



# Greece

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

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## Section 2: Strategic goals

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### Strategic Goal 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:

In Greece, large development programmes, especially those concerning public works, take into account safety and environmental issues. Legislation is also in force for the safety of power plants, power distribution networks, SEVESO sites and critical infrastructure. Circulars with guidelines on prevention, preparedness and response actions in case of disasters for some of them have been issued by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection for information or use by all competent authorities and the private sector.

At the international level, on an ad hoc basis, Greece pursues the enhancement of strategic cooperation with various international organizations with a view to addressing the issues of climate change adaptation and mitigation. Moreover, food security as a crucial factor for building resilience constitutes a key component of Greece's humanitarian aid abroad.

### Strategic Goal 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:

At national central level, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP) is, inter alia, responsible to issue emergency and contingency plans for all kinds of natural and manmade disasters and hazards aiming to build resilience to hazards and to undertake prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions. These plans and programs are elaborated with all the competent authorities in national, regional and local level.

Several public authorities or committees exist that are tasked with DRR aspects and risk management in their respective field of competence, for example, forest fires, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis etc.

In 2011 Greece's administrative system was drastically overhauled introducing 7 Decentralized Administrations, 13 Regions and 325 Municipalities. All administrative levels are tasked under the supervision of the GSCP to draw their own regional and local plans to ensure resistance against hazards.

The GSCP is tasked with the maintaining of the Civil Protection Volunteerism System, which includes all registered voluntary organizations and expert volunteers and contributes greatly to building resilience to hazards.

The Hellenic Red Cross (HRC) contributes to disaster resilience at the community level by focusing on building a culture of safety and resilience and strengthening preparedness for response. The HRC provides training programmes to the public, including but not limited to first aid, psychosocial support, and citizen disaster awareness and self-protection. In terms of strengthening disaster preparedness, the HRC establishes volunteer-based disaster

response teams in first aid and emergency care.

At an international level, Greece supports the establishment of a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps.

## Strategic Goal 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:

Risk reduction concepts are incorporated into the designing of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs according to the “Guidelines for the composition and harmonization of special plans for each disaster at ministerial or central level” as well as according to the “Guidelines for the composition and harmonization of emergency plans by the Regions and Prefectures for each disaster”, both issued by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection.

In the case of earthquakes, the Earthquake Rehabilitation Service is tasked with the recovery of the affected population with all necessary means, logistical and financial. Also, in the cases of reconstruction of communities after an earthquake, building codes and standards are in place that take into account the seismic risk and include modifications and completions that arise in practice in a country which experiences continual seismic activity.

Disaster response is carried out by the competent authorities (Fire Brigades, Regions, Municipalities etc.) supported by volunteers and private institutions. All functions of these Authorities are set up in the National Civil Protection Plan “Xenokrates” (Ministerial Decision no. 1299/2003) and further specialized in the National Plans drawn up for every hazard by the GCSP. These National Plans ensure among other that the actions of the involved authorities are well defined in order to reduce the risk at all stages of the disaster management cycle. During the reconstruction progress risk reduction and vulnerability aspects are taken into account.

In the disaster recovery phase, the Hellenic Red Cross works with various institutions and donors to implement recovery projects to support the population of the affected areas by providing psycho-social support and health assistance.

## Section 3: Priority for action 1

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

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### 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

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?  
Yes

<b>National development plan</b>	Yes
<b>Sector strategies and plans</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change policy and strategy</b>	Yes
<b>Poverty reduction strategy papers</b>	Yes
<b>CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)</b>	No
<b>Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning</b>	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

DRR has been given a more important role after the adoption of the Civil Protection Law 3013/2002 and especially by the introduction of National Plans for every disaster and hazard issued by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. These National Plans are adopted after extensive and sophisticated cooperation of all competent authorities involved in disaster

reduction and disaster management and upon adoption become binding for all stakeholders involved. Law 3013/2002 and the National Civil Protection Plan “Xenokrates” followed by the National Plans for every hazard and disaster form a substantial legal framework of operation in disaster management including disaster reduction aspects.

As already mentioned in Section 2, each administrative level (Decentralized Administrations, Regions and Municipalities), is tasked to draw its own regional and local plans to ensure resistance against hazards. So, the Greek civil protection system can be described as highly decentralized.

At the international level, in the event of a disaster abroad and based on needs’ assessments, the Greek State apparatus is mobilized, following the provisions of the new relevant Standard Operating Procedure (SOP 5-4./2012 about the “procedures of the provision of humanitarian aid overseas”).

