

Norway

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

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Outcomes for 2007-2009

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes:

New legislation is in place to ensure that disaster risk reduction is included in planning at all levels. A new act on civil protection (2010) as well as a new plan and building act (2009) impose municipalities to establish systems for civil protection and emergency planning, and to include disaster risk reduction at all stages of the planning process, including land use planning. Guiding material has been developed to provide municipalities with the necessary tools and knowledge to include DRR in their plans, including considerations for climate change adaptation.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes:

Norwegian authorities are at the moment working on developing a national risk assessment. The aim is to create a cross sector approach to risk assessments enabling national authorities to compare different types of hazards and risks. The methodology is inspired by the Dutch and British approach, in which different types of events are measured according to their likelihood and consequences, and finally put into a matrix. A cross sector risk matrix will give Norwegian authorities a better understanding of national risks and vulnerabilities, and hence a better basis for prioritizing preparedness resources. The first national risk assessment will be published early 2011.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes:

Disaster risk reduction is organized in accordance with the principles of responsibility, similarity, and subsidiarity. According to these principles, disaster risk reduction is integrated into all levels of planning and in all sectors. The municipality level has a key role in implementing disaster risk reduction policies, as they have the main responsibility for emergency preparedness as well as prevention through land use planning.

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Disaster and environmental risk management policies are being integrated into existing planning systems at local and regional levels through social planning and land-use planning.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Strengthened capacities at all levels of society to build resilience towards potential disaster and environmental risks of local, sub-national, national, and international concern.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Risk reduction integrated in emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes to achieve a holistic approach in which vulnerabilities are reduced and resilience is strengthened.

Strengthened capacities at community level through systematic work to identify risks, at mitigation in land-use and society planning.

Natural hazards such as landslides and flooding are identified at national level, resilience is built into housing and social and technical infrastructure

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in development plans and strategies? Yes
- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The former Civil Defence Act from 1953 is to be replaced by a new act on civil protection. The new plan and building act from 2008 has sustained development as a goal, and risk reduction considerations are integrated in planning and programming. Risk reduction, including climate change adaptation, has an emphasis in social and land use planning. Guiding material under the new legislation includes considerations on climate change adaptation. The counties guide and control that the municipalities consider risk reduction in local planning.

The report to the Storting no. 22 (2007-08) on societal security also provides a good foundation for the work on disaster risk reduction.

Report No. 9 (2007-2008) to the Storting (white paper) 'Norwegian policy on the prevention of humanitarian crises' examines the global challenges we are facing and discusses how Norway can make the most difference through its bilateral development cooperation. Local risk reduction efforts, local capacity building and active local participation are the Government's main priorities in the ongoing efforts in this area.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?
- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

All administrative levels and all sectors have resources in the form of funds and capacities but with recognized limitations.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR? Yes
- * Yes: Legislation
- * Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The 430 municipalities in Norway are the local fundament of national disaster risk reduction. The municipalities are responsible for the functioning of key public services and the coordination of these during emergencies (e.g. local infrastructure, health services, care for the elderly and other vulnerable populations, and information to the public). In accordance with the principles of responsibility and of proximity, the main responsibility for preventive planning and disaster management within their territorial borders lies with the municipalities. Risk- and vulnerability analysis, physical planning, emergency plans

and exercises are the cornerstones of disaster risk reduction at the local level. All municipalities are required to have an operational fire- and rescue service, and from 2010 they are required by law to establish systems for emergency preparedness and response. According to the new Plan and Building Act, they are required to carry out risk & vulnerability analyses in connection to new physical developments.

The Norwegian Climate Adaptation Programme highlights the role of the municipalities in including adaptation into all levels of planning. The programme offers courses, guiding materials, a website disseminating research and sharing good practices, as well as practical tools and services. A committee to develop a green paper (NOU) on adaptation was appointed in 2009 and will deliver its report in November 2010.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

* Are civil society organisations, national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform? -- not complete --

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Norway is in the process of establishing a National Platform. The Directorate for civil protection and emergency planning is tasked to lead the process and is reviewing different models of organization and scope of the platform.

