



Iran, Islamic Rep of

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

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

5% of the public budget has been allocated by the Government in the line Budget of year for Disaster Risk Management. Out of this 2% has been allocated for prevention activities.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

The Disaster Task Force of the Ministry of Interior which was the supervising body for the three phase of the disaster management cycle has been promoted to the Disaster Management Organization of Iran at the national level under the higher supervision of the special deputy Interior Minister in this area. The same structure is mirrored at the provincial, township and local levels.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

Guidance plans for rural areas have been designed for sustainable development and is being implemented across the country. Rural Technical systems have been institutionalized for planning, control and monitoring of construction activities such as buildings.

Construction activities have to be carried out according to Iranian building code and other guidelines and regulations for the cities and rural areas.

Section 2: Strategic goals

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:

The integration of disaster risk reduction into development plans is mandatory for each sector specified in the plans at national, sub-national and local levels. Any sectoral activities related to disaster risk reduction are subject to review of the President's Deputy Strategic Planning Control Office as supreme approving body for all public sectors' development plans, programs and projects. The national platform has also enhanced its role in supporting and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the national plans and programs.

In the fifth Iranian five years development plan the emphasis has been put on disaster prevention and mitigation.

The general policies of disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction has been announced by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran at its highest level.

The High Council of the National Disaster Management Organization has been formed in order to develop strategy and setting policy in the area of disaster Risk reduction in the organizations and institutions affiliated to the three State governing branches, and the other institutes and agencies under the auspices of the Supreme Leader (with regard to delegation of authority by His Honor) as well as for enacting of regulations and standards governing the four phases of disaster management

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:

The National Disaster Management Organization is formed in order to utilize the national, regional and local capacities to confront the natural and unexpected disasters as well as creating an integrated management system for policy making, planning, coordinating research and executive activities in a cohesive manner, concentrated information dissemination and supervision over different phases of disaster management as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster stricken areas by utilizing the entire required potentials and means pertaining to ministries, governmental and public institutions and companies, banks, governmental insurance companies, Armed and military forces, non-governmental public institutes, Islamic councils, municipalities, public associations, and organizations under the auspices of the Supreme Leader. The High Council of the National Disaster Management Organization has been formed.

With respect to special features and the importance attached to the Mega cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Disaster Management Coordination Council has been formed in Mega Cities under the Chairmanship of the related Mayors.

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:

Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer term and extensive efforts.

These capacities and knowledge also can be better used in multi- sectoral and multi-stakeholder planning in development sectors such as health, education urban planning and environment .At the same time, comprehensive concepts of disaster prevention can be further improved.

Policy and strategy – level legislation , frameworks and tools at national level may effectively contribute to the better integration of DRR norms and standards into development planning , in turn reducing vulnerabilities to and risks of natural hazards.

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.

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

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

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

Description:

The National Disaster Management Organization (hereinafter referred to as organization) has been formed in order to utilize the national, regional and local capacities to confront the natural and unexpected disasters as well as creating an integrated management system for policy making, planning, coordinating research and executive activities in a cohesive manner,

concentrated information dissemination and supervision over different phases of disaster management as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster stricken areas by utilizing the entire required potentials and means pertaining to ministries, governmental and public institutions and companies, banks, governmental insurance companies, Armed and military forces, non-governmental public institutes, Islamic councils, municipalities, public associations, and institutions whose names need to be mentioned for inclusion in the Law and organizations under the auspices of the Supreme Leader and the Armed forces (in the case of delegation of authority by his Honor).

The organization is affiliated to the Ministry of Interior and the Head will be appointed on the proposal made by the Minister of Interior, endorsed by the High Council and the decree given by the Minister of Interior.

The provincial and township sub-units have been formed under the supervision of Governor Generals and Governors respectively.

The functions of the organization (NDMO) are as follows:

- 1- Development of policies and plans of action related to the four phases of disaster management, and planning for provision or making possible use of the potential & capacities pertaining to the governmental, non-Governmental organizations and the Armed forces during the preparedness and response operations, in order to be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval.
- 2- Facilitate coordination and create cohesion among the various organizations in the country regarding the four phases of disaster management.
- 3- Arrange for review and develop policies and comprehensive plans on culture, research, training, and propagation, dissemination of information, as well as rehearsal and testing activities in the four phases of disaster management in order to be proposed to the High Council.
- 4- Strengthen regional and international cooperation, exchange of views and make use of experiences and the know-how of countries and international organizations in relation with the four phases of disaster management, as well as representation of the country in the international communities with coordination and collaboration of related organizations.
- 5- Documentation of disasters, the measures taken and the analysis made in this regard.
- 6- Planning and coordinating the organization and training of the entire people-centered organizations including non-governmental institutions, Basij forces and volunteers in the four phases of the disaster management.
- 7- Follow up to the ratifications and decisions of the High Council
- 8- Coordination and supervision over development and expansion of effective prevention systems, retrofitting and seismic improvement of constructions, infrastructures, buildings and crucial and important lifelines as well as reconstruction and improvement of the old textures, development of reinsurance and compensatory methods including different insurances, financial support and encouraging mechanisms in cooperation with the related organizations.
- 9- Supporting the development and expansion of active scientific and consultative institutes and benefiting from their collaboration for the purpose of standardization and safety control of products, services, building and infrastructural facilities, as well as supervision of approved standards that should be taken into account.
- 10- Develop the system of national work division for enhancing the culture of safety for each member of the community with cooperation of the Ministries, organizations, institutions and the organs related to disaster management in order to be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval.
- 11- Develop directives on determining the level of disasters as being of national, regional or local significance, including emergency situations and the methods by which the crises

resulting from unexpected disasters are announced.

12- Provide directives to related organizations on procedures of the emergency and contingency plans that can be executed in the event of or likely occurrence of a disaster.

13- Coordinate deployment of the entire potentials and capacities of both governmental or non – governmental organizations and the Armed forces which are required by the disaster management during the disaster response phase.

14- Develop appropriate rules and regulations concerning the investigation of violations and breach of approvals and orders of the High Council and the organization as well as negligence in performance of duties by officials in the entire related organizations, public non- governmental organizations, the Armed forces and the organizations under the auspices of the Supreme Leader during the disaster response phase with cooperation of the Judiciary and the Armed forces general staff to be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval and the consequent implementation and follow – up.

15- Develop draft on rules and regulations concerning the pre-emptive measures to address abusers, rioters and plunderers during the disaster with cooperation of the Judiciary and the Armed forces General staff to be submitted to the cabinet of ministers for approval, the consequent follow up and monitoring the implementation.

16- Develop operating procedures and guidelines with cooperation of related organizations on receiving and distribution of national, international and foreign aids to be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval and the subsequent follow – up.

17- Develop a comprehensive information management system assisted by information networks of the scientific and research centers and the responsible executive organizations as well as establishing the Disaster Information Management Center in the organization in order to provide timely warning before occurrence of the likely disaster together with sound dissemination of information to the authorities and the public at the time of disaster.

18- Overseeing at the highest level and evaluating the activities of the related organizations on the four phases of disaster management (particularly preparedness and response) in order to be reported to the High Council.

In order to coordinate the activities of the related organizations and bodies regarding the comprehensive disaster management, particularly for the purpose of preparedness and response, the following measures and actions need to be taken.

A- Suitable organizational units on disaster management have been formed by in the related ministries and organizations.

B- Disaster Management Coordination Council will be formed under the chairmanship of the organization Head and membership of the plenipotentiary representatives deputizing the related organizations and organs in order to coordinate activities regarding the four phases of disaster management.

C- Disaster Management Coordination Council in the provinces will be formed under the chairmanship of Governor Generals and Governors in the provinces and cities respectively. Its membership will include the entire related organizations.