**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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

**Decentralised / sub-national budget**

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	
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## Description:

In Greece there is a special budget allocation controlled by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, as part of the annual national budget. This allocation is dedicated to emergency response and immediate disaster relief actions for all natural and man-made disasters and is provided upon request from the competent authorities who are in charge of responding to these emergencies (e.g. Regions, Municipalities etc). These allocations have been used, for example, for the affected population (temporary housing and sheltering, medical aid, transportation) following an earthquake or a large forest fire.

Moreover, disaster risk reduction activities are also financed on a project base. For instance, the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration (IGME), under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, is financed either by research projects (European etc), or by the local authorities and relative bodies. In the second case only the preliminary stages of the study are usually financed.

Besides that, in 2012 the Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established. All common initiatives undertaken by the Platform are co-financed by the participating parties and individual activities are financed by the members of the Platform according to policy field. The members of the National Platform will seek additional and differentiated financial resources, giving priority to absorbing funds within the framework of the National Strategic Reference Framework (2007-2013) and the Sectoral Operational Programs that constitute it.

## 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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

**Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)**

Yes

**Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government**

Yes

**Estimated % of local budget allocation**

0

**Description:**

As already stated, all administrative levels, besides central level authorities (Decentralized Administrations, Regions and Municipalities), are responsible, under the supervision of the GSCP, to draw their own regional and local plans to ensure resistance against hazards. Each of these levels includes a special civil protection unit, either Directorate or Department/Office, with responsibility for all non-central civil protection matters of its geographical competence.

There is a regular fund specifically allocated by the Ministry of Interior (Directorate of Development Programmes and International Relations) to Municipalities for preventive measures (e.g. against forest fires and floods) that also cover risk reduction aspects. This fund is legally based on a Common Ministerial Decision issued each year and including provisions for the criteria and procedures for the allocations.

Furthermore, according to Law 3013/2002 the General Secretary of Civil Protection can propose to the Minister of Interior the allocation of additional funds for prevention and risk reduction measures.

Besides that, decentralized, regional and local authorities can participate in development programs that provide funds for disaster risk reduction and preventive measures such as the program "THISEAS" (until 2010) or the program "ELL.A.DA." (since 2010).

There is also a budget for civil protection exercises, namely for national and regional exercises and international ones in cooperation with the European Mechanism of Civil Protection (e.g. Civil Protection Exercise "Evros 2010", Civil Protection Exercise "Poseidon 2011").

**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: 4**

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

<b>Civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	1
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<b>National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	15
<b>Private sector (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	2
<b>Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Other (please specify)</b>	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

<b>In the Prime Minister's/President's Office</b>	No
<b>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</b>	Yes
<b>In a civil protection department</b>	No
<b>In an environmental planning ministry</b>	No
<b>In the Ministry of Finance</b>	No
<b>Other (Please specify)</b>	

### Description:

The Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (HNP) was established in 2012. It functions as an open network and a forum of governmental agencies and other stakeholders, with a focus on reducing the risk of natural and/ or manmade hazards occurring with a major frequency and having a big social and economic impact on the country. The HNP is coordinated by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection which is the national focal point for the Hyogo Framework of Action.

Within the structure of the HNP several governmental, scientific and civil society institutions are present, such as the Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection, the Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change, the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport & Networks, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, the Hellenic Red Cross (with all its departments), etc.

## Context & Constraints:

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## Section 4: Priority for action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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### 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

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? No

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	No
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	0
<b>Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	No
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	Yes
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	Yes
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	Yes
<b>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</b>	-- not complete --

## Description:

Greece has carried out hazard mapping for major hazards. Hazard mapping is not complete for all hazards, but lots of efforts are still underway to complete and integrate hazard mapping. It is available for hazards such as earthquakes, forest fires, industrial hazards, contaminated land etc.

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment has been completed for all River Basin Districts based on historical records and on potential future floods. Areas with Potential Significant Flood Risks have been identified. By December 2013 Flood Hazard Maps will be completed and by December 2015 Flood Risk Maps will be completed.

Several vulnerability and capacity assessments exist. For instance, the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration carries out physical and environmental vulnerability assessment concerning foundation soil properties (e.g. microzonation studies), mass movement susceptibility as well as land and water contamination.

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization provides valid and timely notification to the State Authorities regarding seismic risk, thus enabling planning and confrontation. For this reason it supports:

- the development/ modernization of the National Network of Seismographs and Accelerographs.

- the production/ update of the Greek Seismic Hazard Map.

The Hellenic Unified Seismic Network with the Institute of Geodynamics as coordinator and three University Seismic Networks (Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras), makes available at I.G. in near real time waveform data exchange with more than 150 stations.