There are already many forums on different aspects on disaster risk reduction in Norway. It is a challenge to make sure that a new national platform adds value to the already existing networks. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, together with a number of other agencies, cover all aspects of work associated with a national platform. Disaster risk reduction in Norway has for many years followed the principles outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Norwegian system is characterized by strong cooperation with the volunteer (NGO) sector as well as civil-military cooperation for disaster response.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 2

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

* Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions? -- not complete --

* No: Multi-hazard risk assessment

* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

At national level every year the Norwegian Directorate for civil protection and emergency planning (DSB) is conducting and publicizing a national vulnerability and preparedness analysis. On local level 96% of the municipalities have conducted local risk and vulnerability analysis the latest four years.

Analyses and investigation studies are vital activities to gain an overview of which preventive measures should be given priority. The Protection of society-project (BAS) at the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment and DSB's annual National Vulnerability and Preparedness Report are such examples. The analyses are cross-sectoral and identify vulnerabilities in the society in general and in the different sectors.

Responsible authorities on national level make hazard risk assessment within their field of responsibility on national level, which are followed up by counties and municipalities in their cross-sectorial risk- and vulnerability assessments.

Norwegian authorities are at the moment working on developing a national risk assessment. The aim is to create a cross sector approach to risk assessments enabling national authorities to compare different types of hazards and risks. The methodology is inspired by the Dutch and British approach in which different types of events are measured according to their likelihood and consequences, and finally put into a matrix. A cross sector risk matrix will give Norwegian authorities a better understanding of national risks and vulnerabilities, and hence a better basis for prioritizing preparedness resources. The first national risk assessment will be published early 2011.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed? -- not complete --
- * No: Disaster loss database
- * No: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

There are several systems established to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards. One example is the work on climate change adaptation, where a dedicated secretariat disseminates and coordinates across sectors and administrative levels.

Another concept for disseminating information to the citizens is the project on a new webportal which may be a "one-stop shop" for citizens for risk information. A preliminary version is up and running, a final version will be launched in 2011.

The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) maps and monitors flooding and landslide risks throughout the country. In case of an event, they issue warnings to the areas affected. There are also local systems for monitoring hazards and disseminating risks to the public. Examples are associated with landslide risks in Western Norway, and industrial risks in the Grenland area.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?
Yes
- * Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively
- * Yes: Local level preparedness
- * Yes: Communication systems and protocols

* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

It is a continuous process to assess capacity of the four elements of early warning (risk knowledge, monitoring and warning services, dissemination and communication, and response capabilities) to empower the communities threatened by hazards.

The National Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (NSBR) 2010 highlights the importance of early warning systems. There are many systems in place, both at national and local level, and there is a need to streamline and simplify warning systems.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

* Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects? Yes

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

There is improved cooperation with the neighboring countries, for instance a separate Arctic agreement on disaster risk reduction. Relevant EU work is also improving. The ministers of the five Nordic countries signed an agreement in 2009 to strengthen Nordic cooperation in disaster preparedness. In 2010, Norway initiated a Nordic network for ISDR, the first meeting was held in Oslo in March. There have also been a number of cross-border exercises, such as Barents Resque (every second year) involving Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and the joint UN/EU exercise SweNorEx held at the border between Sweden and Norway in 2009.

On the regional level the counties make cross-sectorial risk- and vulnerability assessments. This is followed up in the counties cooperation with other regional authorities and municipalities.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 3

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? -- not complete --
- * No: Web page of national disaster information system
- * No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Through different networks and other information sharing systems information on disaster risks and protection options for local authorities in high risk areas is easily available and understandable to enable for them to take actions to reduce risk, and build resilience. The national Emergency Planning College has the last couple of years developed new courses to teach citizens and local administration different aspects of disaster risk reduction. The college is organized under The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB).

A new website for climate change adaptation was launched in 2009, including research results, examples of good practices, guiding material, maps, etc. In 2010, a new website for crisis information was established. The website will present updated information from a number of relevant sources in case of serious crises.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes
- * Yes: Primary school curriculum

- * Yes: Secondary school curriculum
- * Yes: University curriculum
- * Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

There are several initiatives for teaching children about disaster-risk related issues, both in school curricula and in the media. There is an ongoing work to coordinate and develop this further in a more coherent way. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning is currently working on a project to strengthen curricula in disaster risk reduction in schools, covering a wide range of hazards, The directorate is also engaged in an EU funded project which aims at developing a PC 'self help' game to be used in primary schools.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes
- * Yes: Research outputs, products or studies
- * Yes: Research programmes and projects
- * No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

A national risk assessment is carried out in 2010/2011. The aim is to create a cross sector approach to risk assessments enabling national authorities to compare different types of hazards and risks. The methodology is inspired by the Dutch and British approach, in which different types of events are measured according to their likelihood and consequences, and finally put into a matrix. A cross sector risk matrix will give Norwegian authorities a better understanding of national risks and vulnerabilities, and hence a better basis for prioritizing preparedness resources. The first national risk assessment will be published early 2011.