D- With respect to special features and the importance attached to the city of Tehran as the capital city of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Disaster Management Coordination Council of Tehran will be formed under the Chairmanship of the Mayor of Tehran.

The deputy Governor General for development affairs and the deputy Governor will respectively substitute the Governor Generals and Governors in the Disaster Management Coordination Council in provinces and cities, who will be obliged to play their role as coordinator and reporting to the organization.

Creation of General Directorates of Disaster Management in the Ministry of Road and Urban

Development as well as in the Department of Civil Aviation, Ports and Shipping Organization, Terminals and road transport, the country's meteorological agency, Country's airports, railway companies, Islamic Republic of Iran Airlines (national).

Creation of Provincial Disaster Management Authority in the General Directorates of Roads and Urban Development Office s(Local).

In the field of flood management, regional water Managing Directors are functioning in the provinces with coordination of central Headquarter in the Ministry of Road and Urban Development

- Formation of natural resources safeguard Units
- Development of National forest action plan
- Enabling local communities aligned to reducing agents of forest deterioration
- Developing safeguard plan and protection of country's forests and rangelands
- Supporting responsible disaster management organizations at rural and urban levels

Context & Constraints:

As one of the mega cities of the world, Tehran is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, particularly earthquake. Despite the valuable efforts made by the Tehran Disaster Mitigation and Management Organization (TDMMO) to upgrade preventive and responsive capacities of the city with regard to disasters.

Tehran is still a disaster-prone due to its population density, old buildings and infrastructure, and potential scale of damages. To ensure the sustainable impact of risk reduction planning and implementation, institutional capacities of the disaster risk management system can be enhanced at national and local levels alike.

Overlap of functions among different research centers and non- existence of unique science network between them for better coordination of research activities.

Strategic support through technical assistance needs to be rendered and regional and international cooperation for exchange of knowledge and experience have to be facilitated.

Since DRR is a long term process, it is mostly difficult to change the attitude of authorities from short term management of disasters to long term in an easy way.

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

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:

5% of the annual public budget has been allocated by the Government in the line Budget for Disaster management. Out of this 2% has been allocated for Risk reduction and prevention projects.

In addition a large amount of Budget bank facilities has also been allocated for reconstruction and retrofitting of 300000 residential units in rural areas as well as strengthening the old texture of majors cities in the country.

In line with the safety of schools the Islamic Republic of Iran has allocated 4 billion US\$ in the UNISDR biannual campaign of 2008-2009 for school safety and a separate budget is in the process of improvement for safety of hospitals.

Increasing more than double the governmental annual credits in the field of prevention activities.

Rendering agricultural and livestock insurance to 90 types of agricultural products and livestock.

With respect to drought we are also extending the insurance to industry, commercial activities and housing.

Context & Constraints:

High vulnerability, limited resources and long term return of prevention and mitigation projects, different approaches and looks towards DRR

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 assigned to DRR	2%

Description:

Disaster risk reduction activities through the country in the 4 disaster management cycles are over all responsibility of disaster management organization of Iran. If a disaster is classified as being of national significance, the DMO takes control. If necessary, It can call upon other Government authorities to provide with any required support for disaster risk management.

The national structure of the DMO is mirrored at provincial level. The Governor General and his heads of department comprise the provincial DMO, which coordinate s disaster response from within the province.

The main activities of the post –disaster reconstruction programs as well as the funding for them are also controlled at this level .If the magnitude if a disaster is sufficiently large, there is formal arrangement for neighboring provinces to respond to assist an affected area. As soon as a disaster is notified, the neighboring areas are obliged to respond.

Each city in Iran is headed by a governor, who reports to the Governor General of the province and has a number if district – governors.

The district level DMO have a key role in managing the immediate search and rescue operation and the relief phase which follows. The governors play a key motivating role, mobilizing resources both within and from outside respective districts, as required.

Context & Constraints:

The disaster management mechanism has been judged by neutral observers, including a number of international NGOs to be fairly effective in providing immediate relief to the victims of disasters.

Credit for this satisfactory performance should go to the government's elaborate assistance system enriched by many of years of practical experience as well as to the cultural and Islamic norms that encourage assistance to the others as a religious duty. People participation in disaster management can usually not be considered as "organized" .

People provide generous donations to the immediate relief phase and are keen to provide logistic support to the operation. Nevertheless they lack the required training and their presence at the disaster field at times adds to the difficulties facing the professionals. The need to provide disaster response training to a larger number of people to assist others is obvious.

A related need is to train people to assist themselves when faced with a sudden disaster. There is not a suitable indicator for distribution of budget.

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

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	0
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	0
Private sector (specify absolute number)	0
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	0

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

Other (please specify)

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

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office No

In a central planning and/or coordinating unit No

In a civil protection department No

In an environmental planning ministry No

In the Ministry of Finance No

Other (Please specify) Ministry of Interior

Description:

The Islamic Republic of Iran was among the first countries to establish an executive secretariat to follow the implementation of the HFA at a national level .Iran has also been one of the first countries to create its national platform (DRNP) on disaster risk reduction. IR/DRNP was established in Feb 2005, shortly after the WCDR II in order to implement the HFA at the national, provincial and local levels.

This mechanism works under the supervision of the National Disaster management organization (NDMO) of the Ministry of Interior hosted by BHRC (Building and Housing Research Center). It is considered a multi – sect oral National Platform, with designated responsibilities at the national and local level to facilitate coordination between different stakeholders. The NP meets at 2 levels: 1- High- level meetings which are convened every 3 months by the Ministry of Interior.2- Expert level meetings which are held by the Secretariat in case needed.

Terms of Reference of the HFA Secretariate

- 1 Coordinate the implementation and associated follow up of Hyogo World Conference Framework for Action and Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action by involving all stakeholders, including ministries, organizations , institutions , research institutes, academia and implementing agencies as well as exchange of information with ISDR Secretariat in Geneva
- 2 Creating favorable environment for achieving public participation including civil society and the private sector at the provincial and particularly local level in order to reduce risks of disasters and build community resilience against disasters , with the cooperation of governmental organizations and specialized national and international institutes
- 3 Providing interface with scientific and academic communities and centers as well as research institutes ranging from the national to international level , in order to make best use of capacities and research and scientific provisions for attaining reduction of risk and

vulnerability

- 4 Convening regular meetings with participation of representatives from ministries, organizations, institutions, implementing agencies, scientific research and specialized institutions in the country and reporting the outcome and proposed recommendations to the Disaster Management Organization for taking necessary actions and decisions
- 5 Coordination in drawing up public training programs mindful of the time frame and enhancing community awareness towards risk and vulnerability reduction with the cooperation of ministries, organizations, institutions , implementing agencies, through translation, compilation and publication of brochures, posters, books, periodicals , and booklets
- 6 Drawing up guidelines and setting priorities and executive standards on risk reduction and resilience of communities against disasters and creating a favorable environment cognizant of the fact that a culture of disaster prevention and resilience and associated pre-disaster strategies which are sound investments must be fostered at all levels
- 7 Designing and launching information dissemination network in order to establish inter-agency relations and dissemination of information to the public
- 8 Holding conferences , seminars, and national and international scientific forums
- 9 Facilitating participation of Secretariat members in scientific and research seminars abroad , conferences and expert and managerial meetings
- 10 Assessing country risk reduction status and collection of risk related information and their impacts in various disasters in a manner that would contribute to sustainable national development and risk reduction
- 11 Update and publish the country's risk reduction national programs
- 12 Underscore the importance of cooperation regionally and internationally as deemed appropriate by participating in risk reduction programs and making best use of scientific achievements and technical and specialized know how of developed countries
- 13 Prepare and publish national baseline assessments of the status of the disaster risk reduction and to define the role of players including scientific institutes , the civil society and NGOS
- 14 Prepare risk reduction programs with measurable indicators within a set time frame for regular assessment of progress, as well as determining the role of national and international players at national and local levels (taking into account the capacity building programs for all players)
- 15 Promote integrated multi-hazard risk reduction approaches and incorporating them in post-disaster sustainable development policies , planning , relief , rehabilitation and recovery
- 16 Prepare regional cooperation programs
- 17 Review the international undertakings of Iran and draw up a time table for implementation of risk reduction commitments
- 18 Providing agencies and organizations with guidelines in order to benefit fully from Hyogo Framework for Action in the best possible way and taking into consideration the local and regional norms and standards
- 19 Incorporate and accommodate the HFA in policy making and planning in order to expedite the implementation of programs and proper use of information
- 20 Proposing an approximate estimate to the Disaster Management Organization of the Ministry of Interior, with regard to the required annual budget necessary for activities to be carried out by the Secretariat