On a project basis, the Institute of Geodynamics has led or participated in coordinated efforts to produce hazard, vulnerability and risk maps for natural hazards (mainly seismic events) and tsunami generation scenarios. So has the Institute of Environmental Research and Sustainable Development concerning weather-related hazards and adequate monitoring and forecasting and the Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing concerning hazard, vulnerability and risk maps for certain natural hazards mainly forest fires, heatwaves, atmospheric episodes, seismic events.

## 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

# Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	Yes
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	No
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	Yes

## Description:

After each disaster all involved Authorities are responsible to forward all necessary data and reports to the GSCP which then gathers all the information, evaluates it, analyzes it and conducts a thorough report of the disaster.

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization provides valid and timely notification to the State Authorities regarding seismic risk.

The Institute of Geodynamics issues everyday an earthquake (seismicity) catalogue. Greece's seismicity is systematically reported the last 70 years via monthly bulletins. It runs a GPS Network for monitoring the crustal deformation in real time. Data are available to the public and to the scientific community online. IG has developed an almost real time seismicity monitoring tool, available to the communities.

The Institute of Environmental Research and Sustainable Development has recently completed a systematic database of weather-related hazards over Greece from 2000. In 2006 it started to operate a weather stations network across the country (205 stations in 2012). It operates devices for continuous monitoring of lightning activity over Europe and the Mediterranean.

The Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing operationally maps the annual burnt area over Greece since 2007 using state-of-the-art technologies and satellite imagery. It's the only reliable technique ensuring assessment of fires damages to forest ecosystems with a high spatial precision at mapping scales from 1:10.000 to 1:50.000 and at short delays (2 months after end of fire season). It operates the Atmospheric Remote Sensing Station, in order to monitor atmospheric conditions over Athens and recognize atmospheric episodes over Greece like Saharan dust intrusions, forest fire smoke dispersion and volcanic ash advection.

At international level, the competent Greek agencies monitor the flow of information of two international co-ordination centres, NATO's EADRCC and the European Commission's MIC.

## 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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	Yes
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	Yes
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	Yes
<b>Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination</b>	Yes

### Description:

There are early warning systems in Greece, mainly in the field of severe weather phenomena, forest fires, atmospheric pollution, tsunamis, volcanoes and nuclear accidents. The main authorities involved in early warning are:

- The National Hellenic Meteorological Service (severe weather forecasts)
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (air pollution)
- The Greek Atomic Energy Commission (nuclear accidents)
- The Public Power Corporation (dam failures)
- The National Centre for tsunami warnings (tsunamis)

More specifically, in cases of impending forest fires and according to the Daily Fire Risk Map (issued by the GSCP) the whole civil protection mechanism is put in the status of increased preparedness and all stakeholders, including communities, adopt a series of additional measures according to the National Plan for Forest Fires which is issued by the GSCP.

In cases of increased danger from extreme weather conditions the National Hellenic Meteorological Service and the GSCP issue immediate warnings to all competent authorities of civil protection, including communities.

As regards floods, ad hoc pilot projects on early warning systems are implemented regionally, as in Strymon/ Struma River Basin by the Decentralized Administration of Macedonia-Thrace, in Arda River Basin by East Macedonia-Thrace Region in cooperation

with the East Aegean River Basin Directorate.

Concerning industrial hazards, the Licensing Authority (the Department of Development of each Prefecture of Greece) gives the opportunity to the public to express its opinion about a new establishment, or the modification of an existing one.

The Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing has been developing a real-time fire hotspot detection service for effectively monitoring a fire-front. Pilot application is available online for information of authorities and the public since summer 2012.

## 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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<b>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional early warning</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</b>	Yes

### Description:

There is increased cooperation with neighboring and other countries in several fields of risk reduction and disaster management. For example, Greece works closely together with the competent Bulgarian authorities in the field of risk reduction and prevention from river floods in the Bulgarian-Greek borders.

As further examples, Greece has ratified the Convention on the transboundary effects of

industrial accidents with the Law 25446/1997 and EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC, already incorporated into Greek legislation, establishes transboundary cooperation on a national and international level for floods disaster risk reduction.

Several bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed. Bilateral agreements have been signed and are in force with Cyprus, Turkey, Malta, Russia, Ukraine and USA, or pending ratification (with France, Hungary, Montenegro and Azerbaijan). Others are under preparation (with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Morocco). Multilateral agreements include, among others, the Common Declaration on the Operational cooperation within the European Civil Protection Mechanism known now as FIRE 5 (France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Belgium), the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative, the EUR-OPA Agreement.

