

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

Priority 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

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, and includes original reporting in English, French and Spanish.

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/progress/reports/>

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

En effet, un système national de gestion des catastrophes existe à travers une planification des secours et des interventions ainsi que des mesures structurelles pour la prise en charge des catastrophes ..

Parmi les mesures structurelles entrant dans le cadre du système national de gestion des catastrophes, on peut citer la création, par décret exécutif 03-332 du 08 Octobre 2003 d'un « Centre National d'aide à la décision (CNAD) ». qui est chargé « de gérer un système de veille permanente concernant les différents risques majeurs et d'aider les autorités à gérer les crises liées à la survenue des catastrophes majeures, par une planification et une préparation préalables, et par la coordination intersectorielle des moyens et dispositifs existants ».

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

Context & Constraints:

Les défis essentiels à relever dans les prochaines étapes résident dans le parachèvement du système national de gestion des catastrophes dans ses différents volets tels que prévus dans la loi 04-20.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

En effet, les plans d'urgence existent et sont mis en place à différents niveaux (National, wilayal et local) ; ils sont régis par le décret 85-231 relatif à l'organisation des interventions et secours en cas de catastrophes. Ce décret:

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

Toutefois des plans de préparation n'existent pas de manière systématique pour tous les types de

catastrophes et il en est de même pour ce qui est des simulations.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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

Angola (in English)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Portanto os projectos até aqui implementados pela protecção civil ad hoc, exceptuando para o efeito os

programas de reconstrução nacional.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le Burkina Faso est entrain d'élaborer avec l'appui du Système des Nations Unies (PNUD, UNICEF, OCHA...), un Plan national de contingence multirisques qui sera adopté avant la fin de l'année 2008. Un exercice de simulation dudit Plan est prévu pour Septembre 2008 afin de vérifier la cohérence, l'efficacité et l'adaptation du plan avec la réalité du terrain.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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.

Burundi (in French)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Des progrès restent à réaliser.

Context & Constraints:

Manque de budget

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Des structures et des capacités institutionnelles pour la gestion du risque existent mais ne prennent pas en compte les risques de façon exhaustive et intégrée. On peut citer notamment l'Office Nationale de la Protection Civile, l'Institut Nationale de l'Hygiène Publique, le Centre National de Défense et de Lutte contre les Feux de Brousse, le Centre Ivoirien Antipollution, l'Agence Nationale de l'Environnement, l'Agence Nationale pour le Développement Rural, ...

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The CMDRS/ IDSC is taking the following actions:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

a) At the national level:

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

b) At the local level (Governorates):

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

The government, however, is committed to allocate resources for early recovery programmes, including quick assessment of damage, needs and capacities, restoration of critical infrastructure and livelihood, following major disaster events to support the resilience of affected communities. At this stage, the private sector and civil society roles and PPP are to be encouraged to participate in such activities. Besides, international funds are supportive to this process.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

But regular drills and rehearsal are poor.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The fund is still small.

Context & Constraints:

So far no major support to the fund.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le pays ne dispose pas encore de réserves financières à l'avance pour assurer une réponse effective et la reconstruction. Ces 02 interventions sont financées par le gouvernement et les partenaires (à travers les appels à l'aide nationale, internationale, le flash appeal...) en fonction de la gravité de la situation. Toutefois, l'idée de mettre en place un fonds de contingence d'urgence est déjà véhiculée. L'idée d'assurance pour les risques est encore loin d'être acquise dans la mentalité des ménages et pour beaucoup des entreprises.

Context & Constraints:

Il faut faire un plaidoyer sur la nécessité de mettre en place un fonds de contingence. L'idée n'est pas encore très bien perçue. Dans un pays en voie de développement comme Madagascar, il n'est pas toujours facile de mettre de côté un fonds pour mener des opérations de reconstruction et de réhabilitation. Les priorités sont très nombreuses et toutes urgentes les unes que les autres.

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Delays in disbursement of funds for disaster response

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Cyclone and Other Natural Disaster Committee based at the Prime Minister's Office and chaired by the Secretary to the Cabinet oversees all preparedness programmes. Whenever a disaster is likely to strike the island, the Special Mobile Force, the Mauritius Police Force and the Fire Services are mobilized as per their Emergency Operations Plan for tropical cyclone.

In the event of a likely tsunami, a tsunami crisis committee at the Prime Minister's Office become functional immediately, close monitoring and relevant actions when and where necessary will be effective.

Other hazard specific regional and local plans also exist, for example torrential rains or land slide. All plans are exercised and reviewed.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to promulgate appropriate policies for each hazard. Even in the absence of specific policy, emergency operation procedures are in place at different level in most institution.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

In case of heavy rainfall, it seems that not every one is aware whether to move to the refugee center or not. More rigid directives has to be implemented here.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

The systematic occurrence of disaster in the country is draining resources and time for better planning and decision-making. Examples are floods in December 2007 followed by the Cyclone Jokwe in March. The co-ordination of the disaster risk management function - through the various Mozambican Government departments at national, regional and community levels, and through integrated planning and programming - requires an unbiased overview. Effective coordination demands that the various disaster management centers be granted the necessary authority to give effect to their respective disaster management frameworks and to ensure that all disaster risk management-related activities are aligned with government policy.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

The level is TWO. There is the national disaster management policy that clearly spells out the responsibility of government and other institution on their financial obligations towards disaster management in the country. However, the policy is yet to be ratified by the government and thus, cannot fully come into play. Whenever a disaster strikes, ad-hoc measures are taken for a speedy assessment and ad-hoc measures are taken to respond to the disaster victims.

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a

disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The key contextual reasons for the countries raking as 4 above include the National Disaster Management Policy that has identified gaps in addressing DRR; the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 that focuses more on lack of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC); not well defined Early Warning System and lack of contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

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 catastrophe révisé en 2008 avant d'être opérationnel lors des inondations récentes au Togo avait prévu des exercices de simulation qui ne sont pas encore appliqués

Context & Constraints:

les moyens matériels et financiers insuffisants

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

financières

Core indicator 4

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

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

Zambia (in English)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The country has further developed fora for sharing disaster risk reduction related information, decision making and conducting assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Institutional capacities are in place but need to be strengthened and require adequate resources for them to implement DRR activities. These technical and institutional capabilities need to be taken to the district and sub district levels.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Some progress has been made but additional capacity required

Context & Constraints:

additional staffing needed to enhance this areas

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

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

- a. The overarching National Disaster Plan (Part 1) has been completed;
- b. The National Response Plan (Part 2) focuses initially on hurricanes and is updated for 2008 season. Meetings with the stakeholders for refinement and completion of the attached Position Action Checklists (PACs) is ongoing along with EOC, National Plan and EOC positional training and exercising.
- c. Part 3 of the National Plan are the Functional and Hazard Plans which are in many formats. The Relief Distribution Plan was developed to act as a template to reformat the other plans over time. The Ferry Disaster Plan has used this template for the 2008 update.
- d. The Shelter Plan has been completed and approved by the NDMC.
- e. The following plans have been completed or updated:
 - i. Airport Crash Plan 2008 - Airports
 - ii. Essential Services December 2007
 - iii. Relief Distribution Plan - Department of Disaster Management (DDM) & Working Group
 - iv. Shelter Managers Guide - DDM
 - v. Pandemic Plan - MOH
 - vi. Oil Spill Plan - Dept of Environment (needs more work!)
 - vii. Public Information and Media Plan - DDM and Media Coordinator
 - viii. Tourism Sectoral Plan - Anguilla has requested to participate in a CDERA initiative to develop a regional standard for this plan
- f. The following plans are under development or revision:
 - i. Relief Managers Guide - DDM & Working Group
 - ii. Individual Shelter Plans - DDM
- g. The following critical plans need revision:
 - i. Ferry Boat Plan - Police
 - ii. Damage and Needs Assessment - Statistics
 - iii. Mass Casualty 2006

- iv. Anglec (Utilities) Plan 2007
- v. Search and Rescue 2007
- vi. Major Incident Plan 2006 (no significant changes seen)

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Exercises and SOPs

- 17. Full EOC management plan; Ops team members, logistics, etc:
 - a. Documented in the NPRP and PAC's with supporting operational materials, templates etc.
 - b. Training occurred in 2006 on EOC command structures
 - c. In 2007 progressive training toward the functional exercise (based on a given scenario) started with GIS mapping for the EOC was held in April which included a functional exercise,
 - d. EOC and NPRP overview and position familiarisation training occurred in May 2006
 - e. A second EOC and NPRP overview and position familiarisation training for second shift staff was held June 8th
 - f. A Tabletop was held June 19/20th
 - g. A functional exercise including the Field, all essential services and the NEOC was held July 18th 2007.
 - h. In 2008 a Ferry tabletop was held June 5th
 - i. Phase I hurricane exercise - Utilities was July 15th 2008
 - j. Air crash Exercise was 16th December
 - l. Hurricane Phase 2 relief/shelter/Dana training held 24/25 Aug and Exercise the 26th 2008
 - m. Ferry Phase 2 and Mass Casualty exercises were held in October 2008

Context & Constraints:

The following plans need development;

- i. Evacuation Plan - Police

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

But, it was used for recovery from Omar in 2008

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to

undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

En todas las oficinas públicas (nacionales, provinciales, municipales) como en la actividad privada, se implementan por reglamentación simulacros, capacitaciones, etc., para la contingencia de la emergencia.

Un lamentable hecho (incendio en un local durante un show de rock&roll que causó la muerte de 193 jóvenes) trajo brutalmente conciencia sobre esta situación, y se adaptaron normas de seguridad, etc., para evitar nuevos sucesos como éste.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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 información y procesamiento de la misma es necesario implementar las mismas.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

A draft Disaster Management Policy as well as a Hazard Mitigation Policy has been developed and submitted to the Governor and Deputy Governor for review. These policies were finalized this year (2009) during the development of the 209-2013 CDM Strategy Results Framework. This review resulted in the creation of a single overall disaster management policy.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was updated in 2008 and approved in 2009. The NDMP has been redesigned to include support functions, hazard indexes, a new National Disaster Organisation structure and updated National Emergency Operating Centre Standard Operating Procedures in keeping

with the Incident Command System structure. The Revised Plan was tested on two occasions, during the April 2 2009 National Simulation Exercise LANTEX and again during a collaborative regional Influenza Pandemic Exercise on April 17th 2009. The Revised Plan will be used to guide any response to be undertaken during the current hurricane season. National full scale exercises are conducted annually to test National Plans and Procedures.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Governor.

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

All government departments have a hurricane preparedness plan.

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

A number of national disaster plans have been completed including:

The National Hurricane Plan.

Cayman Islands Relief Management Plan

National Recovery Plan

Oil Spill contingency plan

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

Port Authority Mass Casualty Plan.

Contingency Plans are in place for the Agriculture Sector.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Government assets and infrastructure are insured.