Adopting appropriate measures to realize the concepts and convey the message of the Kobe World Conference and resolve to work towards attaining its strategic goals, and priorities for action, mindful of the importance of international cooperation , solidarity and partnership , as well as good governance at all levels as a guiding framework for the next decade on disaster reduction

Context & Constraints:

Changing attitude from disaster management approach to pre disaster activities seems to be a great task

Due to the significance of information and communication in disaster reduction and management, more emphasis should be put on multi-stakeholder and people-centered approaches and mechanisms of disaster information management

Governments should have a separate budget allocations for disaster risk reduction activities each year. Without sufficient funding it is not possible to coordinate risk reduction activities at national level. This issue should be addressed and discussed in the next Global Platform Meeting.

Establishment of provincial platforms can also contribute largely to risk reduction activities at provincial and local levels

One of the most important requirements for achieving the DRR is "good governance" this has many facets including greater transparency and accountability related to functions in disaster risk reduction and the risk management activities.

The establishment of rule of law and the thoughtful, pragmatic and careful selection and monitoring of policy choices is very important. There also needs to be special attention to the participatory role of women, private sector, NGOs, and the poor, to ensure that important disaster risk reduction opportunities are not missed, and that the benefits of DRR and sustainable development are shared.

without doubt , the performance of disaster risk reduction managers and the satisfaction of citizens and their participation in activities of DRR will be higher if a culture of teamwork , cooperation and participation is encouraged at all levels .the lack of teamwork between different stakeholders gives rise to delays , misunderstanding and inefficiencies in implementing national plans .

Adequate and sufficient consideration to these concerns by the decision makers can go a long way toward s meeting the challenges of accountable public participation

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

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

Multi-hazard risk assessment	No
% of schools and hospitals assessed	mostly
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	0
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Ministry of petroleum, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Road, housing and urban development, Refining, and distribution of Petroleum Company, This issue has been addressed in the fifth five years development plan

Description:

By virtue of an act In the Fourth Development Plan law the Parliament of Iran approved a sum of four thousand million us\$ for demolition and reconstruction of unsafe classrooms and schools that were assessed to be weak against earthquakes.

The act stipulated demolition and reconstruction of 132 thousand dangerous classrooms and 126 thousand classrooms without the strength against earthquake to be safe by implementing retrofitting methods.

The major achievements of this law to date is the safety of 45000 classrooms with an area of 6/5 million square meters which have been reconstructed and 10,000 classroom with one million square meters area have been retrofitted

- Disaster prone areas have been identified by the Forestry and Rangeland Organization
- Natural recourses areas have been put into blocks

Flood risk mapping and assessment has been carried out in accordance with the TOR of the framework of flood risk reduction comprehensive plan .The studies on flood integrated management of Kan river in Tehran and studies on the flood mapping of the various rivers in the country are the examples of this activity.

Dissemination of weather information

The daily forecasts are broadcasted through, radio and TV channels are as follow:

- 1- Continuously from 7 to 24 local Time.
- 2- Prerequisite or under critical situation from 00 to 07 local time.

Several types of forecasts are distributed:

- Forecasts for TV and radio;
- Aviation forecasts to all the international and domestic airports in Iran every six hours for 36 hours ahead;
- Agricultural forecasts every 24 hours;
- Marine forecasts for the Persian Gulf ,Oman Sea and Caspian sea every 6 hours;
- Forecasts to the Ministry of Energy every 24 hours; and
- Forecasts for military purposes
- Development of applied forest cover maps of 1/25000 scale

Context & Constraints:

Insufficient information dissemination results in lack of awareness among the community for observing standards for construction of safe buildings against disasters and lack of risk transfer schemes that burdens additional responsibility on the government for compensating disaster damages.

The role of media is not satisfactory in provision of attractive programs for the audience. There is a need for capacity building and coordination among members of the stakeholders at national, prevention and local level for making easements of disaster risk in the frame work of teamwork.

Actually there are major problems to achieve high and satisfactory standards of being the best in risk and crisis management. Some of them are as follow:

- Uncertainty in forecasts
- Political problems that has caused prohibitions in receiving high resolute satellite images
- Lack of suitable software to interpret satellite images and acquire data basis from them, for example "rate of precipitation in a cloudy condition
- Lack of specified national model for country
- Lack of capability in meso scale and short time forecast
- Lack of climatologically model to gain seasonal forecasts
- Insufficient and uncertain researches in how inputting topographic in models and get good results
- Lack of verification about different model outputs.
- Lack of experts in satellite meteorology

Sanctions imposed on Iran is a serious hindrance in the increase of seismic monitoring instruments and upgrading early warning systems which the Iranian related organizations are facing now.

Regarding the humanitarian nature of services to be rendered the international community and the UNISDR should negotiate with other parties to ease the sanctions in the field of humanitarian services.

There is a need to upgrade the communication system in order to be used in the early warning systems at national and local levels

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

- Establishment of National center Agricultural Drought Management (NCADM) in 2007 for applied research to identify, monitoring and predicting drought particularly in agricultural lands based on FAO report.
- Monitoring monthly meteorological and agricultural drought of the country and report detail production of classified maps for implementing agencies as drought awareness up to now for drought reduction ,mitigation ,risk and hazard
- Research on relationship between climatic signals and drought condition for country and develop a model for predication rainfall – runoff by using Artificial Neural Network.
- Pilot study on Agricultural Drought Risk Management, development and implementation for Alamut region in Ghazvin province in order to produce executive instruction in water and soil monitoring on different drought class.

The Earthquake Research Center (EQRC), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad has a broadband seismic network which has been operated in Khorasan province, North East Iran, since 1999. Khorasan was the largest province of Iran until it was divided into three provinces (North Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi and South Khorasan) on September 29, 2004.

This report highlights the main activities of EQRC in 2011-2012.

- 1- Providing intranet data commutation for real-time earthquake monitoring.
- 2- Installing four new permanent digital broadband stations. The EQRC seismic network currently consists of 11 broadband stations distributed across Khorasan.
- 3- Providing a portable network, consisting of 16 digital seismograph, for analyzing earthquakes and studying the features below the earth's surface, by recoding aftershock sequences following a strong main shock.

4- The National Geosciences Database of Iran has conducted a range of activities on earthquake hazard mapping ,development of databank on earthquake hazard, landslide, land subsidence and flood .The detailed information can be accessed through websites at:
Earthquake Hazard:

<http://www.ngdir.ir/Earthquake/Earthquake.asp>

Databank on the record of the latest Earthquakes:

<http://www.ngdir.ir/Earthquake/Earthquake.asp>

Development of Iran Seismotectonic online map:

<http://www.ngdir.ir/Earthquake/EarthquakeMap.asp>

Development Earthquake Site for Kids

<http://www.ngdir.ir/SiteLinks/Kids/html/zelzeleh1.html>

Flood Hazard:

<http://www.ngdir.ir/GeoportallInfo/PGeoportallInfo.asp>

Development of Iran landslide distribution web based maps:

<http://www.ngdir.ir/landslide/PLandSlideIMap.asp>

- Agreement have been made with Iranian Aerospace organization on working out a joint monitoring satellite control plan and the relevant contract is concluded
- Establishment of an approximate 1000 land slide behavior study stations throughout the country
- Monitoring an approximate of 2 million hectares of areas by radar systems on landslides
- Development and publishing risk and mapping layers of flood, erosion and landslides
- Development of national landslide data bank and publishing the first landslide journal
- Development of flood databank

Context & Constraints:

General network gap in agricultural monitoring in order to acquire and gather real time data for entire country.