The European Center on Prevention and Forecasting of Earthquakes operates within the Framework of EUR-OPA. It belongs to the Network of the Specialized Centers of the Agreement and it is based in Athens, Greece.

The European Center for Forest Fires, also based in Greece, operates within EUR-OPA belonging to the same Network of the Agreement and is tasked with the research on forest fires issues.

The Institute of Geodynamics has a close cooperation with other European Organizations. Since 2010 it has been appointed as the National Tsunami Warning Center. It has strong relations and co-operation with other EU countries and Organizations (North East Atlantic Mediterranean TWS) and recently became Tsunami Watch Provider.

## Context & Constraints:

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## Section 5: Priority for action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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### 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

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

<b>Information is proactively disseminated</b>	Yes
<b>Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, )</b>	Yes
<b>Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk</b>	Yes

#### Description:

Information on all kinds of natural and man-made disasters including guidelines for self-protection is available, in Greek, English, Spanish, French, Albanian and Arabic, on the site of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection ([www.gscp.gr](http://www.gscp.gr)). The GSCP is also responsible for the dissemination of this information to the public. This has taken the form of:

- Campaigns, such as TV and radio spots for wildfires prevention
- Information days and organization of seminars and workshops
- Publication of leaflets and brochures with guidelines for self-protection from all natural and man-made disasters
- Publication of electronic material, such as CD-ROMs
- Informational – educational material for kids on the above site including especially designed disaster risk related games (Riskland).

Same actions are being pursued at decentralized, regional and local level by the competent authorities (Decentralized Administrations, Regions and Municipalities).

Other competent authorities, such as the Fire Service, the Hellenic Police and the Hellenic Coast Guard make use of social media (twitter, facebook, youtube) to communicate information on disasters, in addition to information provided on their website.

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization uses the following information

material:

- Websites (www.oasp.gr, http://ecpfe.oasp.gr/en)
- An electronic unit called “For kids and adults”
- An e-Learning Platform (Earthquake and Protection Measures - Guidelines for People with Disabilities)
- CD-ROMs

More public information mechanisms are to be introduced. For example, as provided in EU Floods Directive 2007/60, which is implemented under the primary responsibility of Special Secretariat for Waters, Flood Risk Management plans shall include measures for public information and awareness increase on flood hazards and vulnerabilities and for stakeholder engagement and participation.

## 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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

<b>Primary school curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>Secondary school curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>University curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>Professional DRR education programmes</b>	Yes

### Description:

Disaster management is included in some graduate university curricula, while there are also a few postgraduate degrees on disaster management. However, they are more focused on disaster prevention and less on preparedness and response.

In addition, the Hellenic Red Cross provides nationwide classes in primary and secondary schools on disaster prevention and preparedness at the citizen and household level.

Fire and earthquake drills are a regulatory requirement for primary and secondary schools nationwide. In this occasion, instructors both from public institutions and volunteer organizations are often invited to talk to students about disaster prevention and

preparedness at the citizen and household level.

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization has begun cooperation with the Ministry of Education for informing systematically the educational community on issues related to management of earthquake risk in the schools. Actions concerning to this cooperation are:

- A "Draft Memorandum of Action for the Management of Earthquake Risk in the schools" has been forwarded to all schools in the country (EPPO document Ref 1610/6-9 -2012).

- A report for "Managing Earthquake Risk in the schools", (EPPO document Ref 824/11-4-2012).

- An open permission to all School Directors and all the designated teachers for the School Emergency Plan to participate in any conference or training seminar organized by EPPO.

- The educational material EPPO has been approved as pedagogically correct by the educational community.

Furthermore, the Hellenic Red Cross has undertaken a 3 year national project to train students and teachers of primary and secondary schools on disaster risk reduction with a special focus on fire prevention. In addition, the Hellenic Red Cross is currently designing a comprehensive public education program on disaster awareness.

### 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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?

Yes

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	No

## Description:

A number of universities and research institutes focus their research efforts on hazards and some aspects of disaster preparedness and response. In addition, Greek universities and research institutes regularly receive grants under various programs for research related to natural and technological risks.

Examples of research projects:

The CivPro “Regional Strategies for Disaster Prevention” project, co-financed by INTERREG IV C and led by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, is focused on exchanging and sharing know-how on the development of Regional Policies and on a Strategic Approach and Model to prevent and reduce any disaster effects. It is expected that this project will help to establish a Model Local/Regional Disaster Prevention Policy Plan, which considerably reduce disaster risk through long-term planned actions.