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

There is a hurricane emergency fund managed by Government.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A través del documento de política Económica y Social CONPES 3318, el país adquirió un préstamo con el Banco Mundial por US\$ 260 millones de dólares el cual busca reducir la vulnerabilidad del Estado ante los desastres naturales, de los cuales US\$ 150 millones de dólares están bajo la figura de un crédito contingente de desembolso rápido ante cualquier desastre. En este mismo marco la ciudad de Bogotá adquirió también bajo la misma modalidad a través del CONPES 3398 del 2004. Finalmente es de resaltar que de acuerdo con el Decreto Ley 919 de 1989 todas las instituciones tanto del orden Nacional como territorial están obligadas a disponer de un recurso para la gestión del riesgo de acuerdo con sus competencias.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to

undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Nivel alcanzado: 4

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

Context & Constraints:

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

conceptos de gestión del riesgo, tarea que demanda de un gran liderazgo de la CNE para la convocatoria de los actores.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Nivel alcanzado: 4

En el año 1963 se creó la oficina de Defensa Civil y el 1969 se aprueba la Ley Nacional de Emergencia. Desde entonces el país cuenta con normativa que permite recurrir a mecanismos de excepción para la atención de los desastres, tanto en lo que se refiere al financiamiento como a la respuesta por parte de las instituciones. En los años 60 se organizan los primeros comités de defensa civil y a partir de los años 80 inicia la organización de los comités de emergencia. Desde entonces, parte de la labor de la CNE es la capacitación de dichos comités y la generación de planes locales de emergencias que deben ser actualizados cada año. En el año 1993 se crea el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia (COE), bajo la asesoría de OFDA y se elabora el primer Plan Nacional de Emergencia. Este concepto inicial de plan de emergencia y planes de contingencia con el tiempo ha sido superado y en su lugar tanto la CNE como las otras instituciones que coordina por medio del COE, con lo que cuentan y trabajan es con manuales y procedimientos para la respuesta a emergencias. La elaboración de estos manuales y procedimientos, considera la actualización periódica y los ejercicios de mesa y los simulacros necesarios para su validación.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Nivel alcanzado: 3

Desde la aprobación de la Ley de Emergencia, en el año 1969, se generó el Fondo Nacional de Emergencia, como el mecanismo por medio del cual se asignan los recursos para la atención de los desastres. Los recursos de Fondo no son reservas en estricto sentido, pues los recursos se asignan a las

emergencias cuando ocurren. Esta ley permite un trámite “excepcional” de asignación y uso de los recursos, que permite al Poder Ejecutivo y la CNE la disposición y uso de los recursos sin necesidad de trámites de autorización por parte de los órganos fiscalizadores.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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 “respodendor”. 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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Equipar y capacitar estas estructuras existentes a todos los niveles

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Desarrollar mecanismos de procedimientos para acceder al fondo.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

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:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendaciones

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

- 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.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a

disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A National Disaster Plan exists and is functioning, this plan is comprised of various sub-plans:

- National Earthquake Response Plan
- National Fire management Plan
- National Oil Spill Plan
- National Media Plan
- National Transport Plan

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

After-Action Reports are conducted for major incidents

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Parish Disaster Coordinators are employed to Parish Councils and as such are not obligated in any way to report to the National Disaster Office.

The Local Authorities lack the adequate capacity to administer its Disaster Management Responsibility.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

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

Recommendations

Institute at least one national simulation exercise annually.

Institutionalise framework for monitoring and compliance of disaster management plans.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Contingency mechanisms also exist with regional and international partners

Context & Constraints:

Constraints

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

Recommendation

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Ejemplos:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Limitantes:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Las instituciones que trabajan en el proceso de planificación de acciones en la materia, como parte de sus

responsabilidades tienen avances notorios, ya que las mismas realizan la preparación no solo de sus equipos de respuestas sino también de las comunidades.

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

Ejemplos:

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

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

Esto quiere decir que las capacidades locales no solo institucionales son medidas en todos los aspectos, permitiendo la mejora de los planes y de la preparación. Ejemplo: Desarrollo de un (1) Simulacro Nacional y tres (3) provinciales. Con la organización institucional para la ejecución de los mismos.

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Limitantes:

- La preparación en caso de desastres y la planificación de respuestas van de la mano; y aquí tenemos un problema porque debemos utilizar las lecciones aprendidas para insertarlas en nuestros procesos de planificación y carecemos de la sistematización de las lecciones aprendidas.
- La recuperación y rehabilitación necesita ser documentada también y con la integración de algunas instituciones podríamos darle ingerencia al tema en todos los niveles y lograr que esta sistematización también se logre.
- Necesitamos que la Planificación de acciones de reducción de desastres sean incluidas en los procesos existentes.
- Estas planificaciones deben incluir la lección aprendida en el desastre anterior, y también el análisis de los costos para poder sustentar los gastos en las futuras planificaciones.
- Las instituciones que conforman la Plataforma Nacional deben exigirse la generación de planificación para la prevención y reducción de riesgos de desastres, de forma que sus resultados puedan ser insumos para sus propias instituciones. No quedarse solo en el aspecto de sugerencia, se debe buscar llevar las iniciativas y acciones a buen termino.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Limitación existentes:

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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.

Peru (in Spanish)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 4:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3:

- Ley de Equilibrio Financiero del Presupuesto Sector Público

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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.

Saint Lucia (in English)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

NEMO has championed the development of a compendium of contingency plans for various hazards for the Country as well as encouraged many public and private sector agencies to develop their contingency and continuity of operations plans.

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

Context & Constraints:

The missing plans need to be addressed and more drills and exercises need to be organized; however the resources required do so need to be provided.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

An initial allocation of funds is set aside from the National Consolidated Fund for response to any declared disaster. It is expected that this allocation will be augmented dependent on the magnitude of impact and the scale of the response.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The United States has a well-developed emergency management system that operates at all levels of government. Work continues to fully integrate disaster risk reduction into institutions at the local, State and Federal level as well as in the private sector.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Working with State and local emergency managers and other government officials, the Department of Homeland Security is making substantial investments in disaster response exercises that test plans that have been developed. In addition, individual communities are undertaking public preparedness exercises such as the November 2008 Great Southern California Shakeout, which is expected to involve several million people, many of them schoolchildren, in activities to prepare for a major earthquake on the Southern San Andreas Fault.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

castastrophe bonds, and other market mechanisms.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Desarrollar el Plan Nacional de Prevención y Atención de Desastres como instrumento para dictar lineamientos en materia de RRD y atención de desastres a las instituciones, en todos los niveles administrativos y sectoriales.

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

GoB has prepared a final draft of National Disaster Management Act and National Disaster Management Plan. Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) is being updated to incorporate tsunami and earthquake hazards. Two major projects formulation mission to strengthen country’s capacity in disaster been launched during the reporting period, i.e. CDMP phase II and Earthquake preparedness project in CHT. GoB revised

Cyclone early warning signals in a view to make to simple. Equipment for search and rescue have been provided to Armed Forces Division (AFD) and Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD) for strengthening the operational capacities to address earthquake and fire hazards. Seismic hazard vulnerability maps have been developed for major three cities of the country identified as highly vulnerable to earthquake.

Context & Constraints:

While the country has developed sound policy and framework, it lacks adequate capacity to implement all aspects of those policy and framework. The inadequate capacity include, adequate staffing, financial and technical resources such as space based technology. Often GoB institutions and departments with adequate staff do not have technical skills and logistical resources.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

At agency level Earthquake Contingency Plan have been developed for AFD, FSCD, DGHS and DRR. A total of 30,000 members of local Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) across the country imparted training on “ Comprehensive Disaster Management”.

As part of implementation processes of Contingency Planning, Command Post Exercise on Disaster Management special focus on Earthquake in collaboration with US Marine Force. Recently scenario based simulation exercise workshops have been conducted in three cities for assessing the effectiveness of the contingency plans.

To accelerate capacity building activities both at national and city levels, training workshops on Incident command system for disaster management and formulation guideline for contingency planning regarding utilities lifeline service providers have been conducted.

Context & Constraints:

DMB has been encouraging relevant departments and institutions to develop respective contingency plans. Some agencies have developed the same. However, sustaining this effort requires regular follow-up and support. This is an area where MoFDM needs logistical and human resource support. DRR mainstreaming has taken place in limited sectors.

While Local Disaster Plans are being formulated in some areas at local level, such plan is not in place at all administrative levels. Hazard specific contingency plans has been acknowledged as priority. But earthquake Contingency Plan is not in place for whole country except few interventions by Directorate of Health and Armed Forces Division for Dhaka City only. Training is small scale and drills and rehearsals only occasional. The process initiated by different stakeholders at local level/small area has not been scaled up at the national level as a result of inadequate resources.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Recommendations to Overcome:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Recommendations to Overcome:

- There are needs to scale up the projects related to disaster preparedness and contingency plans to other areas and there is need to institutionalize disaster preparedness and contingency plans into national and sub-national levels, enable the disaster management committee at all levels to have regular allocation resources to implement the plans by themselves
- There is needs to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities and mechanism, including strengthening capacity of human resources, development of national strategies, policies, plans; enable the institution is able to mobilize the resources to effectively and efficiently implement the disaster risk reduction measures in the country.
- There is need to provide technical and financial develop and implement the policies and approaches to ensure the achievement of sustainable and ownership.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are some progresses of preparedness and contingency mechanisms and plans, including there are some development and implementation of preparedness and contingency mechanisms and plans, there is effort from national level in developing disaster emergency policies, for example, NCDM has developed a

draft of National Emergency Management Policy, and the Cambodian Red Cross has its own disaster emergency response policy. Moreover, there is the regular allocation of national financial services to serve for disaster response and emergency relief and the National Committee on Disaster Management established a multi-sectoral working group to be responsible for disaster emergency response and emergency relief. However, there is minor progress of implementation of mechanisms and policies, due to lack of mechanism to use financial service to support the implementation the mechanism.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Recommendations to Overcome:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a

disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The institutional and policy mechanism for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation have been well-established in India since independence. With the paradigm shift from relief centric approach to pre disaster preparedness and mitigation and evolution of DM Act every Ministry and departments of Government Of India and the state governments are mandated to prepare disaster management plans with focus on preparedness for effective response, mitigation and integration of disaster risk reduction in the ongoing development schemes. Government of India has established the National Disaster Management Authority mandated to lay down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management and undertake such measures as required for disaster preparedness, mitigation and capacity building. Being federal in nature responding to disasters is the primarily responsibility of the state government and the central government plays a supplementary role by providing logistic and additional financial support. State Disaster Management Authorities which are statutory bodies have been established in many states and constitution of district disaster management authorities is under process. To strengthen the efforts towards disaster preparedness National Institute of Disaster Management along with 29 other Disaster Management Cells established in the administrative training institutes across the country provide training to the government functionaries on disaster preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction. For technical knowledge inputs and services authorities are supported by advisors, premiere institutions and civil society organisations in the country like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, National Institute of Rural Development, National Remote Sensing Agency, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing etc. National Guidelines for earthquake, flood, cyclone and landslide risk mitigation have been prepared. Specific Mitigation projects have been undertaken by government of India like the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project, School Safety Project etc. For more coordinated and effective response National Disaster Response Force(NDRF) has been constituted and mockdrills are being conducted to test the preparedness and the response capacity of the government systems and the community to any unforeseen calamity.