- Lack of early warning information system to stakeholders, farmers and users
- Lack of acquiring satellite imagery for spatial data gathering for entire country
- Gap in research pilot to understand drought ,drought index preparation , drought risk ,management and drought damage estimation

The main problem was caused by the sanction limitation for importing seismic instruments.

- Insufficient financial recourses
- lack of inter-organizational and ultra-sectoral coordination at optimal level
- lack of an integrated approach in the framework of the watershed basins

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: 2

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Early warnings acted on effectively	No
Local level preparedness	No
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	Yes
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	No

Description:

IRIMO runs Limited Area Models (LAM) to forecast meteorological phenomena in higher spatial and temporal resolutions and now WRF and MM5 models are applied in operational/Research activities and HRM in research purposes. At present by production and using of LAM and NWP products, IRIMO forecasts precipitation quantitatively and issues flood forecasting and warnings. With the enhanced abilities in using NWP products, IRIMO is the authoritative voice on forecasting weather related disasters and a key component on the national level for disaster prevention activities.

The numerical weather prediction system has stepped into operational phase at the IRIMO in the recent years. One major event during 2006 was the implementation of the first phase of a project for flood forecasting. In this phase the MM5 output for precipitation and 2-meter temperature was used to drive a hydrological model for a basin in the southwest of Iran. Preliminary results showed very promising for better management of water resources objectives are prevention or reduce damages in different sectors including agriculture, water resources, energy, transportation, health and support to planning and programming on local and national level.

Forecast reports for the first 24 hours are provided based on forecast and actual data and information including surface and upper-air charts, vertical profiles, radar and satellite images from national radar network and METEOSAT (7 & 8). The data set including NWP data & products provides many important diagnostic and prognostic parameters such as vorticity advection, vertical velocity. The NWP products are available through local LMA modelling system (MM5, WRF) and global models (ECMWF, GFS, Arpege).

A monthly forecast is provided for agriculture and water sectors to support efficient resource management and provide effective early warnings.

Three days to one week forecasts are provided using the data and information from the global and local NWP products and are issued routinely twice a day and also especial forecasts are provided by request.

Surface charts are prepared every six hours (at 00,06,12 and 18 hours). Upper air charts for 850, 700, 500, 300, 250 and 200 hPa are prepared (at 00 and 12 hours).

The forecasted variables include Precipitation, Temperature, Wind, Thunderstorm, air quality, humidity based on models output and Forecaster experiments

The daily forecasts are broadcasted through radio and TV channels as follows:

- 1- Continuously from 7 to 24 local Time.
- 2- Prerequisite or under critical situation from 00 to 07 local time.

Several types of forecasts are distributed:

- i Forecasts for TV and radio;
- i Aviation forecasts to all the international and domestic airports in Iran every six hours for 36 hours ahead;
- i Agricultural forecasts every 24 hours;
- i Marine forecasts for the Persian Gulf, Oman Sea and Caspian sea every 6 hours;
- i Forecasts to the Ministry of Energy every 24 hours; and
- i Forecasts for military purposes

- Organizing fire fighting headquarters in the Forestry and Rangeland organization at national ,provincial and local levels
- Draft of the plan on fire fighting has been developed.

Context & Constraints:

- Insufficient financial recourses
- Lack of required research capacities
- lack of required equipments and facilities

Actually there are major problems to achieve high and satisfactory standards of being the best in disaster risk management. Some of them are:

- uncertainty in forecasts
- political problems that has caused prohibitions in receiving high resolute satellite images
- Lack of suitable software to interpret satellite images and acquire data basis from them, for example "rate of precipitation in a cloudy condition
- Lack of specified national model for country
- Lack of capability in meso scale and short time forecast
- Lack of climatologically model to gain seasonal forecasts
- Insufficient and uncertain researches in how inputting topographic in models and get good results
- Lack of verification about different model outputs.
- Lack of experts in satellite meteorology

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: 2

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	No
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	No
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	No

Description:

Due to construction of Dams on bordering rivers have flood risk has been minimized, However, in case of sudden dam spillway or sudden opening of valves ,the downstream countries will be informed.

Participation in the preparation of an agreements with Iraq on particles pollution.

Additional Information in attachment file: Action2 Indicator 4.doc

Context & Constraints:

Lack of organized planning by international bodies for constructive dialogue on exchange of information and knowledge at international and regional levels and follow up activities by international organizations in aftermath of these meetings.

Related Attachments:

- [Action 2 Indicator 4](#) (2012) [DOC - 516.50 KB]

Section 5: Priority for action 3

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

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	No

Description:

In case of disasters, online communication with provincial and local networks will be made possible via CNG and satellite

- Providing information on earthquakes features in Iran and around the world through IIEES web site;
- Providing some information about public education through IIEES web site;
- Preparing and broadcasting educational and scientific programs on radio and TV;
- Preparing posters on earthquake preparedness for public.
- Application of space-based Remote Sensing Technologies for city monitoring
- Development of models to assess seismic vulnerabilities (Human, Structural and Road Networks) for Tehran
- Development of models to assess seismic vulnerabilities (Human, Structural and Road Networks) for one part of Tehran
- Development of user-friendly local and national inventories and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies

Public Education Achievements:

- School Safety: Development and implementation of a comprehensive program addressing

all groups of society for School Safety.

- Increasing public awareness and preparedness using all types of media.
- Educating children and youngsters about earthquake preparedness at all school levels by including materials in textbooks, films, conducting drills, exhibitions, drawing and writing competitions, posters, etc.
- Organizing annual art, painting and training exhibitions
- Conducting annual national drills in schools on November 8th.
- Strengthening the key role of women in hazard mitigation programs and promotion of a culture of seismic safety
- Posting street posters teaching a-seismic construction

Formation and activating a Disaster Management Research Group in The BHRC (Building and Housing Research Center).

Conducting specialized training courses in the BHRC (Building and Housing Research Center).

Updating the related data bank

- Development of, portal for Disaster Management Organization ,flood Working Group portal,
- Development of Data Bank for Forestry, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization

- Conducting disaster management training courses for General Directors of the Ministry of Road and Urban Development as well as the Department of Civil Aviation, Ports and Shipping Organization, Terminals and road transport, the country's meteorological agency, Country's airports, railway company, Islamic Republic of Iran Airlines as well as for Road and Urban Development General Offices at provincial level. .

- Creation of Provincial Disaster Management Authority in the General Directorates of Roads and Urban Development Office s(Local)

- Creation and operation of country's Road Control Center In order to monitor and alert at the time of the disaster

- Organizing loses identification and assessment expert teams with regard to disasters in the transportation sector, lifelines and atmospheric disasters like storm

- Development of health and treatment network in the country.

-There is an Operations Disaster Command Center in the country in which the data are collected on a daily and hourly basis.

- Development of Pre-hospital Emergency Bases in urban centers, and now 794 urban and.1251 road bases are operational. A total of 2045 emergency bases of 115 are active in the country

- Development of national disaster portal and knowledge network

- Holding related seminars and workshops

Context & Constraints:

- Parallel activities are done by different public organization;

- Lack of comprehensive institution on risk awareness.