«RACCE» (Raising Earthquake Awareness and Coping Children's Emotions)

The project «RACCE» was approved under FP7 (Call: OJ2010/C311 Unit C/4). Coordinator of the project is the Natural History Museum of Crete in Heraklion. Other Greek organizations involved in the project are the Museum of Natural History Petrified Forest of Lesvos and the Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization. The project mainly aims to inform children and other groups for the seismic risk and the development of innovative methodologies and educational material to reduce psychological and other effects of earthquakes in children.

«IDIRA» (Interoperability of data and procedures in large-scale multinational disaster response actions)

The project was approved under FP7 (Call FP7-SEC-2010-1, Task SEC.2010.4.2-1).

Coordinator of the project is: Fraunhofer - Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung EV. The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization is one of the 18 players involved. Through IDIRA it will develop an integrated information system for disaster management that takes into account the characteristics and requirements of international cooperation in emergency situations.

## 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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

<b>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</b>	Yes
<b>Training of local government</b>	Yes
<b>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</b>	Yes
<b>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</b>	Yes
<b>Guidance for risk reduction</b>	Yes
<b>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</b>	Yes

### Description:

The General Secretariat for Civil Protection has launched a number of campaigns on disaster prevention and preparedness at the citizen and household level. It is also the coordinator for the EU Civil Protection Training Mechanism.

The National Center for Public Administration and Local Government has been conducting two courses on Civil Protection for local government employees. In addition, two courses in disaster and emergency management are offered by the Inter-Balkan Institute for Public Administration; Hellenic Red Cross Instructors are often called to teach classes within these courses.

The Ministry of Education in collaboration with Municipalities runs the course project "Protecting Myself and Others (P.R.O.T.E.K.T.A.)" aiming at providing disaster prevention and preparedness public education and training community emergency response teams. The training includes a cycle of separate but coordinated seminars by different authorities/ organizations, such as the GSCP, the Hellenic Red Cross, the Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization and others. At the end of the project the volunteers receive a certificate of attendance.

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, provides information systematically to the educational community on management of earthquake risk.

EPPO has made a great effort towards education of different groups on seismic protection issues, such as the public, officials, the school community, volunteers, people with disabilities and tourists. The education procedure includes, depending on the target group, lectures, development of emergency plans and implementation of earthquake drills at schools, seminars, publication of books, handbooks, brochures, leaflets and CD-ROMs.

EPPO is carrying out a national project covering all Regions of Greece concerning workshops with staff members of the Local Civil Protection Authorities. The topic is related to the design and prevention - preparedness for emergency management in case of an

earthquake.

**Context & Constraints:**

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## Section 6: Priority for action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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### 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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	No
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	Yes
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes

Description:

The Natura 2000 network of protected areas in the EU established by Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (a.k.a. the Habitats Directive) and Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (a.k.a. the Birds Directive). Greece has readily adopted both these Directives and transposed into national law. The Natura 2000 network is perhaps the most important initiative of the EU in terms of the conservation of the natural environment.

In addition, Greece has ratified the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (entry into force in 1975).

As provided in EU Floods Directive 2007/60 Flood Risk Management Plans adopt an integral approach incorporating environmental protection policies and plans, sustainable land use practices, social development policies and plans, flood prevention and protection measures.

As far as Greece's international development co-operation policy is concerned, from 2008-2010 Greece has already provided, in total, more than 5 million euros to climate change adaptation projects, within the framework of four relevant Memoranda of

Understanding (MoUs) that have been signed with CARICOM, the World Meteorological Organization , the Indian Ocean Commission and the African Union.

## 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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	Yes
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	No
<b>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</b>	Yes
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	Yes
<b>Micro insurance</b>	No

## Description:

In Greece, property and crop insurance is available. Damages on crops occurred from natural disasters can be reimbursed by public funds. In cases of damages to houses, loans with lower interests through State intervention can be given under conditions, either for repairs or for buying new ones.

A number of projects undertaken by the Hellenic Red Cross Nursing Section and Social Welfare Section aim at supporting vulnerable population groups, for example the elderly, some alien minorities and the poor.

From an international standpoint, promoting food security as a factor enhancing resilience to hazards, especially in disaster-prone regions and countries, constitutes a high priority for Greece's international development co-operation policy.

## Context & Constraints:

-

## 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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

<b>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</b>	Yes
<b>Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets</b>	public infrastructure, housing
<b>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</b>	Yes

### Description:

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization (E.P.P.O.) was founded in 1983, as the competent authority in Greece to process and design the national policy for earthquake risk reduction. The E.P.P.O. is a Legal Entity of Public Law under the supervision of the Hellenic Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks. The E.P.P.O. assigns to special scientific committees the monitoring, adaption and supporting modern European construction regulations, as well as processing of special seismic technology issues (Greek Seismic Design Code (???. -2000), Greek Design Code of Reinforced Concrete (EKOS - 2000), Regulation of Repair and Strengthening of Buildings, Pre-earthquake Inspection of Public Buildings etc.).