Context & Constraints:

Although institutional mechanism has been put in place from national to local level to coordinate all activities relating to disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and risk reduction, there are capacity gaps which need to be addressed to make these institutions more functional. Also there is a need to supplement the response force constituted at the national level by constituting State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) for effective response in a post disaster situation.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Floods are recurring phenomenon in the country and flood contingency plans are being prepared, reviewed and updated by the state governments annually. However with the paradigm shift in approach towards disaster management, there has been a change in the scope of contingency planning and Multi Hazard Preparedness and Response Plans are now being prepared at the state and district level for effective response and preparedness to all kind of disasters. These plans are further supported by the sectoral plans. The DM Act mandates NDMA to lay down policies and guidelines for the statutory authorities

(Disaster Management Authorities) to draw their plans. NDMA has already developed a guideline on preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. Mockdrills are also conducted at various levels to sensitise the community and keep the nation in a state of alertness. These efforts have been further strengthened under the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme covering 17 multi hazard prone states. Some of the state disaster management authorities have also formulated annual calendar for conducting mockdrills at state, district and village level.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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 severe 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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

From the national level until the village level, personnel and volunteers for disaster management, such as Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Rapid Response Team (TRC), Taruna Siaga Bencana, Pemuda Siaga Bencana, etc, are available. Nevertheless, it is necessary for these field personnel to be brought into line and to possess certain standard competencies. The distribution of tasks, standards, and mandate for the personnel and volunteers coming from various elements of organization still needs further clarification, in order to avoid overlapping and discrepancy. These volunteers also need to be knowledgeable about the fixed procedures and need to be certified.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The other stakeholders are also well prepared. Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), for instance, owns two main warehouses and six regional warehouses situated in several regions in Indonesia. The warehouses are

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran ("IRCS") as a non-profit, charitable non-government public organization and on the basis of its Statutes' para.1/2/3/4/5 of Article 3 of its establishment and its undertakings as a member of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement has as its mission to plan and be prepared to respond to the disasters and render rescue and relief services to disaster-affected people, fully observing the seven fundamental principles of the Movement.

Therefore, IRCS has done its utmost to achieve the objective of mitigation of disaster effects, especially in the past 10 years, in pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster phases. A summary of activities is given below under four topics:

In order to optimize the use of IRCS's resources, equipment and capacity in handling mitigation of

natural disasters' effects, IRCS's relief & rescue rules of procedure were revised, approved and implemented. Responsibilities of the IRCS's Relief & Rescue Organization have been defined in the modified rules of procedures at the following levels:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Disaster Management organization , is provided with a special budget line for early recovery programs including quick assessment of damages , needs and capacities , restoration of critical infrastructures and livelihood following major disaster events to support the resilience of affected communities, until long term reconstruction of assets take place. The national , provincial and local

authorities have been delegated with adequate authorization to spend the budget at the time of disaster occurrence without being accountable before national auditing officials.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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
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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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Based on the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures and other relevant laws and acts stipulate the mechanisms for effective disaster responses. The national government collects disaster information at the Cabinet Information Collection Center 24 hours a day, and at the time of a large-scale disaster, the designated emergency response team comprised of the director-generals of the respective ministries and agencies gathers immediately at the Crisis Management Center in the Prime Minister's Office to grasp and analyze the disaster situation, and report to the Prime Minister. Inter-ministerial meetings at the ministerial or high-ranking senior official level are held to decide basic response policies if necessary. According to the level of damage, the government may establish a Major Disaster Management Headquarters (headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management) or an Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters (headed by the Prime Minister). Additionally, a government investigation team headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management may be dispatched, or an on-site disaster management headquarters may be established.

In the case of large-scale disasters that exceed the response capabilities of the affected local government, various wide-area support mechanisms are mobilized by the National Police Agency (Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit), Fire and Disaster Management Agency (Emergency Fire Rescue Team), and

Japan Coast Guard. Furthermore, the Self-Defense Forces can be dispatched for emergency response activities upon request from the governor of the affected prefectural government. A wide-area medical transportation system for dispatching disaster medical assistance teams (DMAT) and ambulance parties for transporting seriously injured people to disaster management base hospitals outside of the disaster-stricken area is being developed.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures stipulates the obligations of disaster reduction drills. In order to promote various drills and exercises nationwide, the Central Disaster Management Council sets forth an annual "Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Drills Plan" which defines the basic principles for executing the drills and outlines the comprehensive disaster reduction drills carried out by the national government in cooperation with local governments and relevant organizations. In recent years, practical disaster reduction drill methods like role-playing simulation systems have been introduced, in which participants are not given any information beforehand and are required to make decisions and respond to the situation based upon the information provided after the drill starts.

For example, 1 September 2008, the disaster reduction drill envisioned the occurrence of Tonankai and Nankai Earthquakes was conducted in the official residence with participation of the all the Ministers. Comprehensive disaster reduction drills including government's role-playing simulation exercise, Tsunami disaster reduction drill, nuclear hazard risk reduction drill were also conducted. Local governments also have conducted the drills in line with the hazard situation and conditions in each area. For example, in 2007, such disaster reduction drills were conducted with participation of total 1.87 million people in 44 prefectures (among 47 prefectures).

In accord with the issue that the Local Disaster Prevention Plan has no concrete evacuation plan for volcanic eruption, a guideline for establishment of disaster risk management system for volcanic eruption was formulated in March 2008 and reported to the Central Disaster Management Council.

The Central Disaster Management Council has estimated the impact of up to 7 million evacuees and up to 6.5 million people stranded without a means of returning home in case of occurrence of Tokyo Inland Earthquake. The Council has discussed the countermeasures to deal with the foreseeable massive number of these people since 2006, and compiled the final report based on the result of discussion in October 2008.

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

(1) Disaster Recovery Project

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

(2) Disaster Relief Loans

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

(3) Disaster Compensation and Insurance

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

(4) Tax Reduction or Exemption

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

(5) Tax Allocation to Local Governments and Local Bonds

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

(6) Designation of Extremely Severe Disaster

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

(7) Assistance for the Rehabilitation Plan

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

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

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

To promote earthquake insurance protection, a system to take a tax deduction for earthquake insurance premiums was introduced in 2006. Further, the limitation of the payment of premium to the damage caused by an earthquake was increased from 5 trillion yen to 5.55 trillion yen in April 2008.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Special exercises and training for ES and CD are carried out for top management, administration,

established special search-and-rescue teams, CD and ES services, nongovernmental units, workers and officers, students of universities and high schools, teachers, inactive persons.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Two types of exercise are performed.

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Mitigation budget needs to be increased.

Core indicator 4

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

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)**Core indicator 1**

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. The legislative base for implementation of the state policy on disaster risk reduction is available
2. Commissions on emergency situations, evacuation and raising of sustainability of economy development are established at all levels and their Provisions are developed
3. Civil defense services and unarmed units of civil defense are established and their provisions are approved
4. The state body responsible for the coordination and implementation of activity on disaster preparedness, prevention and response is the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Established ministries and authorities on the base of which the civil defense services are created
6. The REACT team is established from among the leading local and international organizations under the supervision of MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic
7. There are the organizations responsible for disaster monitoring:
 - Institute of seismology under the National Academy of Sciences - earthquakes
 - Agency on Hydrometeorology – mudflows, floods and other hydrometeorological phenomena
 - Department on Emergencies Monitoring and Forecasting, MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic – landslides, mudflows, subsoil waters, etc.
 - State Agency on environment protection and forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic – various types of environment pollution
 - Ministry of agriculture – dangerous diseases of animals and plants, grasshopper plague, etc.
 - Ministry of public health – dangerous human infectious diseases

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate mandate and resources of NDMO.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

During emergencies, the Government allocates following resources;

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

Other resources available during the disaster situation are as follows;

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

Context & Constraints:

Information is not available

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Challenges:

Nepal went through a violent social transformation process over the last 13 years. Therefore, the entire government machinery was engaged in peace process. This peace process sidelined the disaster related initiatives in the country. Similarly, the unavailability of predictable amount of government resources for programme design and implementation also jeopardized the formulation of policy, establishment of an appropriate institution and capacity building activities. Despite such conditions Nepal has implemented several good practices, methodology and templates which technically, socially and economically feasible. The real challenge is to upscale these practices through massive capacity building and creation of working conducive legal and policy environment at all levels. Lack of implementation mechanism is a challenge

from the VDC level to the central level in every sector.

Recommendations:

- Lobby/ advocacy for the enactment of the new DM Act and endorsement of the Strategy.
- Large scale capacity building and awareness raising activities from central to district and village levels focusing to policy and decision makers.
- Appropriate regulations commensurate with the act and strategy should be developed and integrated in the governance process at all levels from village to the national, to ensure incorporation of DRR into all development planning and implementation. This entails that all infrastructures are made disaster resilient all critical facilities are functional even after the disaster. Appropriate guidelines and "How To use such guidelines" should be developed and use for training.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

NRCS has warehouses to store food and non food items at strategic locations for emergency use. This network of stocks should be expanded at least to all districts and possibly to the VDC level. This should accompanied by appropriate capacity building for inventory, periodically replenishment of supplies, and operation of preposition of the materials. Government should provide enabling environment for youth to work as volunteers in disaster preparedness and response.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges:

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Government has two sources of funding for response and recovery activities; The Prime Minister's

Disaster Relief Fund and the Ministry of Home Affairs' regular disaster relief fund. The resources for the first one come from individual and institutional donation/ contribution within and outside the country and the second one from government regular budget.

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Challenges:

- Political commitment
- Inadequate allocation of resources

Recommendations:

- Information/ experiences based allocation of resources
- Making a local mechanism of relief and rescue activities more target-oriented with the support from local authorities.

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

With regards to this Indicator, Pakistan can be ranked at level three. The NDMA is currently working on a number of initiatives to develop disaster preparedness capacities. Few key initiatives include the following:-

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

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

- Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER):

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

- Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USARS)

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

As a part of its forward planning to meet emergency requirements of future disasters, the NDMA consolidated its arrangements for advance stockpiling of relief items at various locations across the Country. The pre-positioning of relief items enabled the NDMA to effect a timely response to different disasters, including the earthquake of Balochistan, 2008.

Context & Constraints:

The NDMA at the federal level is pursuing several initiatives to enhance local institutional capacities for effective response. However, unless and until such programmes are replicated across the country at the provincial and district levels as a part of respective DRR Plans, the expected outcomes of the initiatives taken by the NDMA will not have the desirable effects.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

The following contingency plans have since been completed:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Pakistan can be ranked at level four with regards to this Core Indicator. Institutional commitment has been attained through the provision for the establishment of dedicated disaster management funds at the Federal and Provincial levels under the Ordinance. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Fund has been established under the NDMA which will be used to meet the expenses of disaster management activities in the Country.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Core indicator 4

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

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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

The transfer of lessons learned to the range of target audiences is still far from satisfactory. Constant efforts share knowledge must be exerted by training organizations, NGOs, and the academic institutions. Different media and training methods should be utilized to address particular types of audiences. The 10-minute video documentaries collected in the Oxfam DVD (Building Resilient Communities: Good Practices in DRM in the Philippines) are effective ways to transmit key messages to a variety of audiences as the actual players themselves speak from experience. Disaster field trips or exposure trips for local officials, including LCEs, should be explored as a way to learn DRM as it happens on the ground.

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

concerns across geographic areas and agencies.

