context & Constraints:

- La información existente no suficientemente socializada, así como existen limitaciones respecto a contar con los equipos adecuados en situación de emergencia.
 - Falta optimizar los procedimientos para las posteriores revisiones a las emergencias y desastres que muestran información puntual y detallada.
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Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Within the National Disaster Response Mechanism, eighteen district committees all report to the NEMO Secretariat. Communication is maintained via VHF, HF & CB radios and telephone, text messaging and email. Additionally, a national Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) Committee is fed into by eighteen district level DANA committees. These committees are responsible for making the required assessments pre and post disaster events.

Context & Constraints:

The capacity of these district committees needs to be enhanced and additional administrative staff needs to be provided at the NEMO Secretariat to support the activities of the National and District Committees. The available communications equipment could also be enhanced.

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 recognizes the need to learn from disasters and has made substantial investments in post-event reviews and information gathering both for events at home and abroad. One of the Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction identified by the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee for Disaster Reduction (SDR) is to assess disaster resilience. Federal agencies must work with universities, local governments, and the private sector to identify effective standards and metrics for assessing disaster resilience. With consistent factors and regularly-updated metrics, it will be possible to maintain community "report cards" that accurately assess the community's level of disaster resilience. This in turn will support comparability between communities and provide a context for action to further reduce vulnerability. Validated models, standards and metrics are needed for estimating cumulative losses, projecting the impact of changes in technology and policies, and monitoring the overall estimated economic loss avoidance of planned actions.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

No se tienen procedimientos para intercambiar información durante situaciones de emergencia y desastres por parte de las instituciones de atención de emergencias y desastres. Sin embargo, la Dirección Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres a través de la Gerencia de Proyecto, ha promovido en las instituciones la transferencia de información referentes a riesgos, buscando crear procedimientos que facilite el intercambio de información por medio del CENAPRAD.

Context & Constraints:

Establecer metodologías para la recopilación de información de las emergencias, desastres y lecciones aprendidas de los eventos.

Consolidar la articulación con las instituciones públicas, privadas, ONGs y comunidades en todos los sectores administrativos, a fin de de facilitar la transferencia de información relevante.

Asia

Bahrain (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- A number of Institutions conduct informal exchange of relevant information and undertake internal post event reviews.
- In the event of Disaster, the National Emergency Control Centre will become the focal point for exchange of Information.
- In future the NCDM will coordinate post event reviews and this will be written into the National Disaster Plan.

Context & Constraints:

- Because of the lack of coordination between agencies and a lack of multi-agency training, such procedures are not in place in a systematic way on a National basis.
 - Such procedures are currently a challenge, but a systematic approach to organisation and training will ensure success.
-

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The relevant way to exchange information during disasters is more conventional, i.e. through phone, mobiles, internet, megaphones and through volunteer network. However, a volunteer network currently only exists for cyclones covering only 11 out of 16 cyclone prone district with 45 000 volunteers (approx. 60 % of the cyclone prone areas nationwide). A lesson learned workshop done for 2007 floods.

Context & Constraints:

Post disaster review is an important part of national disaster risk reduction culture. But this culture is yet to be institutionalised at a national level as a regular business. Yet to activate DMIC. Constraint is conventional info sharing system /process. More modern systems should be adopted and DMIC should be activated with a stand-by redundant emergency communication system. Furthermore, the capacity of DMB (DMIC) needs to be strengthened.

Cambodia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are some achievements in terms of planning to exchange the relevant information during hazard events, including a draft National Policy for Emergency Management formulated by NCDM; Disaster Emergency Response formulated by the Cambodian Red Cross, Disaster Preparedness Plan formulated by Provincial Committee for Disaster Management in Svay Rieng province, Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS) programme of MRC/ADPC in provinces of Prey Veng, Kandal and Kratie; Ministry of

Health formulated plan of action for control of cholera and other epidemic diarrhoea diseases; Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Plan formulated by NCDM with technical support from WHO and funded by WB;

Context & Constraints:

There are challenges of implementation of policies and plans, because of insufficient technical and financial resources.

Recommendation of 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:

Government of India has established mechanism to track informations for reporting of various hazards and also to disseminate disaster related informations. Nodal agencies viz India Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission, Geological Survey of India have been identified for reporting the occurrence of such events like cyclones, floods, landslides and earthquakes. Emergency Operation Centers have been established at national, state and district level for effective dissemination of disaster related informations, preparedness measures, and coordination of response during post disaster time. In case of state specific disasters State Crisis Management Committee is activated under the chairmanship of the chief secretary and appropriate response and relief measures are chalked out. The state department of Relief/Disaster Management/ Revenue which is identified as the nodal agency for disaster management along with the disaster management authority coordinates the relief and response measures. The State Relief Commissioner coordinates with the Central Relief Commissioner on the one hand and with the District Collectors/various state level departments and officials on the other hand for effective coordination and response. The State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) and the District Emergency Operation Centers are activated 24*7. At the district level district collector, who is the key functionary in the whole system of disaster management, coordinates with various district level officials and carries out the response and rehabilitation measures at the ground level and reports back to the state relief commissioner and the State Emergency Operation Centre. In case of disasters of severe magnitude, National Crisis Management Committee under Cabinet Secretary, the top executive in the Government of India intervenes and coordinates the national efforts. For post disaster damage assessment, State Government constitutes the State Damage Assessment Committee to assess the scale of damage and thereby allocate funds from the CRF for immediate relief and rehabilitation operations. In case of a disaster of sever nature when the requirement of funds of a State Govt is more than the resources available under CRF, request is being made by the state to the national government for additional financial support. In such cases an Inter Ministerial Central Team is constituted at national level for assessment of damage and requirement of funds. Based on these assessments, additional funds are provided from NCCF to the State Government.

Context & Constraints:

There are some gaps in the existing information dissemination systems and coordination mechanisms. For better coordination and speedy response there is a need to upgrade the emergency operation centers created at the state and district level and strengthen their linkages. Civil Society partners and community based organizations need to be involved in improving the community response mechanism.

The damage assessment techniques followed at national and state level are generic and often do not give a realistic picture.

For planning resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation it is important to calculate the actual loss that has occurred and state specific templates for damage and loss assessments need to be designed.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

One of the procedures for exchanging information is having coordination meetings during emergency response situations. However, meeting mechanisms tended to focus only on information sharing and ignore needs analysis. Furthermore, the meetings were commonly very intensive only at the beginning of the emergency response stage. Routine reports prepared by numerous sectors also tended to be very descriptive, while the situation analysis and the follow-up actions were still weak.

A number of regions affected by high-impact disasters such as Aceh, Nias, and Yogyakarta has submitted and documented various lessons on emergency preparedness and response, as well as on the planning and implementation of recovery and rehabilitation actions. However, such lessons were rarely used as references to better follow-up actions. Such lessons were also not widely announced in some hazard-prone areas.

Based on the experience of the emergency response, rehabilitation plans, and reconstruction plans in Yogyakarta, the use of Humanitarian Cluster Approach has led program implementation to be more focused, open, and well coordinated.

Efforts have also been undertaken to develop Damage and Lost Assessment. However further process and clear mechanism is still required to follow up the results of the assessment.

Context & Constraints:

Several challenges related to information exchange procedure were identified. Among them is the lack of standard information management system for decision making and up-to-date publication at emergency response situations. Besides that, the initial data when the disaster occurs, which are truly essential for humanitarian response planning, were very limited and sometimes inaccessible. Lack of data analysis capacity which is necessary for providing recommendations for decision makers also hampered the humanitarian responses. Non-governmental organizations felt that the distribution of roles and responsibilities among the stakeholders was not optimal. The government seemed not to have full confidence in involving nongovernmental organizations.

Humanitarian Cluster Approach employed by international organizations to perform humanitarian response has not been evaluated, particularly regarding its appropriateness with the government's emergency response mechanisms.

Such problems remind us the importance of information management system standardization for decision making and up-to-date public information at emergency response situation. Every Pusdalops should have a strong information management system unit which is equipped with adequate resources. Therefore, data analysis can be done and used for providing recommendations for the decision makers. Since the government is not the only stakeholder involved in emergency response, the distribution of roles and

responsibilities among the stakeholders requires further clarification. Furthermore, there is a need to evaluate the cluster system and other adoptable systems as long as they are in accordance with government's emergency response mechanisms.

Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

All members of the of the disaster task force and National Disaster task force are called in an announcement to attend the emergency headquarter until the normal situation returns back. The head quarter is provided with the latest information flow through different channels connected to disaster
Page 26

stricken areas. The high council presided by the president takes necessary decisions according to the information supplied to the council.

Context & Constraints:

At the time of disaster various information are announced concerning the number of casualties by different sources , this trend of information causes ambiguities which needs to be seriously avoided through establishment of an integrated channel of releasing news about disaster in order to take proper decisions for disaster management purposes .

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Cabinet Office has developed databases on the lessons learned through the experiences of the responses of the large-scale disasters. They include analysis of the incidents, responses, issues at all phases of the disasters based on the information from various sources including official reports, general publications, magazines and papers. They are compiled for the purpose of being utilized in the future hazard events and disasters.

Further, the Central Disaster Management Council has been collecting the lessons learned through the past disasters since 17th century in order to hand down to the next generation. During the third period of the review (2007 – 2008), the information of Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, Hietsu Earthquake in 1858, Chile Earthquake Tsunami in 1960 and Typhoon Catherine in 1947 was collected and examined.

Context & Constraints:

Further elaboration would be expected to the effective utilization of the information.

Kazakhstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Korea, Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are assessment system for disaster management organization and tasks after major disasters in Korea.

Assessment criteria are developed to maximize assessment processes.

Also, feedback systems are secured through best practice sharing and public notification.

Financial incentives are introduced and practiced for local governments.

Context & Constraints:

Need to compose objective judges and experts for the assessment.

Kyrgyzstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic there is established the Crisis Center, communication unit "Riziya" and control point provided with the continuous telephone, mobile and radio communication with all regions of the country. The e-mail communication is available as well.

The database on disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic is created in the Chief Operative Department of MoES. The obtained information is analyzed and stored in the data pool.

Exchange of the information related to the population and territory protection against man-made and natural disasters between MoES and relevant ministries and authorities is implemented within the framework of the inter-agency commission activity.

The REACT team is established from among the leading local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations under the supervision of MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic. This team is responsible for immediate disaster response and the situation assessment, and dissemination of the obtained information among partners.

Central and local communication lines of the national and international organizations are used if needed. As soon as disasters occur relevant commissions on disasters (depending upon disaster types) start their activity in the disaster area. The information obtained from the commission is submitted to the local subdivisions of MoES and further to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and REACT team for dissemination and decision-making.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Shortage of up-to-date radio and video communication
 2. Lack of the well established continuous communication with relevant services, ministries and authorities
 3. No unified dedicated communication network
 4. Delayed information submission from the ground
 5. Lack of coordination of actions between the REACT team and commissions on emergency situations
-

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:

The recent floods on the Mekong was a good reminder that good information collection, analysis and dissemination system and procedures need to be put in place. Key stakeholders gathered together and made efforts to conduct a common rapid damage and needs assessment. Lessons will be learnt from this experience in preparing for future possible hazards.

Context & Constraints:

Information is not available

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Definite procedures do not exist for exchange of relevant information during hazard events or disaster but significant reports have been published by relevant agencies as on need basis. Post reviews have taken place in the country more significantly by international agencies but standard procedures yet to be established. The Metrological department has established procedures for exchange of Information during a tsunami/earthquake.

Context & Constraints:

Information dissemination and post-event reviews are time dependent and also project fund dependent. One way to establish definite procedures is to maintain a National Data Centre where by information can be assessed easily.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

On an ad hoc basis several organizations organize lessons learnt sessions after the occurrence of any disasters in the country. There is no any concrete and well established forum for sharing such knowledge and experiences.

However, since 1996 a forum called Disaster Preparedness Network (DP Net) Nepal has been established by government, UN, donors, I/NGOs which is serving as a platform to share information, experiences, knowledge, capacity building and advocacy at central level.

SitReps are now systematically produced by OCHA and NRCS however the distribution of the information doesn't reach at all actors and even reached, it is not used for future planning and relief/response.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges:

Disaster management is a new phenomenon in the country and there were only few agencies involved till recent past. Likewise, lack government commitment in the field of DRR also hinders the formation of such national and district levels forums to share knowledge, information and resources.

Disaster information management systems should be decentralized to the district level for analysis and use for planning purpose. First hand data on information on hazard and disaster impact should be collected from ward and village level. Necessary mechanism and capacity for this should be installed and update regularly.

Recommendations:

Government should initiate to form such national level platform to share information, knowledge, enhance coordination, avoid duplication and to finally to assist government to successfully implement the HFA.

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Pakistan can be ranked at level three. The NDMA puts high priority on sharing of information and following a coordinated approach to disaster response. The NDMA coordinates the national response with the involvement of key government departments, UN, donors, NGOs etc. In addition the NDMA organizes regular media briefings to disseminating information on activities/initiatives taken with regard to disaster response. It coordinates with the UN system and NGOs through the system of Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and Disaster Management Team (DMT) and Pakistan Humanitarian Forum. Cluster System under the UN system has been adopted by NDMA as a progressive way of dealing with disasters.

The lessons learnt from earthquake 2005 has been compiled in the form of a compendium and widely circulated amongst all stakeholders for future planning.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge in this regard is non availability of a centralized data about planning, policies and capacities of all stakeholders involved in disaster management activities. Despite concerted efforts by the NDMA the humanitarian community in Pakistan has failed to share information about its capacities in disaster management. Most of the humanitarian organizations tend to pursue solo flights which lead to duplication of efforts and wastage of precious resources. In view of the same, a centralized data centre is required to be established to help share information about all disaster management activities and capacities available within the country, which can be tapped and utilized in the event of a disaster as part of national effort.