## Context & Constraints:

-

## 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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	Yes
<b>Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development</b>	Yes
<b>Regulated provision of land titling</b>	Yes

#### Description:

The Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization elaborates contemporary stricter Building and Safety Codes. E.P.P.O. assigns to relevant Scientific Committees the realization of especially the following:

- 1.New Greek Seismic Code
  - 2.New Greek Code of Reinforced Concrete
  - 3.Intervention Code of Reinforced Concrete Buildings
  - 4.Elaboration of Euro codes
1. The Seismic Code has been revised twice by the relevant Permanent Scientific Committee. The new Code was put into force in 2004.
  2. Scientific Committees were convened by the Ministry of Environment Physical Planning and Public Works, the Technical Chamber of Greece and the E.P.P.O. in order to revise both the "Greek Code of Reinforced Concrete Edition 2000" (G.C.R.C.-2000) as well as the "New Seismic Code". The G.C.R.C.-2000 was ameliorated with significant Modifications. The revised Code was put into force in January 2004. In order to support the above Codes, the E.P.P.O. has convened the Permanent Scientific Committee with main task the solution of problems occurred during the implementation and the compatibility of both the Codes and the guidelines during an Aseismic Structural Design.
  3. The Intervention Code of Reinforced Concrete Buildings, after due preparation and public

consultation, entered into force early in 2012 by Ministerial Decision. The Code replaced previous Guidelines concerning Pre seismic & Post seismic Interventions in Buildings published in 2001. The Intervention Code in its integrated form is unique globally.

4. The Ministry of Environment Physical Planning and Public Works has formed the Euro Code Committee which operates as a National Platform for the realization of the implementation of Euro Codes in Greece.

Additionally, as regards floods, Flood Risk Management Plans will be communicated to all relevant organizations in order to take appropriate measures for DRR.

**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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</b>	0
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	Yes
<b>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</b>	No

**Description:**

In cases of reconstruction and in the phase of post-disaster recovery, for example after earthquakes or floods (where Flood Risk Management Plans are to incorporate post disaster recovery and rehabilitation measures), disaster risk reduction aspects are taken into account in the process of rehabilitation of the affected communities, areas and infrastructure. Science and research programs are financed, in order to reduce the seismic risk on

constructions.

Construction and seismic regulations for new buildings have been improved and rehabilitation and strengthening regulations of existing buildings have been developed. For the post- disaster (seismic, flood, fire, landslides) recovery and reconstruction the following actions take place:

- Trained engineers check and evaluate the buildings using the appropriate check sheets
- Damaged areas are integrated into rehabilitation programs
- Temporary settlements are created to shelter homeless population
- The reconstruction and the repairs of damaged buildings is refunded
- Rent fee may be subsidized according to the rehabilitation program
- Regulations are institutionalized in order not only to repair but also to reinforce the damaged buildings and reduce the seismic 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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

<b>Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Yes
<b>By national and sub-national authorities and institutions</b>	Yes
<b>By international development actors</b>	No

## Description:

Geological, meteorological and hydrological researches and measurements are been conducted, the findings of which, in conjunction with the estimated return period of a disaster event, are been taken into consideration during the design of structures.

Current regulations on Environmental Impact Assessments in Greece require that disaster risks created by major development projects be analyzed during both Preliminary and Final Environmental Impact Assessments and appropriate action be taken to reduce the risk below acceptable levels. Similar assessments are also part of Flood Risk Management Plans. Concerning prevention of industrial accidents, the establishments' operators, according to the "Seveso" Directive, prepare the Safety Report, which is submitted for evaluation to the competent authorities. The Competent Authorities check each Safety Report, propose improvements and impose the necessary preventive measures, financed entirely by the operators.

An example is that of the Hydroelectric Projects Development Department of the Public Power Corporation S. A. (PPC), which is responsible for the design and the supervision of construction of large dams. In this context, it is responsible for the safe design of dams against the possibility of breach/ overtopping which would have disastrous consequences downstream. In the past, design floods against overtopping have been selected at the 1:10000 probability level in principal. For each project, a dam break study is conducted and its results are disseminated to competent authorities as well as to the Hydroelectric Power Plants Operation Department of the PPC. The latter is responsible to support competent State Authorities in drawing contingency plans. Large PPC reservoirs at the headwaters of a number of relatively large Greek rivers allow the PPC to offer flood management for the benefit of the cultivated and inhabited areas downstream. By all means, 1:100 floods may be considered almost totally manageable. Much more severe floods can only be attenuated.