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to

undertake post-event reviews

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 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)

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nil

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nil

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Core indicator 4

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

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

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Villages - 304
- Schools - 67

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Emergency fund established under the National Council and seed capital of Rs. 10 million provided annually from the national budget. Funds released to District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries for emergency response work pertaining to hiring of machinery and purchase of essential items. On request made by District Secretary this allocation is released within a day.

Warehouse maintain by DMC has few emergency items for emergency response such as water tanks; water pumps, cooking utensils, etc. Only one warehouse is maintained at central level.

Distributions of emergency materials are channeled through District secretaries and Divisional Secretaries of respective area.

Disaster management relief service centre which is established under Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services provide emergency relief such as food and clothing for the victims. The centre provides death and infrastructure compensations for the affected parties based on the damage assesment prepared by respective divisional secretaries.

Context & Constraints:

Quick assessment of damage, needs and capacity assessments are very rarely considered for recovery programmes. Assessment teams to be formed and trained to conduct rapid assessments for relief, recovery and reconstruction purposes.

The long procedure of government fund realization and inflexibility of spending process is hampering the emergency response purposes.

Wear house facilities for larger disaster events at district level to be improved.

List of items required for response need to be updated and purchased annually.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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 ork 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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Contingency plans are available for all administrative levels. These plans are linked with database which include all data that might be used to deal with disasters (fire department, hospitals...etc). This data is updated every quarter.

As for the available contingency plans, field training are conducted by using crisis management techniques listed in contingency plans, these trainings are evaluated in order to locate strength and weakness points.

Context & Constraints:

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

It has been taken into consideration that a budget is allocated in the financial reserves for effective response and recovery to disaster. This include quick assessment of damage and needs, rescue and provide shelters to injured people.

Context & Constraints:

The financial reserves are only allocated for disaster management following a disaster event, not for restoration of critical infrastructure and livelihood.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

1. The legislative base exists for implementing the state policy in the field of natural disaster risk reduction
2. The commissions for emergency situations, evacuation and improvement of sustainability of development of sectors and objects of economy were created at all levels, and the regulations on their functioning were approved
3. 15 Services were created, along with non-military formations for civil defense, and the regulations on their functioning were approved
4. The state organ exists, authorized to coordinate and implement activities in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to emergency situations of natural and technological character - the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
5. Ministries and state organizations established Civil Defense units within their structure
6. With guidance of CoES, the group for rapid response to emergency situations was established, consisting of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations - REACT

7. Organizations exist that monitor the major threatening processes:

- Institute of Seismology and Seismic Engineering - earthquakes
- Agency for Hydrometeorology - mudslides, floods, other hydro-meteorological phenomena
- Chief Geological Directorate - landslides, mudslides, underground water
- Committee for Protection of Environment - various sources of contamination of environment
- Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources - ground and surface sources of water
- Ministry of Agriculture - dangerous animal and vegetation diseases, locust invasions, etc.
- Ministry of Health - dangerous human infection diseases

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The legislative base is not supported by relevant administrative acts
2. The performance of the created commissions, services and non-military formations does not conform to modern requirements
3. Weak potential of state institutes responsible for forecast and monitoring of natural disasters and for coordination of activities in this field
4. Low level of cooperation among the state organs in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to natural disasters
5. Relatively low level of monitoring of probable natural disasters
6. Insufficient financing

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

- 3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

1. All organizations have plans of actions for peaceful time
2. All CD services, in accordance with their Regulations, are responsible for preparation of plans of actions for possible emergency situations
3. By initiative of CoES and with support of DIPECHO program the national plan of preparedness and response is being developed, for 2009-2014, which will serve the basis for the plans on other levels
4. In accordance with the work plans of CoES and its regional structures, approved by President of RT, annual multilateral, staff, sectoral exercises and training are organized, for preparation for possible natural disasters, with participation of such units of CoES, local executive authorities, relevant ministries and organizations, non-military formations, and the local population.
5. At the community level, the activities in preparedness (training and exercises) for possible natural disasters are mostly organized by international organizations in cooperation with the structures of CoES.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The existing Civil Defense plans for peaceful time need to be updated
2. The approved preparedness plans were not developed at every Civil Defense service
3. The finalized version of the national action plan for preparedness and response to disasters was not completed yet
4. The leadership of organizations and institutions demonstrate neglectful attitude towards organization of training and exercises in preparedness for natural disasters
5. Lack of coordination of some services in training and exercises
6. Weak coordination between structures of CoES and some international organizations

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The state reserve fund exists, for recovery after disasters, that is utilized by the State Commission for ES of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

1. All documents related to the losses inflicted by natural disasters are prepared by relevant local ES commissions and are submitted to CoES for further consideration and consecutive submission to the State Commission for ES of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
2. The local organs of executive power receive targeted allocations for recovery after natural disasters
3. The appropriate spending of the funds allocated for recovery after natural disasters is monitored by the CoES
4. Every year, the Government of RT allocates resources to the Center for Coordination of projects in recovery after natural disasters of CoES, for work in concrete regions of the country
5. The international non-governmental organizations and the donor agencies provide significant financial assistance in support of preparedness and recovery after natural disasters (ECHO, SCO, USAID, UNDP)

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties and obstacles:

1. The resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters constitute about 1/10 of the economic loss inflicted by the natural disaster
2. The use of the resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters are not always spent in appropriate way
3. The activities for recovery at the community level do not receive sufficient support
4. Allocation of resources by international organizations for some regions is not always coordinated with CoES

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Protection of population and territories against disasters of natural, man-made and environmental character is one of the priority areas of the national security policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent). The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On civil defense" (adopted on 26 May 2000, Tashkent) sets out public policy priorities in protection of population and territories, material and cultural values against the possible hazards. The key operational procedures prescribed by the law make it possible to prepare people at large to protect themselves from hazards. The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) is the key national body for multisectoral coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Republic. There is the State System for Prevention of and Response to emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, structures responsible for management of emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown etiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc).

Context & Constraints:

Addressing these problems requires establishment of common rules and standards of institutional, socioeconomic and legal regulation of social relations between government institutions, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local governance bodies and population in the sphere of protection of population and territories against natural disasters.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular

training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSPR functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES. A "State Programme on Forecasting Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" was approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers as from 03 April 2007 under #71.MoES accepted a number of international projects...to train populations on action planning skills before natural disasters, as well as to response during and after natural disasters in order to reduce the damages from their consequences

To strengthen the capacity of the Population and Administrative Bodies Training Centres (MBTC) under the regional Departments of Emergency Situations (DoES) to coordinate and carry out measures for natural disaster preparedness of mahallas (communities), schools, nursery schools and medical facilities.

Presently, MoES signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Representative of UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF) on implementation of the second phase of the project where 9 more oblasts of the republic will be included. Since 2000, the Red Crescent Society has been carrying out according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan a task-oriented activity among the population on promotion and education of preparedness to emergency situations and disaster response on public level (mahalla, village, town...). The strategy for prevention and recovery from emergency situations was upgraded, by strengthening the involvement of the mahallas (lowest administrative unit) in the activities in preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters. The training of the senior personnel of the local executive authorities, enterprises and organizations is provided on the basis of the Institute of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. In the regions training is provided by the Centers for preparedness of population and executive staff of local structures of MES. The annual training program is approved by the head of the civil protection – Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Coordination for preparedness for response in the territory of Uzbekistan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The resources and means of MES are assigned to each administrative-territorial unit of the Republic.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Financial support for prevention of and recovery from emergency situations is specified in chapter 5 of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character". Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of

forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. The state provides annual funding for replenishment of the fund and the emergency stock of food, medicines and other resources necessary for providing the support for population in case of relocation to the safe area in case of emergency situations. The resources and means of MES are assigned to each administrative-territorial unit of the Republic.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Ministries and local governments have reviewed, and improved the system of the flood and storm control as well as search and rescue in order to meet the requirements of the DRR in the face of increasing

negative impacts of natural disasters. For example, ministry of home affairs in close collaboration with MARD, relevant ministries, and provincial/city governments developed a proposal for reviewing, adjusting, and establishing the supporting agencies for DRR implementation at all levels.

Recently, each district/province/city in Viet Nam has its committee for flood and storm controls. However, the main activities of this committee are focusing on response and post disaster recovery. Furthermore, there are several specialized agencies and organizations in major cities that have capacities to carry out research and implement projects/programs related to DRR.

Each ministry has its own regulations for disaster prevention and response, but there is no effective coordination among ministries. This leads to the overlapping in DRR activities and ineffective usage of available resources. The volunteers and staffs responsible for DRR present at all levels. However they need to be trained to meet the required capacity for DRR activities. National Strategy clearly states that disaster prevention is important and DRR need to be integrated into the socio-economic development.

Context & Constraints:

The increasing occurrences of disasters have led to the increasing numbers of organizations and individuals who are motivated to provide assistance for disaster affected communities. This situation has caused various actors involved in humanitarian response although some of them may not have the required competence. Moreover, the absence of standardization on the competence as well as the certification of volunteers has also led to the gaps of capacities for humanitarian response.

Weak coordination often influences the function of technical and institutional capacities for DRR that exists in local areas. Fragmentation of mechanism on disaster risk management, due to sectoral, geographic and governmental administrative issues have also contributed to the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the existing technical and institutional capacities.

Proposed solutions

The enhancement of horizontal and vertical coordination, as well as the standardization of technical capacities of emergency response actors should be undertaken before the occurrence of disasters.

It is important to develop a coordination mechanism and identify the responsibility of relevant stakeholders from local to central government in three stages of disaster risk management: before, during and after the disaster.

To increase the effectiveness of coordination in disaster risk management, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation for humanitarian and non-humanitarian agencies

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Every year, before the flood and storm season the committee for flood and storm control from commune to central level organize meetings to review the lessons learned from past DRR activities and plan for the next DRR activities. Representatives of relevant stakeholders have been invited to participate in the DRR planning process. Simulation exercises on emergency response and rescue have also implemented at commune levels depending on the local conditions. Army Force plays an important role in this simulation exercise. Moreover, ministries, and provincial governments have also developed their action plans to implement the National Strategy. So far, CCFSC have received 66 action plans for DRR until 2020 from 10 ministries and 56 provinces/cities.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges and constraints in the development of the prevention, response, and training drill are: 1) the limited recognitions of the importance of prevention and simulation exercise activities among communities and local authorities; 2) lack of financial resources to carry out simulation exercises widely.

Proposed solutions:

To solve the above-mentioned challenges, it is important to enhance the awareness of communities and relevant stakeholders on the importance of prevention, and response to natural disasters. It also needs to develop preparedness plan in the integrated manner and have a adequate budget for disaster management drills.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Ordinance on State Budget and Flood and Storm Control has been promulgated and implemented effectively. At national level, there is a clear mechanism and annual budget for response and post disaster recovery. At local level, the development fund has been partially reserved for DRR. The reserved materials for emergency response and recovery have been allocated and effectively managed at all levels and private sectors. CCFSC is a central government body that can mobilize and utilize materials for emergency response in inter provinces and cities while local authorities can mobilize and utilize available resources at their localities for emergency response in the affected areas. Besides, the reserved materials and logistics, government also has contingency fund for the extreme events that go beyond the response and recovery plans.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate resources to implement the DRR plans is a big challenge. Moreover, the emergency response, recovery and rehabilitation activities are limited and not well coordinated. Search, and rescue are also ineffective due to lack of equipments, unprofessional operations, and lack of effective mechanisms to mobilize the full strengths and available resources from communities. Furthermore, annual budget for disaster risk management is limited; in many cases this budget only partly meets the needs of recovery. In terms of emergency fund or "on call fund", the channeling or distribution of such funding is still impeded by the unclear mechanism from the national to provincial and district/municipality level. As a result, emergency or "on call" budget reaches the affected district/municipality after the emergency state is over.