Philippines (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

During hazard events, relevant information is exchanged among key stakeholders on response and relief. The OCD operates and maintains the NDCC Operations Center (NDCC OPCEN), a 24/7 facility with continuously trained staff backed up by equipment, stable systems, and sound procedures. The NDCC OPCEN is activated into an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the event of a disaster. All NDCC member agencies with disaster response mandate are required to send focal persons to the facility during the activation period to speed up coordination and information management. The facility is linked with international response systems like the UNDAC, INSARAG, the virtual onsite operations and coordination center (OSOCC), and those within the ASEAN region. With the adoption of the cluster approach, regional

and provincial coordination is facilitated. However, there is no feedback mechanism between the NDCC and the municipalities and cities.

The OCD issues official information to the media based on reports received from the NDCC members. It is however observed that data gathering methods among the members differ and therefore needs harmonization.

The PAGASA Quick Response Team known as the STRIDE is deployed to areas where hydro-meteorological hazards may occur to assess and conduct field investigation in areas that might be affected.

The DTI conducts daily monitoring of prices and supply of of prime commodities. In times of calamities, the Department requests all manufacturers to continue the delivery of goods and products in the affected areas to prevent shortage of supply and jacking up of prices.

Post-event reviews that involve various stakeholders are not regularly conducted. However, a significant post-event review of the December 2006 typhoon disaster in Bicol region was undertaken through a “lessons learned” workshop five months later. This workshop was organized by the NDCC and the UNOCHA.

Context & Constraints:

Parties which gather data during hazard events should exchange notes about their methods and procedures. On the basis of agreed criteria, agreements can be made and formalized through an NDCC memorandum.

A post-event review by various stakeholders has been found useful and therefore support for similar activities must continue. Documentation of the findings should be made available to practitioners and the academe/science community to contribute to the overall body of knowledge about DRM.

The telecommunication infrastructure of the NDCC OPCEN and its information management system should be constantly reviewed and updated as new lessons are learned with every disaster. The facility needs a rapid disaster assessment and coordination system, with a GIS-enabled infrastructure.

Singapore (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The tsunami early warning system is able to receive data in real-time from more than 20 seismic stations in the region.

Context & Constraints:

An important component of an effective tsunami early warning system is rapid access to an extensive observation network comprising ocean buoys and seismic and tidal stations in the region. The high costs and logistics of operating ocean buoys are a challenge to countries in the region

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Debriefing undertaken with emergency operation staff and other stakeholders by DMC after each disaster.

The findings are shared with other agencies at NDMCC meeting

The lessons learned from emergencies are been documented and some are published in web sites.

The government has commenced the implementation of emergency communication response capability development project with foreign funding. The communication net work will established with 10 district level emergency operation centers and DMC. The other stakeholder will be connected through trunk radio network.

Identified stakeholders will be issued with portable radio sets. A call centre also been established to convey emergency request to DMC.

Intra government communication network which is a secured and uninterrupted communication mode is used among DMC, technical agencies and some response agencies.

DMC has commenced the establishment of a Call centre with a short number to receive calls from general public to inform of a disaster in any part of the country.

Intra-government net work established with JICA assistance to connect Irrigation dept, NBO, Met Dept. DMC, Police Communication, Radio& TV station and 7 district offices most vulnerable to disasters. This net work will facilitate the sharing of GIS maps and other data to plan out response and rescue operations

Context & Constraints:

Disaster relief and recovery done by two different ministries. Even though the gaps are identified in those areas, the enforcement is not possible with the present level of authority of the DM act. The act needs to be amended urgently.

The early warning disseminated to the public through electronic media is not suitable during night. Appropriate strategies to be developed to arrest the situation.

Some of the outcomes of debriefings are not implemented due to insufficient and technical resources.

Financial assistance required to expand the Intra-government network to connect the other focal points such as NARA, GSMB, etc

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 the lessons learned from previous disasters, and to stand on the reasons and weak points and the way of exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters. As an example the lessons learned from Zeyzoun dam collapse.

Context & Constraints:

Tajikistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Center for management of emergency situations was established at the Committee for ES and CD, that has uninterrupted telephone and radio communication with all regions of the Republic. The Center collects all the information on the current events from throughout the country.

Electronic mail communication functions, covering the Sughd and Khatlon regions, MBAR, the Kulob and Rasht zones.

The Information management and Analysis Center of CoES created the database on emergency situations in the Republic of Tajikistan. The accumulated information is analyzed and is stored in the database.

In accordance with the agreement between the CoES and ministries and organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan, exchange of information takes place, in the field of protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character.

The local network was created at CoES. The work started on establishment of a regional network, upon which the systems will be united in the national network.

Under the guidance of CoES, the group for rapid assessment of emergency situations was created (REACT), consisting of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations (about 60 total) with branches in all regions. The objectives of these groups include immediate response to the emergency situations, assessment and dissemination of the information to the partner organizations.

When necessary, the central communication channels are used, as well as the means of communications of local and international organizations.