Through science programmes on disaster risk, authorities is playing a role in strengthening the technical and scientific capacities to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities and impacts of hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments. The research is conducted in several scientific networks involving all the major universities and research establishments.

The research programme "Societal Security and Risks" - SAMRISK aims at increasing the knowledge

about threats, dangers and vulnerability, about how unwanted events can be prevented and crises management be strengthened, whilst respecting basic human rights and privacy. To obtain this the programme will contribute to developing new knowledge, build networks and also qualify the research community to participate in the EU research programme "Security".

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities? Yes
- * Yes: Public education campaigns.
- * Yes: Training of local government
- * Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

There are several countrywide public awareness programmes with the aim to integrate disaster risk reduction into every-day life. A new act on planning and building aims to decrease disasters through risk reduction in planning. A new civil protection act highlights the role of the municipality level in disaster risk reduction. Both acts impose the use of risk and vulnerability in connection with land-use planning and new area developments. According to the new act on civil protection, annual exercises have to be held at municipality level in order to strengthen emergency preparedness at local level.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

* Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. The new act on land use planning is taking this into account. A Secretariat for climate change adaptation is established to support the sectors and municipalities on issues related to a changing climate.

Norway is working on a long-term plan for adaptation to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

* Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There are different plans on local and national level that addresses issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms, protection of critical public infrastructure etc.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? -- not complete --
- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

All sectors are focusing on the protection of the society's most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors. The Ministry of Justice and the Police has taken a visible role coordinating across sectors which will lead to better resilience in infrastructure and societal functions.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes
- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The new plan and building act ensures that disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. The Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) has an overall coordinating role for prevention of floods and landslides/avalanches and can give directives and support to land owners, dam owners, etc. to take the necessary steps to prevent serious events.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

- * Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR? -- not complete --
- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster risk reduction principles is considered when designing post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in order to 'build back better' and not recreate risk.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially

infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Means of verification:

* Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed? Yes

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into national sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes in key areas such as poverty reduction, housing, water, sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, infrastructure and environment to ensure that development does not create further disasters. According to the new Plan and building act (2009), risk and vulnerability analyses must be carried out before new development projects can be started, and it is required to make an analysis of consequences for the environment of new development projects.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 5

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 5: 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

Means of verification:

* Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?
Yes

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

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. Other legislation also highlights emergency prevention and preparedness in schools and health facilities, including fire prevention, health protection in schools and kindergardens, and preparedness in the health and social service sector.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 5: 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

Means of verification:

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

* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 5: 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

Means of verification:

- * Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes
- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * Yes: Catastrophe bonds

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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Priority for action 5: 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

Means of verification:

* Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

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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Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

On local and national level multi-hazard analysis is an important tool for the planning process. The multi-hazard approach involves translating and linking knowledge of the full range of hazards into risk management approaches, strategies, assessments and analysis, leading to greater effectiveness and cost efficiency.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Gender equality is described in law in Norway.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Through audits, courses and exercises the capacity is strengthened. Capacity development is a central strategy for reducing disaster risk. It includes sustainable technology transfer, information exchange, network development, management skills, professional linkages and other resources. Capacity development needs to be sustained through institutions that support capacity development and capacity maintenance as dedicated, ongoing objectives.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There is an effort to ensure that the most vulnerable are protected from existing and emerging risks.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Norwegian DRR- and disaster management system is reliant on a good public-private-voluntary partnership. Effective disaster risk reduction requires effective community participation.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Updated information may be provided at a later data.

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

The main challenge is to strengthen the awareness and consciousness on all levels and across sectors.

Future Outlook Statement:

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Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

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Future Outlook Statement:

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Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

The overall challenge is to achieve a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction in the emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

Future Outlook Statement:

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Stakeholders

Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

* Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Pl. (Gov) - Dag Olav Hogvold, senior adviser