Proposed solutions

To effectively accelerate the mobilization and distribution of emergency stocks to disaster affected areas, it is necessary to review and improve the regulations/policies regarding the mobilization and distribution means and mechanisms of emergency stocks, etc. Specific mechanisms on mobilization of material and finance for disaster response from communities should be strictly monitored to ensure the effective flow of financial aid channeling or distribution during emergency state. In addition, sufficient operational budget required for distribution or mobilizing humanitarian assistance should be provided.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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 though 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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:

MWE (EEGD through NTEDR), has planed to start developing the National DRR Strategy with support

from GFDRR/WB and should be started earlier 2009.

Context & Constraints:

The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:

- Lacking to enough financial and human resources .
- Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
- Lacking for a clear legal framework
- others.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

2007, the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) with the Civil Defense Authority and through UNDP support developed a draft of National Disaster Management Plan included the role of DMU governmental members roles before, during and post disasters. The next step should be developing the National Disaster Contingency Plan. A new project reach 1100000 US\$ has been approved by UNDP to Civil Defense Authority to strengthening the National response Capacity.

A draft of Environmental Contingency Plan was developed in 2006 by EEGD with support from Joint UNEP-OCHA environmental Unit .

A National Contingency Plan for Marine Oil Spell was declared in April 2008, under supervision of Maritime Affairs Authority.

Context & Constraints:

the main constraints are

- Lacking to the financial resources.
- Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
- Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
- Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies
- Lacking to risk and Vulnerability maps.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The Civil Defense law, identify 1% of the whole budget of all governmental agencies for contingencies but there is no clear mechanism of approach how the relevant agencies can use this sources.

National Contingency Plan for Marine Oil Spell has put a mechanism that distributes the cost of implementing this plan among the stakeholders.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges are:

- Lacking sufficient financial resources
- Lacking to the equipments and tools.
- Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.

- Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies
- Lacking to risk and Vulnerability maps.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Two principal institutions namely Armenian National Survey for Seismic Protection (Armenian NSSP) and Armenian Rescue Service (ARS) have been involved in creating effective preparedness system with pre-disaster activities that are geared to helping at risk communities safe guard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking the appropriate actions in the face of actual onset of disaster. The Armenian NSSP has multi-targeted network to ensure preparedness to earthquake disaster mainly in urban settlements.

Context & Constraints:

The shift could be done towards the preparedness activity in remote mountain regions where is lack the appropriate technical and human potential and communication means to provide relevant preparedness actions. The Cooperative Project supported by the Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe, Japan entitled "Towards the Safer Communities Through Education and Training in Disaster-Prone Mountain Areas (one lesson on high level can save one hundred lives) .

Preliminary survey of hazard and disaster awareness level revealed that there is considerable difference between the knowledge of community leaders, students and teachers and those lived in the capital city of Yerevan and one of the main endeavors of the Project is the bridging the existing gap

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Contingency plans for actions in emergency are in place. The responsibility for the contingency plans at the National Level lays on the newly established Ministry of Emergency Situations.

The Armenian NSSP has developed and implemented the methodology of contingency plans for community and municipal services in case of devastating earthquake. The methodology is included the following stages:

1. Compiling the seismic risk map of the settlement
2. Compiling the earthquake source map
3. Compiling of forecasting map of earthquake consequences
4. Models and main requirements to the actions of municipal services
5. Recommendations on search & rescue management and elimination of disaster consequences. .

Training earthquake drills and command headquarter rehearsals have been regularly provided by the specialized teams of Armenian NSSP and ARS at the marzes and community level.

Context & Constraints:

The main obstacle for pertinent and perpetual implementation of contingency action plans is a lack of

technical and financial resources.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The relevant laws on seismic protection and protection population in emergency stipulate the creation of sufficient funds for immediate response in aftermath of disaster and there is the storage of elementary items of first necessity. On the other hand the Poverty Reduction Program is incorporating the means and resources which could be used in case of emergency either..

Context & Constraints:

Armenia is still unable to create the sufficient amount of necessary items for proper response in case of major disaster due to transition period of development resulting in the lack of targeted funding.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Measures taken for investment and assessment of the resources.

Context & Constraints:

Measures need little improvement.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Plans for disaster protection on state, municipal and local level are being developed.

The Ministries, the regions and the municipalities of the country are developing plans for the sustainable functioning of the branches from the national economy and the social structures, reducing or prevention from the negative effects in case of disasters and accidents and its elimination with minimal material and financial resources.

Planning and ensuring of the events with financial resources. Regular trainings and exercises are an element of the emergency planning.

Context & Constraints:

need of more financial resources

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

There are financial reserves and contingency mechanisms in place to support effective response and recovery. The financial resource is the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The funding is provided for several divisions including:

- prevention activities
- covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers;
- emergency recovery works;
- recovery assistance;
- compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities.

For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the emergency recovery works from the total funding is 49%, which rates it to a first place and presumably determine it as the division with the highest priority. The percentage of financing from total requests is 25% due to the limited financial resources.

The part of the covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of

disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers and the compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities is 8 %. The percentage of financing from total requests is 79%, in most cases due to requests not complying with the rules according the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee. The section for prevention activities provides financial resources for equipment and training of the forces and means of the integrated rescue system.

The part of the recovery assistance from the total funding is 3%. The percentage of financing from total requests for the section is 83% due to requests not complying with the rules according the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges encountered

- The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. For the 3 years period. The percentage of financing for the emergency works is 25% from the total requests received which is an evidence of financial shortage.

Recommendations for overcoming the problem.

- Increase of the amount of the funding from the national budget.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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 coordination of the activities in case of disasters. Modern systems and means for warning in case of disasters are in place -Integrated 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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There is a protection and rescue system in place involving all state administration bodies and non-governmental organizations, as well as other legal entities performing protection and rescue as part of their regular activities, and which are obliged by the existing legislation to apply measures for disaster risk management.

Context & Constraints:

Since large numbers of actors are involved in disaster risk management, there is a problem of good coordination and competence overlapping.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all levels. They are constantly supplemented whereas operations described in them are regularly practiced.

Context & Constraints:

Regular practice conducted at all levels.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

They are in place at national level only and additional effort must be made at local level.

Context & Constraints:

It is not possible to ensure sufficient financial reserves at local level, which is why the state support is required.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Strong policy has been introduced and supported by emergency laws, air protection and water acts etc. Special programs and projects for improvement of flood protection have been carried out at various levels.

Context & Constraints:

Financial resources and sometimes also capacities may become a problem.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Disaster preparedness plans are mostly constructed around flood plans and adjusted to other types of disasters when needed. Such plans and their fulfillment are compulsory. Trainings and exercises are organized and evaluated at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

financial and capacity problems still exist.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Such reserves are organized at the state level and can be used for areas and communities hit by a disaster. mechanism has been well developed and tested during several disasters last couple years. All such activities are coordinated by Ministry of interior and Fire and rescue Service in accordance with a law.

Context & Constraints:

System of so-called state reserves has been applied.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)**Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

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Context & Constraints:

....

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Oui : la Loi sécurité civile et le Plan ORSEC

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

- Des réserves financières ont été prévues pour l'envoi de renforts de moyens de secours
- L'Agence française de Développement a versé une contribution de 5 millions d'Euros au fonds CCRIF permettant aux Etats membres d'accéder à une aide budgétaire non affectée et immédiatement disponible en cas de catastrophe naturelle pour combler temporairement la chute de leurs ressources budgétaires et pouvoir assurer les dépenses d'urgence

Context & Constraints:

...

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The German federal system divides the competence for disaster management between the Federal Government and the Federal States, whereas the major tasks lie in the hands of the states (see Priority 1 Core Indicator 1).

The "Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Response" (BBK: see link) has equipped hospitals in various locations with first aid equipment for large disaster situations and carries out maintenance nationwide based on legal standards. Additionally, it has developed a federal framework for the decontamination of injured people, provides recommendations for companies and has developed a concept for responding to mass catastrophes. Its analytical task forces (ATF) provide advice for the relief/action units on the spot. In river flood areas embedded and mobile prevention elements are used and the Flood Management Centres have detailed action plans similar to other emergency services and civil protection organizations and authorities (see challenges).

The emergency services, civil protection and official authorities are well equipped and strongly prepared. The cooperation between national/federal authorities, NGOs/private actors such as the German Red Cross (DRK) and the state forces such as the "Bundeswehr" described in Strategic Goal 2 and Priority 1 Core Indicator 1 secures strong capacities in all areas. Also the technical capacities of the "Federal Agency for Technical Relief" (THW: see link) are integrated very well into the disaster management and defence of the Federal States. In the case of large disasters, the Federal States request assistance from the THW and it provides technical aid for the management of all kinds of disaster situations. The THW is prepared for large-scale operations in hazard situations, as it is the de facto operational organisation of the Federal Government.

The German development cooperation provides several implementation organizations to support affected partner countries in different disaster situations with different specialist knowledge at all levels (such as the

German Red Cross (DRK) or Malteser International, the THW, GTZ, InWEnt or the “Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources” (BGR: see links)). These different capabilities and capacities are used to strengthen emergency aid in partner countries. InWEnt, for example, supports its partners mainly through Capacity Building with the establishment of political, technical and institutional capacities and the development of disaster precaution and emergency reaction plans. The GTZ currently supports a project to strengthen the institutionalisation of DRR in Mozambique (see link).

Context & Constraints:

The challenges in terms of policy and institutional capacities result from the forecasting abilities at the different levels and sectors of DRR and disaster management. The vertical and horizontal diversification is so distinctive that no general/central action plans are in place. Every authority, organization or flood management centre has its own sophisticated plans of action, but in a disaster situation these different plans have to be adapted and there is currently no system, besides deNIS II, to integrate them in a functional way. deNIS II (see Priority 2 and the next Core Indicators) has initiated an approach to integrate and adapt them, but this is currently in an initial phase and not yet concluded.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Preparedness plans are in place, although they are decentralized on different levels and with different organizations and authorities. As a result, there are plans on all administrative levels and among the emergency services.

On a national level, the “Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Response” (BBK) of the “Federal Ministry of the Interior” (BMI: see links) carries out drills for collective response to large nationwide disasters on the strategic level in its training program LUEKEX (“Länderübergreifendes Krisenmanagement Exercise), especially for crisis/emergency task forces on the higher administration levels in cooperation with the operators of critical infrastructure (involved are mostly the public and private health care system, the police and non-police danger prevention/defence, the civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) as well as private companies and organisations). In November 2007, for example, LUEKEX simulated a nationwide pandemic.