After the emergency situations have occurred, the relevant commissions for CD begin work in the disaster area (depending on the type of DC unit in accordance with classification of ES by the approved classification. Information, derived from the results of work of these commissions shall be immediately submitted to the Committee for ES and CD, and further to the Government of RT and to the REACT group, for dissemination and for taking decisions.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties and problems:

1. Shortage of modern radio and video communication
2. Lack of uninterrupted reliable communication with relevant services, ministries and organizations
3. Lack of common assigned communication network in emergency situations
4. Untimely information from the emergency site
5. Lack of coordination in the work of the REACT group and the commissions for ES

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:

In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures. Within the framework of the SSES system, there also exists a well-adjusted system where non-governmental organizations share information on emergency situations of natural and technological character.

Specifically, mobile (cellular) communication companies have been used since 2007. In this way, the population is provided in advance with information on potential hazardous natural phenomena (avalanches, mudflow dangers, floods, and etc.). In the structure of MES, the Center for Management of Emergency

Situations summarizes the information from the sectoral monitoring facilities of the State System for Early Warning and Actions and takes appropriate decisions. The unified computer data base on disaster risk reduction was created, for all types of disasters. The scientific and technical council was formed and functions, that provides expertise of scientific and technical research for protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character. The results of the applied research works of scientific organizations are introduced in the practice of the relevant organizations. The legislation stipulates that information in the field of protection of population and territories in emergency situations is open, and the organs of state power and administration, the self-governance structures, administration of enterprises and organizations are responsible for the timely and accurate informing the population through the means of mass media and other channels.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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:

In the government system, the mechanism to exchange relevant information during hazard event, particularly the early warning information is in place from local to national level through the committee for flood and storm control systems. Before and during the disaster CCFSC send emergency warning messages to PCFSC. These messages are then passed on to the district, which in turn passes to the commune. Warnings are disseminated using the telephone and fax to all provinces through the CCFSC communication networks with more detailed information about the wind speed, flood water level etc. In addition, early warning also disseminated through mass media like Vietnam TV and Radio. At commune level, loudspeaker systems have widely used to disseminate information the emergency message. In several coastal provinces, fishermen have been equipped FM, and ICOM receiver to receive warning message.

Government has a specific regulation on the dissemination during the hazard events, such as the allotted time for disseminating warning information via the mass media. Moreover, relevant information to undertake post disaster review is also posted in the webpage of CCFSC.

Government has a relatively good system for disseminating warning information. However, the risk information, the information on the needs of communities for emergency response and recovery, and the post disaster damage assessment information are very limited and only focused on the loss of properties and lives due to the limited capacity to assess the needs, and the indirect impacts of the disasters. Among civil societies, NGOs, and International Organizations, the procedure commonly used as means of information exchanges is coordination meetings that are normally organized just before or when emergency situation occurs. However, this coordination meetings are often merely about sharing information and do not provide in depth assessment on the required humanitarian needs. Moreover, usually these coordination meetings are organized intensively only at the beginning of an emergency situation. Various sectors usually provide routine reports that are more descriptive, instead of analytical and provide reviews on the development of situation. Consequently, such reports can hardly be used as reference in making the right decision on the next steps/action that should be undertaken by stakeholders involved in emergency response.

Context & Constraints:

There are several challenges identified in relevance to procedures of information exchange. The first one is the absence of standardized information management system that can be used in decision-making process. Secondly, the preliminary data when emergency situation just occurs is highly required to make humanitarian response plan and such preliminary data is usually difficult to access or obtain and the

available ones are not up to date or contain limited information. Thirdly, the lack of capacity in data analysis that can provide recommendations for decision makers also impedes the humanitarian response to take place effectively and in timely manner. The approaches of International organizations and NGOs in implementing their humanitarian response activities have not been synchronized with the emergency response mechanism used by the Government.

Proposed solution:

There is a need to establish standardized information management system that would help relevant agencies timely make decision. This information system needs to be up to date during emergency situation. In each PCFSC there must be an information management system unit with adequate capacity so that data analysis can be done. As such, recommendations based on data analysis can be provided for decision makers. Since involved stakeholders are not only the government, it is therefore important to collaborate with other existing system that can be adopted and synchronized with the government's emergency response system/mechanism.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Just the classic and ordinary procedures.

Most of the procedures depended on the situation

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges are:

Absents of enforced national contingency plans

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Armenia experienced one of the devastating earthquake disasters in modern era was well aware of and learned a great deal from the emergency. The unique structure for multi-specialized activities in the field of seismic safety named Armenian National Survey for Seismic Protection had been established in 1991 aimed at complex investigation, education, training and awareness raising of population. The term "seismic protection" is know-how of Armenia for world wide accepted term "seismic risk reduction".

Information on seismic hazards in Armenia, region and worldwide reach the different sections of population and authorities through special procedures and mass media.