- The Culture of utilizing knowledge networks has not been promoted.

- Insufficient in holistic participation of national media improvising existing knowledge.

- Existing poor culture of studding among the people.

- Communication problems including weak communication, lack of suitable and proper technology and inappropriate communication structures in the health sector

- Lack of suitable infrastructures for provision of and public access to knowledge
- Poor reading culture among people
- Lack of full participation of the national media to provide existing knowledge

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

Primary school curriculum	Yes
Secondary school curriculum	Yes
University curriculum	Yes
Professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Description:

- Development of electronic smart schools and cyberspace for students.
- Conducting in-job training courses for staff of the Ministry of Education
- School Safety: Development and implementation of a comprehensive program addressing all groups of the society for School Safety.
- Increasing public awareness and preparedness using all types of media.
- Educating children and youngsters about earthquake preparedness at all
- School levels by including materials in textbooks, films, conducting drills,
- Exhibitions, drawing and writing competitions, posters, etc.
- Organizing annual art, painting and training exhibition.
- Conducting annual national drill in schools on November 8th.
- Strengthening the key role of women in hazard mitigation programs and promotion of seismic safety culture.
- Posting street posters teaching a-seismic construction.
- In this regard attention has been paid to 7 IT skills at community level.
- Establishment of disaster national portal and knowledge network.
- Organizing seminars and training workshops on the above topic.
- Application of space-based Remote Sensing Technologies for city monitoring
- Holding annual earthquake preparedness drills in kindergartens in the Tehran City in May;
- Holding special training courses on earthquake risk reduction for experts, managers and authorities;
- Inclusion some educational materials in academic schedules in primary schools and high

schools;

- Publishing educational materials for technical institutes and public

Three degrees of BS, MS and PHD in Health and Emergency in Disaster are being conducted by the Ministry of Health since two years ago. All admitted students are required to attend educational courses in Tehran and Shahid Beheshti Universities, Tehran, Iran under the topic of health safety in disasters.

- Rural Technical Discipline Organization has been formed and the Run-time trainings are conducted for contractors, supervisors and executive groups (rural housing especial plan across the country)

- Launching emergency medicine Associate degree and recently the bachelor degree in which 20 universities are now teaching in this field.

- Launching PHD degree in disaster management

Context & Constraints:

- Limitations on inclusion of the educational materials in schools' program;
- Lack of comprehensive educational plan on public awareness.
- Lack of access to required resources due to economic and social pressures
- Lack of access to know-how in the world owing to sanctions
- Political constraints on the availability of equipment, facilities, and knowledge by developing countries
- Requirement of much time to train personnel and troops and then injecting them into the academic and practical bodies.
- Low-income rural communities unable to participate in national and provincial plans (lack of participation ability
- Expensive costs of standardization and use of regulations and building codes
- Limited communication between the research institutes and implementing agencies
- Lack of Legal binding provisions
- There is no effectual law followed by information dissemination
- Training has to be developed along with binding legal principles in order to be transformed into practical actions.
- Insufficient comprehensive researches to identify the deficiencies and provision of solutions.
- Poor organizational and inter-organizational commitment and cooperation in implementing the provisions of the HFA

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

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

Description:

Conducting research projects on earthquake risk reduction;
- Conducting research projects on earthquake damage reduction in cities;
- Conducting research projects on earthquake preparedness;
- Conducting research projects on earthquake risk management for public and private institutions.

Engineering Seismology Department

Fundamental planning to reduce undesirable consequences of earthquakes requires detailed understanding of earthquakes and their properties from the engineering point of view. Rate of occurrence of earthquakes, duration time of strong ground motion during earthquake, acceleration, velocity, ground displacement, frequency, etc. are the most important features of earthquakes.

Awareness of all these characteristics may play a significant role in fundamental planning for construction works, urban development and formation of new towns and construction projects.

In this context, the engineering seismology department has been established to conduct research projects in this field, seismotectonics, and estimation of earthquake hazards.

This department is responsible for conducting research and studies to formulate codes, standards, and instructions for the above objectives, drawing zonation and microzonation maps of earthquake hazards, estimation of parameters required for designing the earthquake

resistant buildings and also studying vulnerability of the existing buildings.

Major activities of the Engineering Seismology department can be outlined as the following;

- 1- Seismotectonics studies and drawing seismotectonic maps on various scales,
- 2- Drawing seismotectonic maps for different cases,
- 3- Development of databases on Iranian earthquakes,
- 4- Drawing earthquake hazard zonation maps,
- 5- Continuous cooperation in revising the Iranian code of practice for seismic resistant design of buildings, Standard No. 2800, (designing codes of buildings against earthquake hazards)
- 6- Studying devastating and major earthquakes and providing prompt preliminary reports
- 7- Geophysical studies for site explorations using seismograph and geoelectric methods, etc.
- 8- Analyzing and estimating earthquake hazards for sites with respect to towns, factories, dams, etc,
- 9- Studying and exploring building material resources by using geophysical methods,
- 10- Providing analytical reports on major earthquakes,
- 11- Preparing instructions and standards related to engineering seismology,
- 12- Geophysical engineering studies on site selection, site study, elastic properties of materials, ground water explorations, etc.
- 13- Research on attenuation relations in Iran,
- 14- Seismic microzonation of planes, measurement and analysis of micro tremor datum
- 15- Analyzing tremor vulnerability hazards
- 16- Information layers of earthquake disaster management
- 17- Principles of earthquake disaster management
- 18- Earthquake quick response site
- 19- Compilation of earthquake scenario

Research Projects

Engineering Seismology department has accomplished innumerable research projects and is in the process of conducting many new ones . The most significant projects accomplished so far are:

- Drawing seismotectonic map of Iran on 1:2500000 scale
- Drawing the earthquake relative-hazard zonation map of Iran (attached to Standard No. 2800)
- Seismotectonic studies and estimation of earthquake hazards for different development projects
- Microzonation studies of the city of Tabriz
- Site studies (using geophysical techniques) at the location of accelerograph sites of Fars, Gilan and Khorasan provinces
- Preparation of instructions related to engineering seismology
- Seismotectonic studies and earthquake hazard zonation in Kermanshah, Tehran, Semnan and Mazandaran
- Information layer project in earthquake disaster management
- Legalizing the immigration of inhabitants in earthquake prone areas having had earthquakes of greater than 5 magnitude in Iran
- Identification of faults in different sites

Improving safety & well being of people, reducing poverty, protecting the environment for future generations and having a sustainable development program are significantly dependent on effective use of weather, climate and water resources data and information.

The vulnerability of the nations will be reduced through the use of weather, climate and water information and services within the frameworks of sustainable development policies and

national & regional partnership strategies for development building the resilience of the nation to disasters.

In the I.R of Iran the IRIMO is the responsible organization in national level to collect data and information related to atmosphere, weather and climate and provides forecasts for all users across the country. In this process there are other organizations that cooperate with IRIMO in the field of water and climate.

To act more efficiently and responsively, the IRIMO has based its operations according to the Strategic Plan of WMO considering national and regional priorities. Within the plan high-level and long term objectives and strategies to effectively develop and coordinate plans and programmes for implementation that enable to perform key activities are considered.

Monitoring, assessing and forecasting weather, air quality, climate, Sea conditions & marine forecasts, and hydro-meteorological hazards are main activities of IRIMO and its partner organizations. Based on the above mentioned plan, IRIMO directs & operates its activities within its national and regional responsibilities.