## Context & Constraints:

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# Section 7: Priority for action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## 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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

<b>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</b>	Yes
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<b>The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.</b>	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

<b>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</b>	Yes
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<b>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</b>	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<b>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</b>	No
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<b>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</b>	Yes
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## Description:

The National Emergency and Contingency Plans for every hazard that are issued by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection are regularly updated, based on updated hazard assessments from actual disaster occurrences, as well as from disaster reduction and other hazard data.

The Institute of Geodynamics leads the Hellenic Unified Seismological Network. It operates at a 24/7 basis and immediately after the occurrence of an earthquake informs the GSCP as well as the Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization. Operational services are in place by development of scenarios in case of a tsunami generation.

Furthermore and on a project basis, the Institute of Environment has in place operational services for weather forecasting plus operational services for forest fires prevention, through calculation of fire weather indices. The Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing has also contributed in preparedness planning with:

- Development of advanced models to estimate the spatial distribution of building damages in the case of seismic events (several scenarios can be considered) around Athens area.
- Evaluation of heat wave hazard and risk based on the intensity, duration and time lag between consecutive events as well as the vulnerability of the population (age, density, condition of dwellings).

National programmes for school safety exist and fire and earthquake drills are a regulatory requirement for primary and secondary schools nationwide (see also Priority 3, Core Indicator 4).

As far as disasters abroad are concerned, based on the information provided by EADRCC and ECHO-MIC, electronically transmitted on real time and further assessments carried out by local Greek diplomatic authorities and Greece's Permanent Missions to the EU and the UN, the internal mechanism of aid provision to the afflicted country is put into force. In particular, the provisions of SOP 5-4/2012 are implemented.

## 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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

**Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities**

No

<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
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<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
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<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
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<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
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<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
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<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
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<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	Yes
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<b>Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response</b>	Yes
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## Description:

The General Civil Protection Plan “Xenokrates” calls for the development of hazard-specific plans at the local, regional and national levels nationwide. The General Secretariat for Civil Protection issues National Plans for every disaster and guidelines to other competent authorities on the methodology of making emergency and contingency plans.

Decentralized Administrations, Regions and Municipalities prepare their own emergency and contingency plans and send them to the GSCP for approval.

The GSCP issues each year circulars about the most common disasters in Greece to all stakeholders indicating the appropriate action that has to be taken and coordinates all involved authorities in order to ensure that all resources are in place in case of a major disaster.

The GSCP organizes training drills and exercises at national/ subnational level where the procedures described in the National Plans are tested in order to assess, analyze and improve them and has issued national guidelines concerning the preparation, organization and evaluation of these exercises. For example, the EU POSEIDON 2012 Simulation Exercise project was held in Crete in 2009-2011 and was the first exercise of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism with a tsunami scenario. Tsunami early warning procedures were tested and lessons learned were identified.

There are search and rescue teams, well trained, for some categories of disasters that can be employed by the competent authorities. The Greek State has also stocks of relief supplies stored in depositories in several areas of the country.

Voluntary organizations, registered in the GSCP, are included in planning guidelines and integrated into action plans at local and regional levels.

From a regional perspective, the efforts for the operational setup of a Joint Hellenic-Turkish Standby Disaster Response Unit, consisting of Greek and Turkish experts, should be mentioned. In this context, some disaster preparedness training exercises have already taken place.

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

<b>National contingency and calamity funds</b>	Yes
<b>The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds</b>	Yes
<b>Insurance and reinsurance facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms</b>	No

Description:

Emergency funds are made available in the aftermath of disaster to address response and recovery needs.

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</b>	No
<b>Identified and trained human resources</b>	Yes

### Description:

During disasters the Operational Center for Civil Protection (KEPP) which functions under the GSCP is responsible for all coordination at national level of the civil protection actions and forces in cases the Civil Protection Mechanism is activated in order to respond to an emergency.

Furthermore, the KEPP is the national contact point for the European Civil Protection Mechanism and is responsible to post demands for aid on the MIC/CECIS.

In case of a major national disaster the Central Coordinative Body of Civil Protection is gathered under the presidency of the General Secretary for Civil Protection with presence of all involved General Secretaries to exchange information and decide on further proceedings in order to respond to emergency and manage the disaster consequences.

At regional level, in case of a disaster, the competent authorities participate at the Coordinative Body of Civil Protection with similar tasks and at local level the competent authorities participate at the Coordinative Local Body. Each level is activated, according to Law 3013/2002, on the basis of the magnitude of each disaster.