Maximum benefit from rapid technological advances and information on disasters acquired by the satellite could be delivered more quickly via the Internet.as easy-to-interpret disaster related information. Armenia through Armenian NSSP with the support of the ADRC is involved in the Sentinel Asia System (SAS) to share disaster information and somewhat contribute to disaster risk reduction and prevention when the disaster happens. .

Context & Constraints:

It is necessary to have the regional disaster information system as the disasters as the most disasters are trans-boundary catastrophes usually affected the neighboring countries in the region.

Unfortunately due to complicated political situation in Caucasus and Middle East the sound interstate disaster related safe guard system of rapid and timely information and interaction is still beyond reach of principal actors.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Operational communication information centers are functioning in all regions of the country, that are responsible for the communication and the ccoordination of the activities in case of disasters. Modern systems and means for warning in case of disasters are in place -Integrted national automated system for control of radiation gamma background, System for warning in case of pollution of the Danube River, System for warning in case of transboundary impacts in case of industrial accidents.

Context & Constraints:

- Lack of Operation procedures for the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, engaged via the operational communication information centers .

Recommendations for overcoming the problem:

- Adoption of Operation procedures for the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, engaged via operational communication information centers
-

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:

There are standard operating procedures in place for all relevant actors in case of hazard events and disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The communication depends on commercial telecommunications which may lead to congestion. TETRA system is now being built which will enable unhindered communication of all relevant actors.

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

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

Description:

Procedures to exchange information during hazard events are gathered into unified system and all parts and agencies involved have specified roles. Post-event reviews and evaluations are done after each more significant event. The catastrophic floods in 1997, 2002 and 2006 year have been evaluated by a special state funded programs.

Context & Constraints:

Sometimes problems in capacities of telecommunication lines might occur and better financing can be needed.

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:

A titre d'exemple de programmes d'échange d'information en matière de météorologie, le programme SYNERGIE

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:

The BBK runs a "German Emergency Planning Information System" (deNIS: see link) together with various partners from all areas of disaster management. It includes information about hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, but is not complete and currently does not attempt to address climate change risks. In its recently improved version - deNIS II - it also delivers information for civil protection/disaster management. deNIS II was created to support emergency/relief units and authorities with real-time information about disaster

events, geological data (e.g., location of critical infrastructure, risky facilities or resources for emergency assistance), risk types, background information and in the near future measured data about dangers. The core elements of the web-GIS system form three modules to support situation management (interactive situation map), information management (dispatching of instructions/announcements) and resource management (management of all reactionary resources). deNIS II is connected to all important decision makers and actors within the disaster management system. This builds a network in the area of civil protection and emergency services that also includes official authorities (Federal Government - Federal States - Communities) to support crisis management during extreme dangers and disaster/damage situations in Germany. An automatic review and feedback process are conducted and the integration of current measured values (radioactivity, weather data and water levels) is currently in progress. Additionally, the BBK operates the "German Joint Information and Situation Centre of the Federal Government and Laender" (GMLZ: see link), which provides information for the Federal States (Laender) and government as well as organisations in large-area damage situations or other circumstances of national importance.

In an extreme hazard situation the "Federal Agency for Technical Relief" (THW: see link) can offer, for example, its professional section "Guidance and Communication" (Führung und Kommunikation). This group can assure the guidance of its own and other forces during a disaster through its mobile command centre and facilities. After every event the event log is used to generate a lessons-learned review.

The flood management centres and registration/information services in Germany are well positioned and held in high esteem and looked upon positively by the public. The website www.hochwasserzentralen.de (see the link below) offers shortcuts to all flood management centres and services in Germany and neighbouring countries with water levels and dangers. In the case of a flood the responsible authorities, fire brigades and citizens' groups are interlinked through the flood management centres, emergency plans, call lists and flood information systems.

In the case of an international disaster, the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) takes charge of coordinating German emergency assistance through its crisis and reaction centre as well as with special meetings of the coordination group for humanitarian assistance. The AA also works together with other departments and organizations and participates very actively in the "European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office" (ECHO: see link) and others such as the "United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs" (OCHA).

Context & Constraints:

The homogenisation of the data necessary for the integration of the systems is tedious, therefore the BBK and the responsible authorities in the Federal States aim to build interfaces between these different systems in the near future.

For official flood protection/management, the reduction of qualified staff and especially the use of different systems create challenges, for example, in disseminating relevant information in a hazard situation to all actors. In the opinion of most flood management centres, there has to be a uniform system on the Federal State or even national level.

Due to the non-existent requirement for a collective post-event review, there are a variety reviews and evaluation reports by the individual organisations and authorities. This is not a negative assessment, although it can be a challenge to acquire a clear overview.