Using modern instruments and technology with standard methods for atmospheric and marine parameters measurement is the first step to recognize marine meteorological phenomena and hydrological cycle at Caspian sea. In this regard, various stations has been established and developed at the confined boundary waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran which are operational in different areas of southern coasts :

- Synoptic (31 stations)
- Coastal synoptic (2 stations)
- Climatological (30 stations)
- Buoy (3 stations)
- Stations (7 stations)
- Radar (1 storm radar system)
- Research (1 station)

All the synoptic stations deliver data and information to headquarters through three provincial switching center and afterward transfer to telecommunication network of World Meteorological Organization. Collected data is considered to restore in IRIMO database electronical after quality control process.

Complete specifications of the current synoptic and climatological stations are enclosed to annex 1. Also maps of distribution of present synoptic and climatology stations are shown in map.1 & 2

State welfare Organization:

The evaluation of empowerment education of the people (MOHEB project)

The Kirk Patrick evaluation has been done in the Golestan province to answer the following questions:

- 1- Were the scenarios efficient for empowering of people against disaster?
- 2- Were the education plans suitable for the people?
- 3- Were the applied methods effective?
- 4- Were the learning subjects effective?

The result of the firs level of Kirk Patrick's evaluation was:

- The primary reaction of the participants to the learning situation and methods of learning

was overall good.

- The satisfaction of the time of the session was measured 40%
- The satisfaction of the place of the session was measured 30%
- The satisfaction of the discipline of the session was measured 29%
- The satisfaction of the participants for the method of the teaching was measured 63%
- The assessment of the participants about the academic level of educators was appropriate (86%)
- About one out three of participants was unsatisfied due to level of participation.
- Overall satisfaction of the session was 42% and only 23% were unsatisfied.

Assessment of the first level, demonstrated that:

- 1- The learning themes and the behaviour of educators was accepted by participants but the satisfaction would become higher if the educators applied more various methods especially social learning models
- 2- The score of the evaluation would be higher, if local informants' participation and need assessment for time and place of the session was done.

- Guide lines on disaster management approaches in the field of leadership, management and command in response to a disaster
- Guide line on assessment, control and evaluate the situation after the disaster
- Guide line on functions mental health care in disasters.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of comprehensive national framework for application of the research findings

State welfare Organization:

1. Last year (2010) financial credits were not considered but it has been viewed and nongovernmental participation is going to be included here.
2. Educational resources for above plan were not uniform and in the view of well designed need assessment and planning a coherent educational program, considered contents will be prepared and compiled.
3. New educational methods were considered to increase the impact of the program.
- 4 - The absence of binding rules for the implementation of some health education.

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	No
Guidance for risk reduction	No
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	No

Description:

- Development of electronic smart schools and cyberspace for students.
 - Conducting in-job training courses for staff of the Ministry of Education
 - School Safety: Development and implementation of a comprehensive program addressing all groups of the society for School Safety.
 - Increasing public awareness and preparedness using all types of media.
 - Educating children and youngsters about earthquake preparedness at all school levels by including materials in textbooks, films, conducting drills,
 - Exhibitions, drawing and writing competition
 - Organizing annual art, painting and training exhibition.
 - Conducting annual national drill in schools on November 8th.
 - Strengthening the key role of women in hazard mitigation programs and promotion of seismic safety culture.
 - Posting street posters teaching a-seismic construction.
 - In this regard attention has been paid to 7 IT skills at community level.
- Establishment of disaster national portal and knowledge network.
- Organizing seminars and training workshops on the above topic.
 - Application of space-based Remote Sensing Technologies for city monitoring
 - Holding annual earthquake preparedness drills in kindergartens in the Tehran City in May;
 - Holding special training courses on earthquake risk reduction for experts, managers and

authorities;

- Inclusion some educational materials in academic schedules in primary schools and high schools;
- Publishing educational materials for technical institutes and public

- School Disaster Management Committee has been established for the use of local and indigenous knowledge capacity.
- Holding technical training courses on earthquake risk management for experts of the governmental organizations;
- Conducting research projects on earthquake risk reduction and post-quake activities;
- Conducting studies and researches on urban vulnerability.

Context & Constraints:

- Lack of community based organizations at community level to improve disaster preparedness and strengthening available potentials;
- Lack of comprehensive disaster management plan at local level;
- Lack of bottom-up approaches between national and local levels

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

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

Protected areas legislation	Yes
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	Yes

Description:

There is a need to link the increased capacities for natural resource management to their potential for generating socioeconomic benefits, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Mainstreaming environmental concerns, including mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and integrated management of natural resources, into rural economic development continues to be highly relevant and urgently needed and will be reflected in the Country Programme results. This will support the Government's efforts to better align sectoral agendas – in agriculture, forests, rangelands, water, tourism, energy and infrastructure – into ecologically sensitive and sustainable development.

Protected area sustainability will be improved through the piloting of a collaborative climate-resilient management model and development of sustainable financing schemes. Strengthened conservation of sensitive ecosystems such as the Caspian forests will be complemented by targeting of fragile low-forest-cover areas in the west of the country. Capacities also will be strengthened so that the most detrimental sectors to the environment

adopt newly designed SEA and EIA frameworks that are mindful of the opportunity cost of environmental degradation and supported by key constituencies involved in sector policy formulation and implementation. Legislative and regulatory reforms will hold policy makers accountable for their sector decisions, thus making environmental sustainability an objective of the development process and integrating environmental sustainability into policy and sector reform.

With regard to climate change and energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies will be enhanced at national and sub-national levels to promote a path aligned with a low carbon climate resilient development path. Capacity building will focus on support for the preparation of the country's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as formulating nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Other strategic objectives will address the role of technology and innovation policies with regard to mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation initiatives will focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy, as well as land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Environmental and Natural Resource Management

- Developing guidelines and standards for sustainable development in earthquake prone areas considering land-use planning and proper allocation of facilities and infrastructures.
- Evaluation of the seismic resistance of critical public facilities and physical infrastructure, such as fire fighting stations, hospitals and water networks.
- Strengthening some of the hospitals and schools in Tehran and other cities.

(ii) Land-use planning and other technical measures

- Developing criteria for land readjustment in old urban areas in the earthquake prone zones.
- Planning for allocation of disaster risk management infrastructure (such as evacuation sites, emergency response centers, etc.)
- Studying reconstruction process in earthquake damaged areas to develop sound guidelines for disaster rehabilitation and recovery in Iran.

Studying the process of housing construction in earthquake damaged areas to find the missing connections and developing helpful guidelines on housing dispersion and production policies in mega-cities of Iran

- Land feasibility study has been put on the agenda of Forestry and Rangeland organization. The related maps have been prepared at planning scale. The distribution management is based on the Feasibility study. Almost integrated watershed management activities started from early 2010 with a Targeted and more specific agenda and in the late 2011 the provinces were provided with related guidelines in order to take action on the basis of the Services description regarding Integrated Watershed management in the basin. The provinces are required to identify pilot sites and implement integrated watersheds management.

- Development of flood and drought strategic plan in the framework of an Atlas of Watershed Features, including different layers of baseline information regarding flood, soil erosion, geology, geomorphology, rangeland and land use planning. The Atlas has been prepared at 250/1000 scale

The provinces have been notified to avoid any isolated activity in the area of natural recourses and to address the issue from an integrated point of view. Strengthening and optimization of production installation , transformation and distribution of electricity power

together with required studies

Updating disaster management structure of electricity industry and implementation
Preparing drill scenarios and holding maneuvers indented for staff training in the electricity industry

Construction of disaster management storehouses in 9 regions of electricity industry (resistant against earthquake). Many activities including supply of emergency electricity at the time of disaster, independent equipments of communication systems at the time of disaster etc. have been carried out.

Context & Constraints:

The environmental consequences of human activity tend to be hidden until it is too late. Consequently, the global order of priorities has focused on economic development, human development and finally on sustainable development.

It is now known that a lack of attention to sustainability can threaten both economic and human development and that benefits are cancelled out by growing environmental costs. But the fact that these costs are sometimes hidden means that they may not be taken account of, unless there is maximum public awareness and public commitment to dealing with them.