The communal administration is by law /regulations at the Federal State level to hold regular training sessions and tests in emergency services and to improve preparedness, especially in the case of the voluntary fire brigades. However, there are some challenges in wildfire response (see context and constraints). Starting in 2008 the Germany-based Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC: see link), in partnership with a professional fire service and a forestry school, will develop a model for capacity building (wildland fire training academy), inter-agency cooperation, and integrated fire management in the State of Hesse, to serve as model for the remaining 15 Federal States. The private relief/emergency services such as the Red Cross (DRK) have their own plans and training, which also conduct training with the THW as the operational organisation of the Federal Government at regular intervals. The THW is well integrated in disaster preparedness plans and carries out internal and external exercises together with other relief units at all levels (see link for an overview). The flood management centers have their own action plans and carry out training with the responsible communal authorities as well as their enforcement organizations, such as the fire brigades.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) finances international training courses and the German development

cooperation supports its partner countries in preparing emergency plans and committees and accomplishing simulation trainings. From January 2007 until December 2008 the GTZ (see link) supports the “Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades” (INGC) of Mozambique in institutionalizing DRR, for example.

Context & Constraints:

Concepts are in place for all possible disaster situations at all levels.

From an overarching national point of view, the LUEKEX trainings are sophisticated though not limited exclusively to natural disasters, rather applying to any large-scale crisis.

The challenges lie within the different levels of voluntary services, which have faced the unforeseen challenge of a decreasing number of new recruits in recent years due to the change in demography and mobility of the population (see Priority 1). Especially in the case of the voluntary fire brigades, there is a lack of appropriate specific capacities of human resources and adequate equipment and tools for specific wildfire suppression requirements. Altogether it is difficult to accomplish training with a high turnover rate of personnel.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

There is no special fund for disasters because the Federal Government, the Federal States and private actors possess enough resources for emergencies, also from a financial perspective. The Government has an economic responsibility in the case of large-scale damage, which is carried out, however, by regrouping budget resources. There is basic protection for small and medium-sized businesses through reconstruction credits from the Federal State banks and the “KfW Mittelstandsbank” (as mentioned in Priority 4 Core Indicator 3).

Beside the economic responsibility of the German government and national authorities, one should recognize the insurance industry as an important and established financial reserve and reconstruction mechanism. The privately available risk capital in the form of natural hazard and other specific damage/indemnity insurance offers worldwide amounts to several billion euros. The evaluation of risk accumulation and the establishment of reserves are the most important duties of an insurance company and the enterprises in Germany are fully aware of this role.

The instruments of the German Humanitarian Assistance and Development Cooperation become active in the case of emergencies in other countries within the scope of its international obligations. Therefore the budget funds of the “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) and the “Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development” (BMZ) were substantially increased in recent years and they receive additional funding from the official federal budget in the case of a large disaster.

Context & Constraints:

The challenges especially for the reduction of financial risks through insurance lie in the difference of availability and degree of the claim between the Federal States and, of course, between the different national states worldwide. In Germany, however, the legislator can also contribute to the broader private precautionary measures, in addition to the compulsory insurance constraint, by clarifying legally that its ad hoc-facilities and services in emergencies are only made available if every single citizen has fully exhausted his or her own precautions in the form of insurance offers.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Disaster risk management is one of the core activities carried out by the National Civil Protection Service. This means that it is an integral part of the National Civil Protection policy as well as of the related policies set up at the lower levels of responsibility. Technical and institutional capacities devoted to disaster risk management, including assets as well as know-how of specialized personnel, are owned by the subjects participating to Civil Protection. Inter-agency agreements are in place for pooling and sharing of resources at all stages of the emergency management cycle.

Context & Constraints:

A comprehensive National policy for disaster risk management is already in place and continuously updated. As soon as the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will become fully operational and a comprehensive and specific Disaster Risk Reduction policy will be issued, the compliance of the current strategy with DRR will be improved.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Disaster preparedness programmes are set at the National and regional level. Regional programmes must be compliant with the correspondent National ones. The National preparedness programmes are part of the National Forecasting and Prevention Programmes, while the regional ones are included into the Regional Forecasting and Prevention Programmes. Provinces and municipalities have the responsibility to implement the measures set in these programmes by setting up specific preparedness plans, and to report to the upper level.

Contingency plans are developed at all levels. The National Civil Protection Department has the responsibility to coordinate the development of the National contingency plans and to issue guidelines on how lower-level administrations have to set their plans. These guidelines are then adapted to regional needs by the Regions and translated into directives for the preparation of provincial contingency plans usually carried out under the leadership of the competent Prefecture Offices. Local contingency plans must finally comply with the provincial ones.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem in this field is that in some cases small municipalities located in remote areas do not have a sufficient amount of technical and/or financial resources to develop effective contingency plans and disaster preparedness plans. For this reason, in some cases the local communities have only a limited knowledge of the risks they have to face or of the behaviours to be adopted in case of emergency. In other cases, emergency procedures set up at the local level are not periodically updated or sufficiently exercised. In all these cases, response capabilities are reduced and an unnecessary workload is given to the emergency services.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

A National Civil Protection Fund has been set up in order to provide the National tier a financial reserve to be employed when a major emergency occurs. Regional funds are also in place and can benefit of resources allocated yearly by the relevant Regional Administration and by the National Civil Protection Department. Contingency mechanisms are also in place. The National Civil Protection Department can manage and assign ad-hoc resources directly to the subjects affected or involved into the emergency management/overcoming operations (including i.e. regional or local administrations as well as private companies or persons). This is made through ordinances that, under some conditions, can repeal the ordinary law according to the measures set up into a “declaration of the state of emergency” made by the Council of Ministers under the initiative of its President. Almost all regions have in place similar procedures to employ their regional funds. Municipalities can also set up Civil Protection funds financed with their own resources and with resources provided by the Region.

Context & Constraints:

The mechanism currently in place has shown to be very effective and easy to be employed. A continuous effort is being made to improve financial management controls and audit procedures.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Substantial achievement has been attained regarding the strengthening of the capacities among CMS stakeholders through cooperation network.

CMC has, so far, signed cooperation agreements with nine ministries as well as four other state institutions.

CMC signed cooperation agreements with and all seven state and private universities in the country, as well as with the vocational schools and the police and military academy.

Moreover, CMC established a cooperation network with all 84 municipalities and with the City of Skopje.

Finally, CMC signed cooperation agreements with over 40 relevant national NGO federations.

Progress has also been made concerning the setting of a multi-hazard integrated approach to DRR and development.

The legal framework entrusts the Government to define the security threats assessment for the Republic of Macedonia from all hazards and dangers.

The institutional set of the multi-hazard system is embodied through CMC and the Assessment Group. There is need for the implementation of the multi-hazard system in practice.

Certain steps towards implementations have been made, although the general strategy is not fully implemented.

Context & Constraints:

Further steps toward improvement of the system and capacities are always needed.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Disaster preparedness and response planning is in progress on all administrative levels (national, regional, local, as well as within public and private enterprises, public institutions and the state administration.)

The plans are made available to the national and local rescue and protection forces as well as to the other units responsible for the protection of the people and goods. They are also provided with special crisis management training courses that have been tested on drills.

In order to make the planning process more cohesive and coordinated, CMC is establishing intersectoral working groups that will help determine the risk assessment methodologies, produce possible hazard and catastrophe scenarios, disaster plans and improvement of CMS SOPs.

Thus far, many institutions have preparedness plans. For instance, the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the WHO, is developing response plans for the local hospitals. The Ministry of Health is also preparing the reorganization of the First Aid Services in accordance with E-112. In this respect, 4 drills have been held, 3 of which were international.

Context & Constraints:

Due to certain legal inconsistencies, there is institutional overlapping of the competences in terms of the creation of disaster and contingency plans and conduct of drills. In order to address this issue, CMC is establishing inter-sectoral working groups that will help determine the risk assessment methodologies, produce possible hazard and catastrophe scenarios, disaster plans and improvement of the SOPs in the crisis management.

Furthermore, identified gaps and lessons learned from the conducted drills have to be implemented in these SOPs and contingency planning.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Financial reserves for the CMS needs are dedicated from the state Budget (Law on Crisis Management, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no. 64/2005, 4/2008)

The executive branch is actively involved in the process of distribution and use of the DRR designated resources. In that respect, there is mutual cooperation and involvement of the private sector and the Government in the disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the Parliament finances the system by amending the state budget. Finally, on national level, financial resources can be acquired from other sources as well.

As part of their budgets, the municipalities and the local public institutions are ought to have emergency assigned resources. However, the DRR budget, especially regarding the prevention, alleviation, development and preparedness is largely dispersed and insufficient.

Finally, CMC is working on providing further resources by organizing coordination committees, one of which will cover the financial affairs of the crisis management and DRR system.

Context & Constraints:

While the institutional setting has been well defined, the full implementation faces some challenges regarding the attaining of financial resources.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

These activities are defined by establishing the National Team for Disaster Management, led by the Primeminister. Now, activities on technical modernization and advancement should follow, at all levels . It is

important to define and integrate the system of communication.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges refer to the absence of technical capacities, lack of communication as well as to inadequate training of services

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

In Montenegro, the system which enables an integrated emergency management is organized. Therefore it is necessary to have action plans for all hazards, which will enable an efficient action of rescue services. Thus, we prepared the Methodology for Evaluation of Threats and the Methodology for Developing Action Plans which apply for all levels.

Context & Constraints:

In the past, civil protection was organized as support to the system of defence (now it is organized as support to disaster response civil structures). Therefore, action plans were too military-oriented, general and unfortunately inefficient.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

In the State budget, there are certain funds which might be used for these purposes, when needed.

Context & Constraints:

Insufficient financial means.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The policy and capacity for disaster risk reduction is continuously reviewed and improved. The former Civil Defence Act from 1953 is being replaced by a new act on local emergency planning, civil protection and civil defence under development.

The report to the Storting no. 22 (2007-08) on societal security also provides a good foundation for the work on disaster risk reduction and is instrumental in strengthening the institutional capacities and mechanisms for risk management.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Preparedness plans are made on all levels. A more systematic approach to exercises is managed through a civil-military planning catalogue. The plans on all level are constantly reviewed through audits from the higher level.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There are already recovery-funds available through the damage fond, and like in the 2008 forest fires, the responding resources and municipalities can apply for reimbursement of their expenses.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Some procedures and plans for prompt response in case of disaster have been developed and implemented.

The ongoing activity is specialised training of the national teams for prompt response in case of major floods and rescuing in water and national teams for prompt response in case of earthquakes and search and rescue.

Context & Constraints:

Reconciliation and standardisation of legal acts with the ones of the EU.

There is an incompatibility of the existing legal acts. It is necessary to adopt the Law on Emergency Situations which is currently a proposal and has been amended by other Ministries, NGOs and international organisations in order to be in accordance with modern European laws,

It is important to develop the plan which contains all data and available capacities.

It is necessary to equip the operational units with modern techniques and equipment, to further develop specialised trainings, and to build capacities in human resource sector.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

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Context & Constraints:

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There is an incompatibility of the existing legal acts. It is necessary to adopt the Law on Emergency Situations which is currently a proposal and has been amended by other Ministries, NGOs and international organisations in order to be in accordance with modern European laws,

It is important to develop the plan which contains all data and available capacities.