Each competent authority has its own specialized personnel that can be deployed according to the type of disaster risk, which falls into its scope.

## Context & Constraints:

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## Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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

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.

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):

A multi-hazard approach is, at the present, addressed through the Interministerial Committee for National Civil Protection Planning according to Law 3013/2002. It is responsible for approving the annual national civil protection planning. This planning consists of national level projects, plans and measures/ actions and regional level projects, plans etc. It is also responsible for evaluating the implementation of governmental measures for recovery after large scale disasters.

Also it is one of the aims of the recently established Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The national emergency planning framework has relied so far on hazard-specific emergency operations plans at all levels. A multi-hazard approach is also important and steps are taken towards its implementation.

### **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.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: -- not complete --

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: -- not complete --

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

In Greece, gender equality is established in the highest - constitutional - level, with several laws further specializing gender equality issues in various sectors of life. Participation of women in the national civil protection system is active.

## **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.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:  
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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

Capacity building is a priority for Greece's civil protection system. All contingency plans issued by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection include, among other issues, identification (or instructions for identification) of capacities in a proactive manner, so as every competent authority is informed in advance about the tasks it has to perform to manage risks successfully. On the technical side, according to Greek administrative laws, each competent authority is responsible for the maintenance of all necessary equipment belonging to it. Capacity building is also one of the tasks of the European Civil Protection Mechanism, in which Greece participates and also of the EU Training Mechanism, for which the GSCP is training coordinator for Greece.

## **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.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

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

Socio-economic aspects are taken into account during disaster risk reduction planning. Especially those activities of the recovery and restoration phase are aiming at ensuring that the most vulnerable socio-economic parts of the community are protected from emerging or existing disaster risks. In this context, the Greek Civil Protection mechanism foresees a series of measures for those especially in need such as better rates and conditions for loans after a disaster, the reimbursement of their damaged crop after extreme weather conditions, special actions for the elderly, handicapped or children during evacuation process of an endangered area, etc.

## **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.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

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

As already explained in the relevant Priorities and Core Indicators, non-governmental organizations are integrated into the national civil protection system and the National emergency planning framework requires that civil protection voluntary organizations be integrated into local and regional coordinating bodies. Of course public authorities in cooperation with these organizations will continue to take steps to further involve national-level humanitarian organizations, with considerable national level capabilities in emergency planning and response at the national level.

There is also a significant commitment of the private sector through participation in research programmes and other types of cooperation.

## Contextual Drivers of Progress

### Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

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

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# Section 9: Future Outlook

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## 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 diffusion of disaster risk reduction competencies among various stakeholders.

### Future Outlook Statement:

Development of an overall disaster risk reduction strategy.

## Future Outlook 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:

A Civil Protection System is in place at all levels. Reinforcement of local level should continue.

### Future Outlook Statement:

Improving of cooperation and coordination among stakeholders.

## Future Outlook 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:

A DRR approach is incorporated in the field of emergency management. Continuation of the efforts to a more systematic approach.

### Future Outlook Statement:

Reinforcement of policies toward disaster risk reduction.

## Future Outlook Area 4

*The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015*

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

Policies towards public risk awareness

## Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change/ Special Secretariat for Water	Gov	Ms Konstantina Nika, Mr Theodoros Pliakas
Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks/ Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization (EPPO)	Gov	Evangelia Pelli, Director of Earthquake Planning of EPPO and Deputy Director of European Center on Prevention and Forecasting of Earthquakes
Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks/ General Secretariat for Public Works/ Special Service for Public Works – Buildings	Gov	Maria Kleanthi, Civil Engineer, Head of Designs Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ DG Hellenic Aid/ Directorate for Emergency Humanitarian Aid (Hellenic Aid 1)	Gov	Mr Loukianos Klint, Ms Athina Melachroinou
Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection/ General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP)	Gov	Dr Olga Kakaliagou, Director of International Relations, Volunteerism – Training and Publications
National Observatory of Athens/ Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing	Acad & Research	Dr Iphigenia Keramitsoglou, Associate Researcher
National Observatory of Athens/ Institute of Environmental Research and Sustainable Development	Acad & Research	Dr Kostas Lagouvardos, Meteorologist, Research Director
National Observatory of Athens/ Institute of Geodynamics	Acad & Research	Dr George Drakatos, Seismologist, Research Director

Hellenic Red Cross/ Social Welfare  
Section - Nursing Section -  
Samaritan, Rescuer and Lifeguard  
Section

NGO

Ms Areti Kentistou, Ms Lina  
Tsitsou, Dr Georgios -  
Marios Karagiannis