1. Lack of inter- agency coordination on subjects like de forestation, desertification that is not within the jurisdiction of environmental protection organization.
2. Lack of an integrated program for follow-up on natural disasters related to climate change.
- 3- Weak monitoring mechanism and non consideration of expert views at the identification phase
- 4- Designing and providing guidelines for reducing hazards and loses resulting from natural disasters
- 5- Developing Strategic plan for watershed management and soil conservation.
- 6- Developing Strategic plan for desertification and sand dune fixation
- 7- Safeguard plan for forests of the north of the country
- 8- Management of Mangro forests in Iran
- 9- Safeguard plan for forests of the south of the country and Zagros
- 10- Development of multipurpose forestry executive plans.
- 11- Safeguard plan for Arasbaran f forests
- 12- Map development plan for Iranian and Turanian Forest growth

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

Food security is considered as one of the basic priorities in the constitution of the Islamic republic of Iran. The constitution also refers to many of key prerequisites for food security including agricultural development, environmental protection, and poverty eradication.

The past three decades have seen a three fold increase in the country's overall agricultural output .this growth has exceeded that of population, enabling significant gains in domestic consumption per capita and, in general, meeting the objectives of the national plans. As a result of greater educational equality women in Iran are becoming as educated and skilled as men.

The status of health of Iranians has improved markedly over the last two decades. Iran has been able to extend public health preventive services through the establishment of community based primary healthcare network in the country. Similarly, progress has been made in the reduction of the child mortality rates and the maternal mortality rate

Taking into account the Islamic Republic of Iran's middle-income status, with the Government at the macro level buttressing integral linkages with meso- and micro-aspects of poverty components and ensuring select capacity strengthening, it also will emphasize targeted policy advocacy and dialogue, as well as high-quality knowledge products that can disseminate good practices in identified areas where significant policy change is contemplated.

Because the achievement of MDGs 3, 6 and 7 will have a direct impact on poverty, part of the focus will be on most-at-risk groups, including women, youth and people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Poverty reduction initiatives will be linked with environment projects to reach out to the rural and urban poor, supporting their income generation with sustainable livelihoods.

Context & Constraints:

Success in health, education and economy are constantly threatened by environmental deterioration. Excessive consumption and wastage of water has become a critical problem, while long term drought and the growing number of flooding incidence are creating new environmental planning needs and require further development of the country's already large and experienced disaster mitigation institutions and programs.

Raising environmental consciousness and adapting stronger policies may enable Iran to reduce or reserve the damage already done and ensure environmental sustainability

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

No

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Yes

Description:

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a middle-income country with a population of 75 million and gross domestic product (GDP) of nearly \$350 billion per annum. Annual GDP per capita growth has averaged 3.5 per cent per annum. In 2010, it ranked 70th on the Human Development Index (HDI) out of 169 countries, with an HDI of 0.70.

Over the years, Iran has successfully delivered basic services such as health, education and electricity to its people and is an early achiever or on track to achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.¹ Progress has been most notable under MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5. Good progress has been made under MDG 7, particularly with respect to improved sources of water and phasing out of ozone-depleting substances.

The \$2 a day purchasing power parity (PPP) poverty rate fell from 4.8 per cent in 2000 to 1.7 per cent in 2005, while the percentage of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption fell from 13.2 per cent to 7 per cent in the same period.

Iran's accomplishments in social and human development can also be seen in a significantly improved HDI, which rose gradually from 0.67 in 2005 to 0.70 in 2010, owing mainly to the health and education indicators.

Significantly, the 5th National Development Plan specifically refers to the improvement of the HDI as one of Iran's national development priorities for the next five years. Sound social policies and significant resource allocations to social sectors over a long period of time, which has averaged nearly 40 per cent of the government annual budget, and the increased overall human capital development, which further enabled improved social development and social services provision, account for Iran's notable success.

Since 1979, the country's population has more than doubled and over half (50.2 per cent) is below the age of 25, representing a major opportunity for Iran's development. In March 2010, the estimated unemployment rate was 11.9 per cent (16.8 per cent for women), which fell from 15 per cent in 2004.

The official unemployment rates for young people stood at 22.7 per cent for men and 32.4 per cent women in 2008. At the end of 2010, Iran began to implement drastic cuts to state subsidies on fuels, utilities and basic foodstuffs, to reduce economic distortions and waste. A system of compensatory monthly cash transfers reached an estimated 80 per cent of the population and was put in place to cushion the impact of the resulting price increases in addition to the already ongoing social welfare measures.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the relative wealth enjoyed by Iran through its oil and gas reserves, improving economic performance remains a significant challenge.

Firstly, recent growth has been insufficient, either to create employment on the scale needed or to provide the tax base to finance necessary state efforts in health, education, welfare, infrastructure and environmental protection.

Secondly, imbalances between government income and revenue tend to prove uncertainty which discourages productive investment and often encourages un-productive rent seeking.

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: 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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	No
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Description:

Each year 300,000 houses are planned to be completed by the end of the 2015

1. The buildings, whether rural or urban: A large amount of research has been carried out in this area. It is necessary that the related research leads to administrative procedures;
2. The lifeline infrastructures: No considerable research has been done in this area. It is necessary to do some applicable research concerning the importance of different infrastructures such as telephone, power, gas, water supply, wastewater and roads;
3. Emergency residences;
4. Temporary residences as a part of permanent residences. Special attention must be paid to this issue;
5. Permanent residence;
6. The important and particular structures: structures such as dams, bridges, power stations and public buildings like hospitals, and security centers particularly the crisis room, are the other areas where a fixed procedure is required
7. Providing fast evaluation methods for buildings security after earthquakes and classifying them;
8. Repairing methods: after natural disasters it is necessary to apply proper repairing methods for damaged buildings. It is also important to consider the material used, speed of

work and the methods.

Context & Constraints:

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

There is an identified need for the national and local implementation of international post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

The early findings of the 2011 project evaluation on disaster risk management, undertaken jointly by the Government and UNDP, confirmed the role of the project in raising awareness among policymakers, resulting in leveraging additional Government funding.

Two pilots implemented in the cities of Kerman and Gorgan on safe schools, neighborhoods and hospitals, are now consolidating results for nationwide replication.

In close collaboration with the Strategic, Planning and Control Organization of the Government, disaster risk management was integrated nationwide.

The programme also developed decision-making support tools -- a National Information Portal and a National Disaster Database.

State Welfare Organization:

- 1. A state committee including stakeholders of provinces and experts from different centres and technical institutions has been formed.
- 2. Analyzing strength and weakness, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of post disaster psychosocial supports was done by the stakeholders.
- 3. An action plan for post disasters psychosocial supports has been compiled

Context & Constraints:

Given its location in one of the most seismically active regions of the world, Iran is the sixth most disaster-prone country in the world.

Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts.

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

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

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	Yes

Description:

Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts.

These capacities and knowledge also can be better used in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder planning in development sectors such as health, education, urban planning and environment.

At the same time, comprehensive concepts and standards of risk reduction – which include social dimensions as well as physical aspects of disaster prevention – can be further improved.

Policy- and strategy-level legislation, frameworks and tools at national level may effectively contribute to the better integration of DRR norms and standards into development planning, in turn reducing vulnerabilities to and risks of natural hazards.

In the Islamic republic of Iran, the President Deputy Strategic Planning control office is responsible for defining policies, guidelines and vision plans, which have a 20 year perspective.

However, the integration of disaster risk reduction into these plans is mandatory for each sector specified by in the plans.

Any sectoral activities related to disaster risk reduction are subject to the review of above mentioned office as supreme approving body for all public sector's development plans, programs and projects.