It is necessary to equip the operational units with modern techniques and equipment, to further develop specialised trainings, and to build capacities in human resource sector.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The financial resources are not allocated from the budget for the sole purpose of disaster relief. However, in case of major disaster, the Government allocates some financial means for disaster recovery.

Context & Constraints:

It is important to allocate funds from the national budget for the sole purpose of disaster relief.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)**Core indicator 1**

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

The system of protection against natural and other disasters is organised as an integrated interdisciplinary activity based on common goals and principles, and it merges professional and voluntary rescue services. It is based on the obligation of the state and municipalities to prevent and eliminate dangers and to immediately act in the event of disasters. It is also based on the obligations of companies and other organisations to protect their employees and property in the case of disaster, and to co-finance

preparations in the municipality in which they operate. Technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management are established at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

Improve coordination of different rescue services and institutions in interventions in case of disasters.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Protection and rescue measures to be deployed in the event of a natural or other disasters are laid down in emergency response plans, which must be drawn up for each individual type of disaster by state bodies, local communities, public institutions (schools, institutions caring for special groups of people, medical institutions, institutions for the protection of cultural heritage, etc.), commercial companies whose activity presents a threat to nearby residents and to the environment, and a number of other organisations. The emergency response plans are updated every 3-5 years.

On the national level we have nine different emergency response plans (accidents at sea, earthquakes, floods, forest fires in the natural environment, nuclear accidents, accidents involving hazardous substances, air crashes, railway accidents and contagious diseases). Based on the experiences with fires in 2006, the national emergency response plan on forest fires in the natural environment was supplemented and adopted in 2007. The national emergency plan on air crashes is being supplemented based on the experiences from the exercise "Air crash" in 2006.

In 2007, the number of local emergency response plans harmonised with national ones increased by 45%. Additionally, one third of all threat assessments on the local level were also updated.

Context & Constraints:

Continue work according to yearly programmes.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Financial resources to support effective response and recovery when required are available:

1. on the basis of the Act on recovery from natural and other disasters;
2. from governmental reserves;
3. from the EU Solidarity Fund.

Context & Constraints:

Continue to follow the principle of reasonable use of financial resources. Improve knowledge in gaining funds from the EU Solidarity Fund in the case of major disasters. Raise awareness and increase the level of property insurance.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to

undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

According to the principle of proximity emergencies should be managed locally where they occur by authorised public personnel at the lowest possible decision making level, only supported by regional and national levels when necessary.

Municipalities cooperate at the local and regional level with neighbouring municipalities in order to have access to additional resources. For large emergencies the cooperation might be nation-wide. Guidelines and resources can be requested via the Swedish Rescue Services Agency's duty officer. Also international support can be requested via the "MIC" (the EU Monitoring and Information Centre).

Authorities such as the Swedish Emergency Management Agency, the National Food Administration, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and the Swedish Geotechnical Institute support the local and regional level with specialists.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Emergency management plans are in place at local, regional and national level. Regular training is

performed at all levels. Plans and training is mostly based on general emergency management. The scenarios used sometimes include natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are a large number of emergencies to plan and train for. Natural disasters are one of them. Available time for training is often limited.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The existing national system for covering costs in case of large emergencies is only valid for emergency response operations. A review of the disaster compensation scheme for the municipalities has been made by the Ministry of Defence. The proposed system is insurance based and should also include more long term operations such as response to, and recovery from, natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

No decision on a new compensation system has yet been made by the Government.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

A system of highly qualified and very well equipped institutions is in place. It comprises the Army, the Civil Protection, the Fire Brigades, and so on.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Contingency plans are required for all shelters and protective works for which financial aid is granted by the Federal Government.

Every institution participating in the disaster response system has its training program.

Common rehearsals are performed at the local level e.g. for a dam breach on the upper Rhine.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

There are no specific, permanently available funds for responses to major disasters. Special governmental funding lines are opened rapidly in case of necessity. Private fund raising (e.g. Swiss Solidarity) is also a major source of funding in case of major disasters. Private losses are generally covered through insurances.

Context & Constraints:

There are no particular contextual challenges to mention.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Disaster preparedness capacity in terms of post-disaster response is mainly the one of the best successful area in Turkey. Especially post-disaster response and rehabilitation activities and practices in Turkey show better development trend. In this field (disaster response and rehabilitation) GD. of Civil Defense (GDCD), GDDA, TEMAD, Turkish Red Crescent and Turkish Armed Forces are the main actors. There are also civilian volunteer SAR Teams.

In case of disaster response, search and rescue activities GDCD and Turkish Armed Forces have valuable experience and profession in this area and those are proved by both national and international disaster response activities. GDCD has a central administrative unit with 81 district and 11 regional centers. There is a Civil Defense College in Ankara for training of SAR teams.

Turkish Armed Forces has designed a special group called "Natural Disasters Search and Rescue Team". The team established after 1999 earthquakes and equipped with recent technology SAR equipments. The team has successfully performed national and international SAR practices.

Another actor mainly acting on disaster preparedness is Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). TRCS is not responsible only from post-disaster response activities but also public awareness campaigns by doing countrywide training activities. TRCS has a disaster response and assistance unit consisted of 5 branches called; Disaster Preparedness and Planning Unit, International Disaster Response Unit, Operational Unit, Logistics Unit, Psycho-Social Support Unit. TRCS maintains emergency shelter products like tents, food, blankets, for disaster victims in the disaster area. TRCS has logistic depositories distributed around the country in order to rapidly respond disasters and maintain rapid rehabilitation.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

In Turkey, disaster emergency management plans are obligatory for all administrative units. There are 81 main administrative units (province) and more than 890 counties in Turkey. Emergency management plans include information on the major natural and/or technological threats affecting the region. Those plans also include the capacity of the city in order to respond disasters effectively. There exists information on the number of SAR teams, evacuation plans, most vulnerable governmental and/or industrial units, machinery capabilities, number of first aid personnel and places for temporary housing. There is an obligation for those administrations to revise and update those plans regular and send to central responsible organization, GDDA for revision.

In addition to those plans some municipalities have prepared their preparedness plans against natural disasters like in Istanbul and Izmir which are based on scenarios. Some of them like Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Istanbul Governorate established Emergency Management Centers which are operable 24 hours. Municipalities like Istanbul and Izmir practicing field exercises for natural disasters.

Some strategic plans prepared by State Planning Organization, includes preparedness plans and proposals.

Context & Constraints:

Integration of information systems and geographical information analysis to emergency management plans are crucial. Establishing emergency management systems compatible with above mentioned technologies should be promoted to local governorates.

There are also problems due to insufficiencies in financial sources and lack of experts.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

In order to maintain rapid rehabilitation in the disaster area government has a special budget. After any disaster strikes one region government sends an amount of money to the local administration to cover emergency rehabilitation like restoration of critical infrastructure, maintaining temporary housing, daily expenses etc. The distribution of financial resources is under the responsibility of local units, mainly the governor. There also happens national donation campaigns and those are also coordinated by Prime Ministry TEMAD.

The Prime Ministry has "Emergency Aid Fund" which can be used directly by Prime Ministry or by way of governorship.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

An emergency (or disruptive challenge) as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act is a situation or series of events that threatens or causes serious damage to human welfare, the environment or security in the United Kingdom. Local responders will almost always be first on the scene and carry the main burden. The amount and level of regional or national support to the area affected may vary. Most incidents can be managed by local responders, in some cases supported by a lead department in Whitehall or a devolved administration. But for the most severe emergencies a co-ordinated combined government response will be essential. The three broad levels of emergency requiring significant central government engagement are:

- a catastrophic emergency (Level 3) is one which has a high and potentially widespread impact and requires immediate central government direction and support such as a 9/11 scale terrorist attack in the UK, or a Chernobyl scale industrial accident. The response would be led from COBR, often with the Prime Minister in the chair and harnessing all possible resources.

- a serious emergency (Level 2) is one which has, or threatens, a wide and prolonged impact requiring sustained central government co-ordination and support from many departments and agencies, including the regional tier in England and, where appropriate, the devolved administrations. Such challenges would include a major terrorist attack or serious outbreak of animal disease.

- a significant emergency (Level 1) has a narrower focus requiring central government support primarily from a lead government department or devolved administration in addition to the work of the emergency services, local authorities and other organisations as part of their normal day-to-day activities. Examples of emergencies on this scale could include prison riots, severe weather, or a terrorist incident with limited consequences.

In addition there are local emergencies (or major incidents) which are routinely handled by the emergency services with local government (such as road crashes, localised flooding, or industrial accidents). The police will normally take the lead in co-ordinating the local response to an emergency where a crime has been committed or there is a threat to public safety.

Context & Constraints:

Despite a fairly comprehensive response system those emergencies that do occur always test the system and the UK is moving from a system which attempts to identify all risks to one which is a bit more generic.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

The Government aims to ensure all organisations have effective, well-practiced emergency plans in place. Emergency planning should aim where possible to prevent emergencies occurring, and when they do occur, good planning should reduce, control or mitigate the effects of the emergency. It is a systematic and ongoing process which should evolve as lessons are learnt and circumstances change.

Emergency planning is part of a cycle of activities beginning with establishing a risk profile to help determine what should be the priorities for developing plans and ending with review and revision, which then re-starts the whole cycle.

Plans focus on at least three key groupings of people - the vulnerable, victims (including survivors, family and friends) and responder personnel.

The main bulk of planning in the UK considers how to minimise the effects of an emergency, starting with the impact of the event (e.g. alerting procedures) and looking at remedial actions that can be taken to reduce effects.

The maintenance of plans involves more than just their preparation. Once a plan has been prepared, it must be maintained systematically to ensure it remains up-to-date and fit for purpose at any time if an emergency occurs.

It may be that multiple organisations can develop a joint emergency plan where the partners agree that, for a successful combined response, they need a formal set of procedures governing them all. For example, in the event that evacuation is required, the police would need carefully pre-planned co-operation from various other organisations such as fire and ambulance services and the local authority, as well as involvement of others such as transport organisations.

It may be important for an organisation to have more than one emergency plan. It is often the case that organisations have generic plans and specific plans.

Generic plans are the core plan which enables the organisation to respond to, and recover from a wide range of possible emergencies. They should hence include procedures which would be used in all instances for e.g. ensuring the welfare of staff and the provision of sufficient resources for responding to the emergency.

Context & Constraints:

A wide range of different exercises can take place in any year from important tier 1 Government Department exercises, down to local tabletop exercises. All involve considerable input from the players and time and resources to follow up lessons learnt. There is an inevitable drain on resources for those engaged and engendering the necessary reality of such events is always difficult.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

The Government operates a scheme of emergency financial assistance (Bellwin) to assist local authorities in covering costs they incur as a result of work in coping with emergencies such as floods.

A 'Bellwin' scheme may be activated in any case where an emergency involving destruction of, or danger to, life or property occurs and, as a result, one or more local authorities incur expenditure on, or in connection with, the taking of immediate action to safeguard life or property, or to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience, in their area or among its inhabitants.

Bellwin is not, however, applicable for the recovery phase of an incident, since the grant is limited to contributing to immediate costs incurred on, or in connection with, safeguarding life or property or preventing inconvenience following an incident.

During the recovery phase of an emergency, local authorities will often incur expenditure. This may be costs arising from clean-up, provision of security to damaged properties, repairs to infrastructure, provision of humanitarian assistance, or from many other sources.