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Emergency communication is a primary need of a modern Civil Protection System. Procedures and systems have therefore been set up in the last years to ensure communication sharing, resilience and availability of information among all members of the National Civil Protection Service. To this end, the National Civil Protection Department has entered on October 16th, 2002, into a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Telecommunication in order to ensure the availability of a national emergency frequency. This memorandum, whose aim is to allow the creation of a “national radio network” linking the National Civil Protection Department with the National Firefighting Corp and the regional civil protection authorities, has been renewed and extended on 2007. Regional networks have been then created in cooperation with the regional administrations, together with a satellite backup. Procedures are also in place for emergency public information. In this field, the National Civil Protection Department has entered into agreements with TLC providers as well as with the major TV- and radio-broadcasting companies aimed at the introduction of a “National Public Utility Programme” and of a “National Circuit for Public Information”. Post-disaster reviews are carried out by the National Civil Protection Department as soon as the immediate response operations are closed and post-disaster operations can start.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency communication networks are being rapidly developed and continuously extended in all Italian regions. In addition, a number of other systems are in course of evaluation and testing, such as Tetra and WiMax. A National Emergency Number is also being created according to the European Commission Directive n. 2002/21.

Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

SOPs that enable constant and timely communication and coordination are fully implemented within CMC.

Each public and private institution and enterprise has internal SOPs. However, the development of SOPs among all CMS stakeholders is in progress. For that purpose, CMC is establishing an inter-sectoral working group to analyze the existing regulations and make more coherent SOPs.

CMC is establishing a coordinating committee for the implementation of the ISO/PAS 22399 that will improve the organization of the crisis management institutions and introduce good practices and benchmarks in the field of crisis management process.

Also, CMC supports the acquiring of DSS to improve and assist the crisis management decision making process.

Context & Constraints:

There are some institutional challenges, such as overlapping competences, and incoherent dualism, especially between CMC and the RPD.

The multi-sectoral SOPs are yet to be defined and implemented. CMC is establishing an inter-sectoral working group to analyze the existing regulations and make more coherent SOPs.

The national GIS platform is not implemented yet. The information is partly available on the websites of the appropriate institutions. However, the hazard data is still not united and accessible from a single network.

The merging of all emergency numbers into E-112 is yet to be implemented in 2010

Better coordination and communication will be achieved once USWRN is put into practice. The network will

amplify E-112 and EWS alarming systems. It will also improve the coordination with all USW Radio systems in the country, used by crisis management stakeholders and withing in CMC in particular.

Since some of the equipment is outdated, a renewal and modernization of EWS and the system for public informing and alarming in case of emergencies is needed.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

We are currently working on the standard-operational procedures which will include, among other things, the exchange of relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and post-events reviews as well.

Context & Constraints:

In the State, disaster response was not integrated in the past.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The routines for exchanging information during hazard events are developed and tested regularly. Post-disaster evaluations contributes to a systematic lessons learned programme.

Context & Constraints:

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Lessons learned that include all levels are organised after every major disaster. The experiences are taken into account in preparing the emergency response plans, creating development and research projects, buying new equipment, and educating and training members of rescue and relief forces, as well as the general population.

Experiences are gained also through regular training. For example, based on experiences from exercises (on the national or local level), emergency response plans are supplemented.

Context & Constraints:

Continue the activities.

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

An emergency management function has been established in the Governments Office. In the event of a serious crisis, the Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) should give support to other public actors, i.e. municipalities, county councils and government authorities. SEMA should also assist the Government Offices with updated situation reports. To carry out this task, the authority has an established network of county administrative boards, central authorities and others that may be affected by, or have knowledge of, an emergency situation.

SEMA has developed a national internet-based information system, WIS, which can be used for information sharing between actors in the national emergency management system before, during and after emergencies.

After a crisis, authorities such as the Swedish Emergency Management Agency and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency often takes the initiative in follow-up and evaluation activities so that actors in society can learn from the events that has occurred. This may involve quick studies, investigations or more in-depth research work. Follow-up and evaluation is normally conducted in co-operation with the relevant authorities and municipalities involved.

The county administrative board coordinates at the regional level during and after hazard events.

Context & Constraints:

Natural disasters should be handled with existing systems for risk and emergency management, cooperation and coordination.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A new national alarm and tracking center for all natural hazards is starting operations in July 2008. This center centralizes the informations of MeteoSwiss (meteorology), the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF in Davos and the Swiss Seismological Service in Zürich - apart from FOEN's own information, for which a 24-hour service now available. A common information platform (GIN) is used and more accurate and precise alerts shall be given with better prediction models and methods. Communication and collaboration with the regional and local levels will be enhanced through regular exercises. Post event reviews are already undertaken.

Context & Constraints:

Heavy rains between the 19th and the 23rd of November 2005 have hit 15 cantons and caused the loss of 6 human lives. Material damage is estimated at more than 3000 million Swiss Francs.

Proposals for improving early warning and exchange of information were brought forward by the OWARNA project (Optimisation of Early Warning and Alarm for Natural Hazards), which was set up by the Federal Council shortly after the disaster.

Turkey (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Information/data collection and dissemination is an important issue for local coordination units and local crisis management centers at post-disaster rehabilitation and response activities. In Turkey, crisis management centers are established in order to provide rapid rehabilitation in disaster area. Most of those units are equipped with necessary information and technological infrastructure. Within the scope of the Disaster Information System project implemented by GDDA, necessary technological infrastructure has been established to transmit all collected data like damage assessment reports, geological investigation results etc. to provincial crises centers.

With periodical practices these systems are being tested in accordance with emergency management applications.

Under Prime Ministry there are two coordination units for disasters and two extra committees for crises. National Disaster Coordination Committee (minister level) and Central Coordination Committee for Disasters (undersecretary level). The second one has sub committee consisted of deputy undersecretaries of related ministries. These bodies are responsible from post event review and a place for information exchange between government agencies, military, Turkish Red Crescent, In local level every governorship has his own crises center and they have the same responsibilities.

Context & Constraints:

Standardization of data production, data usage is an important factor and must be promoted at all levels. This will also contribute to rapid respond to disasters and minimize disaster related loss of lives.

United Kingdom (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Good public communication is vital to the successful handling of any emergency and is incorporated in all contingency planning. The key communications objectives in emergency response - to deliver accurate, clear and timely information and advice to the public so they feel confident, safe and well informed. The Civil Contingencies Act includes two specific duties for Category 1 responders in relation to communicating with the public. Firstly, there is a duty to inform the public about civil protection matters so that the public are better prepared to deal with emergencies if they occur. Secondly, there is a duty to maintain arrangements to warn the public and provide appropriate advice if an emergency occurs. The Cabinet Office Communications Group may activate the News Co-ordination Centre (NCC). The NCC supports the Lead Government Department (LGD) in their communications management of the overall incident. The UK Resilience website forms part of the NCC operation and carries information for local responders, while the Preparing for Emergencies website has information for the general public.

The accurate identification of lessons from any exercise or real operation is critical to maintaining the overall resilience of the UK at local, regional and national level. However, the collection of lessons is only useful if there is a clear process for acting upon the lessons and resolving any issues in a reasonable timeframe. Central to this is having a dedicated individual with overall responsibility for addressing the issue and ensuring measures are taken that alleviate the problem for any future operational requirements. It is also pertinent to draw a distinction between lessons learned and lessons identified. While a somewhat semantic point it is a useful distinction to be made in understanding the framework that is outlined below. CCS has defined 'lessons identified' as being those initial lessons drawn out of any exercise or operation. Only once action has been taken to alleviate the problem, for example, updating plans and procedures, can a lesson be considered 'learnt'.

Context & Constraints:

As a result of the need for better communication amongst responders and emergency services and central government, one of the solutions which the government hopes to put in place is an extranet for emergency responders. This will enable all responders to exchange documents, maps, meeting information on a secure network

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The introduction of enhanced relief and recovery arrangements better support community recovery from natural disasters and provide more consistent natural disaster relief and recovery assistance nationwide. Key features of the enhanced arrangements include:

- provision for cost shared funding for a community recovery fund, and recovery grants for small business and primary producers;
- partial reimbursement to States and Territories for expenditure on financial counselling for affected individuals;
- funding to upgrade infrastructure to more resilient standards; and
- small grants for voluntary non-profit bodies and needy persons.

Emergency Management Australia (EMA) is working with Geoscience Australia to implement natural disaster risk assessment and data collection reforms stemming from the 2002 COAG review Natural Disasters in Australia - Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements with the aim of achieving a better-informed whole of government approach to the management of risks posed by natural hazards. Post-disaster assessments are now undertaken after natural disaster events of significance and the findings incorporated into improved disaster management processes to deal with future events. The Australian Government fosters the sharing of national and international issues, key lessons learned, best practice and innovation through the initiation, chairing or sponsoring to topical emergency management forums.

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:

- * Pacific Disaster Net and RMI MapServer are both platforms for information exchange
- * Initial Damage Assessment (TAF-OFDA) course delivered. provides templates for damage assessments
- * Emergency Operations Centres (TAF-OFDA) course attended. Provides standard operating procedures for EOC

Context & Constraints:

- * Securing resources for information exchange
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New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Various statistics are gathered, and reports produced during and following from each emergency. Reports prepared by public agencies are generally available to the public.

Lessons learned are documented in public reports and can lead to policy or procedural changes as appropriate.

The experiences of past events are also used in formulating exercises.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Description:

The recovery section of the National Disaster Management Arrangements outline the functions, roles and responsibilities of agencies responsible for recovery. In the arrangements a disaster recovery committee is tasked with a recovery plan and the documentation of recovery programmes.

Context & Constraints:

This can be factored into the information management system for Vanuatu.