Some of these costs will be covered by insurance policies or local funding streams, however some will not. In these instances, local authorities will often look to Central Government Departments for support in meeting the additional costs incurred.

Context & Constraints:

The UK has also used funding reserves available through the EU for such disasters, and this has necessitated a lot of useful data gathering. Issues remain around private insurance which the public can purchase and those who cannot afford to take this up.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Council of Australian Governments has adopted the Model Arrangements for Leadership during Emergencies of National Consequence. These arrangements describe how Australian heads of government would work together in relation to policy, strategy and public messaging, in support of an affected State or Territory.

The Australian Government works directly with state and territory emergency management organisations, to actively enhance emergency management capability nationally. Through programs such as the Urban Search and Rescue Capability Development Program, the Chemical Biological and Radiological Enhancement Program and the Australian Tsunami Warning System Project, to name a few.

Federal funding provided to the National Aerial Firefighting Centre is also strengthening Australia's national aerial firefighting capability. Cooperative inter-governmental arrangements enable the leasing and sharing of specialised firefighting aircraft on a national basis. Under these arrangements, aircraft can be quickly redeployed to areas experiencing high fire risk increasing the level of protection afforded to threatened communities.

The Australian Government is currently developing an Australian Emergency Coordination System which will provide a commonly understood framework and standard terminologies to simplify emergency response coordination. The system will operate at the strategic level of coordination.

This work is constantly evolving in response to Australia's changing emergency management needs, brought on by social, environmental, economic and political change both globally and nationally. Through discussion of these issues within national-level working groups, gaps in national capability are identified and serve as the basis for a strategic approach to capability development activities of national significance.

Context & Constraints:

A continuing challenge for the future will be bringing together sometimes competing aspirations for emergency management between the three layers of government in Australia, and more fully engaging the private sector and non-government agencies.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

State and territory governments have primary responsibility for emergency management in their

jurisdictions and have well tried and tested plans in place.

Contingency plans are in place to meet State and Territory requests for Australian Government assistance arising from any type of emergency or disaster. These plans include the Commonwealth Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN), which details procedures for provision of Australian Government assistance through Emergency Management Australia (EMA) in the event of an emergency/disaster in Australia.

EMA maintains a number of hazard-specific contingency plans including:

- managing the reception of persons evacuated into Australia due to disasters or civil unrest in neighbouring countries
- repatriating and providing care for Australians injured or killed in mass casualty events overseas
- coordinating the response to an aviation disaster within Australia

A number of other national plans are maintained by EMA.

In addition to coordinating Australian Government operations support to the States and Territories, EMA works to enhance plans and arrangements through involvement in a range of multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional exercises. These exercises cover the full spectrum of events including counter-terrorism, mass casualty and major natural disasters.

Australian Government agencies participate in high-level consequence management committees and working groups aimed at identifying and establishing best practice in consequence management.

Context & Constraints:

A continuing challenge for the future will be bringing together sometimes competing aspirations for emergency management between the three layers of government in Australia, and more fully engaging the private sector and non-government agencies.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Australian Government helps to facilitate the early provision of assistance to disaster affected communities through the long standing Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA). Under the NDRRA the Australian Government will reimburse a state government half of its expenditure on eligible personal hardship and distress relief assistance to victims (such as emergency food, accommodation, clothing and replacement of essential household items); psychological and financial counselling and certain long-term recovery measures, once expenditure from an event exceeds \$240,000. Should a state exceed certain other thresholds, in any one financial year, the Australian Government reimburses up to 75 per cent of eligible state expenditure for all eligible state natural disaster relief and recovery, including measures such as public infrastructure restoration and concessional loans for small businesses and primary producers.

Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP) gives residents short-term financial assistance if individuals are adversely affected by a major or widespread disaster.

AGDRP is payable to eligible Australian residents who are adversely affected by a designated natural or non-natural disaster, whether within Australia or offshore. The assistance is made up of a payment to the claimant and an additional amount for each dependent child.

To activate these payments The Minister for Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs must be satisfied that the event is a major disaster and that had such a significant impact on individuals that a government response is required.

Context & Constraints:

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Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

recommended policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms outlines in Review of the RMI Standard Mitigation Plan (2005); Review of Disaster & Mitigation Plan Arrangements and alignment with the Pacific Framework for Action 2005 - 2015 (2005); Disaster Management Act (2000); DRM NAP 2008 - 2018 (awaiting cabinet endorsement); RMI National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements June 2008

(draft)

Context & Constraints:

* capacity building required as well as resources to achieve it

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

MOH has partnered with the US Center for Disease Control in preparing a Health Emergency Operations Plan. Influenza and Avian Flu Emergency plans have also been prepared

MOH receives Bio-terrorism Grant can be used either for public health preparedness or/and Hospital Preparedness

MOH runs drills on a regular basis (e.g. plane crash, hospital fire drill, bird flu)

Context & Constraints:

* Securing resources for implementation

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:

Disaster Assistance Emergency Fund (DAEF) USD 200,000/ year can be applied for during and after a confirmed disaster (natural and man-made). The fund is 'matched' by the US through the Compact.

Context & Constraints:

* Limited funds for emergency response (other than the 'disaster fund')

* DAEF - funds need to be spent before it is matched

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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

New Zealand (in English)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

A National Crisis Management model based on executive Government, departmental heads, and a fully serviced operations centre oversees national preparedness arrangements. A National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan, national pandemic plan, and other hazard specific plans (such as biosecurity threat responses) exist at the national level. Sixteen civil defence emergency management groups (regional groupings of local authorities supported by emergency services, lifeline utilities and welfare support agencies) prepare plans for the hazards and risks in their area that, in turn, are supported by local plans covering individual districts and communities.

Other hazard specific regional and local plans also exist, for example covering marine oil spill response and wildfire.

All plans are exercised and reviewed.

Context & Constraints:

A challenge is having consistent means for assessing CDEM 'operational readiness' in New Zealand that is generic enough to apply to any agency or organisation, large or small, irrespective of sector or area of work, and that therefore allows for benchmarking against anticipated industry standards.

A national project is underway to develop a New Zealand standard assessment tool for assessing emergency management capability or readiness. It would provide for audit and accountability to stakeholders and government, provide a strategic planning function, an assessment of strengths, weaknesses and gaps, and encourage organisational learning, development and growth. It is to support requirements of agencies under the CDEM Act to monitor and evaluate performance and outcomes

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

National and local plans are required under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 that set, among other matters, readiness, response and recovery arrangements. These plans are supported by operating procedures and protocols to support inter-agency and inter-sector collaboration.

A National Exercise Charter provides means to test response arrangements nationally. The Charter supports a ten year programme of national level and regional level exercises in alternate years covering different hazards and scenarios. Local exercises are also held within each region.

Lessons from exercises are used to improve policies and systems across the 4Rs.

Context & Constraints:

Preparing, undertaking and evaluating national exercises are major activities that require significant

planning, budgets and staff time, with lead times of more than a year. Getting all agencies to participate to a level whereby their continuity arrangements are properly tested can be difficult. The exercise programme requires ongoing promotion so that appropriate levels of commitment are planned for by all participants.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Arrangements are in place for providing emergency relief assistance (for welfare of individuals, assisting with local authorities' costs and losses, and supporting clean-up efforts of communities and the farming sector).

Lifeline infrastructure companies are expected to have prudent risk management strategies, and that includes both business continuity and recovery planning.

Individuals and businesses are encouraged to manage their risks, including having trade/income interruption insurance and contingency plans.

A levy to cover loss or damage to residential property, land and personal possessions from earthquake, natural landslip, volcanic eruption, hydrothermal/geothermal activity, tsunami, or fires resulting from any of these events, is a compulsory component of all home and/or contents fire insurance policies (see Earthquake Commission Act 1993).

Context & Constraints:

Many New Zealanders, households and businesses are under-insured. Many people have had no experience of emergency impacts in their lifetime. There also exists an expectation that the state may do more to assist with financial losses/hardship than is the case under national policy. Public education to raise awareness of the risks and individuals' responsibilities is an ongoing activity.

Arrangements for rapid assessments of building and infrastructure are being further developed. It is likely that a major event will test the nation's resources of building material suppliers and construction expertise.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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)

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

The newly established National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements of Vanuatu currently in draft stages replaces the previous National Disaster Emergency Plan of 1987. The arrangements are a conclusive result of the consultation and review of the previous arrangements for disaster management which was primarily focused on disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The new arrangements however have a strong emphasis on disaster risk management and provide a mechanism for the adoption of an all hazards and integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and disaster management, including an outline of the functions of the agencies responsible for such an integrated approach. The arrangements provide a guide for all government departments and sectors, provincial councils, municipal councils, community groups, NGOs, private sectors and donor partners to prepare their own internal disaster risk reduction and disaster management plans and standard operating procedures. In addition, the arrangements also outline the technical aspects of disaster risk management for the effective coordination of disaster risk reduction and disaster management in Vanuatu. There is a strong emphasis on capacity building of staff and improving of emergency communications systems to strengthen Vanuatu's levels of preparedness and response. In their recovery arrangements, risk reduction measures have also been outlined.

Context & Constraints:

These new arrangements are designed to substantially strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Risk Management Office in their ability to manage hazards and reduce the risks to the nation. The arrangements was a collaborative effort of all disaster risk management partners, of Vanuatu and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Draft Arrangements are awaiting the approval of the recently elected Vanuatu Government.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

As stated in the earlier section, the new disaster risk management arrangements of Vanuatu provide a guide for all government departments and sectors, provincial councils, municipal councils, community groups, NGOs, private sectors and donor partners to prepare their own internal disaster risk reduction and disaster management plans and standard operating procedures. The arrangements also obligate the National Disaster Management Office for providing technical support in the development and support of exercises to test the disaster support plans of these sectors and departments. This support is to be outreached regionally and provincially.

Context & Constraints:

As previously stated, the arrangements currently await the approval of the recently elected government of Vanuatu. Simultaneously, the National Action Plan for DRR and DM lists the strengthening of disaster management as one of its themes. To date progress includes:

- a. Revised Ministry of Health Disaster Plan
- b. Review of the Standard Operating Procedures
- c. Disaster plans being developed for the Police and Sanma Province
- d. A Task Force member within the Ministry Of Provincial Affairs has been tasked with coordinating DRM within this agency.
- e. Six Provincial Disaster Coordinators has been established within the National Disaster Management Office
- f. Disaster Risk Management Officers have been established within the Vanuatu Meteorological Services and the Ministry of Health.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

In the budgeting period for 2006 - 2008, the Vanuatu Government committed 40million Vatu to post assessment and relief supplies cost for Tropical Cyclones. The NAP and the Disaster Risk Management arrangements outline and task the ministry of finance and economic management for a long-term financing mechanisms for effective support of response and recovery efforts into communities. The ministry of internal affairs agrees that DRR and DM budget cost need to be reflected in future budget processes of Vanuatu in 2009 and beyond. The establishment of a Trust Fund for response and recovery has been included in the National Arrangements and Legislation.

Context & Constraints:

At present a review is to be undertaken on the current situation of response and recovery efforts and costing in Vanuatu, after which an options paper will be developed and presented before the Council of Ministers.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

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.