The national platform is also gradually enhancing its role in supporting and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the national plans and programs

Context & Constraints:

Given its location in one of the most seismically active regions of the world, Iran is the sixth most disaster-prone country in the world.

Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

No

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.

Yes

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

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

Yes

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? No

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

No

Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios

No

Description:

Iranian National Platform on disaster risk reduction IR/DRNP was established in Feb 2005, in order to implement the HFA at the national, provincial and local levels.

This mechanism works under the supervision of the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) of the Ministry of Interior hosted by BHRC (Building and Housing Research Center). It is considered a multi – sect oral National Platform, with designated responsibilities at the national and local level to facilitate coordination between different stakeholders.

The High Council of the National Disaster Management Organization has been formed in order to coordinate the activities of the organizations and institutions affiliated to the three State governing branches, and the other institutes and agencies under the auspices of the Supreme Leader (with regard to delegation of authority by His Honor) as well as for enacting of regulations and standards governing the four phases of disaster management

The National Disaster Management Organization is formed in order to utilize the national, regional and local capacities to confront the natural and unexpected disasters as well as creating an integrated management system for policy making, planning, coordinating research and executive activities in a cohesive manner, concentrated information dissemination and supervision over different phases of disaster management as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster stricken areas by utilizing the entire required potentials and means pertaining to ministries, governmental and public institutions and companies, banks, governmental insurance companies, Armed and military forces, non–governmental public institutes, Islamic councils, municipalities, public associations, and organizations under the auspices of the Supreme Leader. The High Council of the National Disaster Management Organization has been formed.

With respect to special features and the importance attached to the city of Tehran as the capital city of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Disaster Management Coordination Council of Tehran has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Mayor of Tehran

- Supply of Wired and Wireless communication equipments as well as mobile communication vehicle
- Replenishments of relief warehouses and supply of 22 emergency items
- Construction of intercity relief bases
- Retrofitting measures have been taken in refineries, oil storehouses, Pumping stations and CNG installations and provisions made in different areas regarding identification of connection routes, supply of fuel in connection roads, reconstruction of networks and fuel supply stations.
- Supply of relief & rescue equipments including rescue hydraulic set intended for use in road bases.

Context & Constraints:

People participation in disaster management can usually not be considered as "organized". People provide generous donations to the immediate relief phase and are keen to provide logistic support to the operation.

Nevertheless they lack the required training and their presence at the disaster field at times adds to the difficulties facing the professionals. The need to provide disaster response

training to a larger number of people to assist others is obvious.

A related need is to train people to assist themselves when faced with a sudden disaster. There is not a suitable indicator for distribution of budget

Insufficient budget for education upgrading
Challenging fuel supply at the time of disaster due to heavy traffic load and blockage of roads

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

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
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Description:

All members of the of the Disaster Management Organization will on call at the time of disaster to attend the emergency headquarter until the normal situation returns back . the head quarter is provided with the latest information flow through different channels connected to disaster stricken areas .The high council presided by the president takes necessary decisions according to the information supplied to the council .

State Welfare Organization:

- Using the best practices acquired from east Azerbaijan earthquake a new management and command system for disasters was designed and was given to experts in form of reports and books.
- Increasing financial credits to develop the plan of post disaster psychosocial supports.
- Providing a network to give information and admitting volunteers to execute the plan of post disaster psychosocial supports.
- Conducting various maneuvers and rapid reaction exercises in oil storehouses on a monthly basis.
- Conducting training courses on relief and rescue and response.

Context & Constraints:

State welfare organization:

- Since lengthy process of running urban and rural neighbourhoods in form of community based approach and their sustainability is one of the obstacles of the plan, an action plan is going to be prepared and compiled by using system analysis and resource review in order to make the local neighbourhoods sustainable.

- Inadequate planning skills to draft contingency plans for emergency operations have limited the capacity of planners to develop emergency response and mitigation and preparedness plans.

This is a substantive issue that needs to be tackled to allow for the preparation of a national preparedness and mitigation plans.

- Insufficient space for holding maneuvers in order to identify weak and Strengths and Weaknesses

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

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

Description:

Five percent of the public budget has been allocated by the Government in the line Budget of this year for Disaster management. Out of this 2% has been allocated for prevention projects. In addition a large amount of Budget bank facilities has also been allocated For retrofitting of 300000 residential units in rural areas as well as strengthening the old texture of cities in the country

In line with the safety of schools the Islamic Republic of Iran has allocated 4 billion US\$ in the UNISDR biannual campaign of 2008-2009 for school safety and a separate budget is in the process of improvement for safety of hospitals.

Increasing more than double the governmental annual credits in the field of prevention activities.

Rendering agricultural and livestock insurance to 90 types of agricultural products and livestock. With respect to drought we are also extending the insurance to industry, commercial activities and housing

Context & Constraints:

- International sanctions and restrictions and lack of cooperation in providing humanitarian equipments to our country by other countries which is leading to more human suffering.
- Insufficient equipments when a large scale disaster happens

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

In order to strengthen disaster preparedness measures such as training exercises, drills and rehearsals, the desk operating maneuvers are conducted at different levels. These measures have been taken on the basis of operational plans and rapid response goals for preparedness and dealing with natural disasters. This measure has been led to Valuable exchange of information in the field disaster management.

Information is also exchanged at the time of disaster via SMS, phone, satellite, internet, fax, and the media etc.

Assistance groups in society have been formed among the areas of community to promote preparedness for disaster.

Information about the disasters is available at all levels and through books, pamphlets, educational CD,s in a continuous attempt for improving safety culture in schools, offices, and organizations .The information is shared with the related stakeholders through different websites

- Holding inter –organizational meetings aiming at better coordination and interaction at the time of disaster.
- Development of inter - organization databank
- Formation of inspection teams to inspect the disaster stricken areas

Context & Constraints:

- Absence of Comprehensive disaster data bank at national and provincial levels.
- Absence of risk comprehensive plan in provinces
- Coordination deficiency between provincial and national organizations.
- Coordination deficiency among provincial organizations and
- Land –use change and development of Master plans regardless of disasters
- Overlap of inter -organizational tasks and parallel activities

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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

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

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?: -- not complete --

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

Given its location in one of the most seismically active regions of the world, Iran is the sixth most disaster-prone country in the world. Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts.

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

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.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: No

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: No

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

Iran has made significant progress in women's education and health since 1990 and further efforts are being made to address female unemployment and the. Key achievements include an increase in the percentage of literate women compared to men aged 15 to 24 years from 95.2 per cent in 1997 to 98.6 per cent in 2005; the percentage of girls compared to boys in

primary, secondary and tertiary education increased from 85.6 per cent in 1997 to 93.9 per cent in 2005; and the current number of women in university is more than half of all students. This progress is reflected in the Gender Development Index (GDI) for Iran, which rose from 0.713 in 2004 to 0.770 in 2009.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

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 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):

In Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRR/DRM), the intent will be to build on the achievements of the current programme, taking into accounts the strengths of the country's DRM system and capabilities to support the integration of DRR/DRM into national development planning. Strategic support will be rendered largely through technical assistance, with increased emphasis on working with strong partners with established reputations in their own technical areas. UNDP will facilitate regional and international cooperation for the exchange of knowledge and expertise.

Attention particularly will be given to support national efforts in strengthening nascent institutions such as the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), as well as recent legislation. UNDP will support development of nationally endorsed guidelines for integration of DRR/DRM concepts and standards into development policies and programmes. Likewise, it will continue to support strengthened community-based disaster management, particularly in urban areas and with regard to earthquakes and floods. Support for improved contingency planning will focus on most-at-risk communities and include development or improvement of DRR methodologies and tools. All represent key priority areas from the point of view of the national risk profile.

Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts. These capacities and knowledge also can be better used in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder planning in development sectors such as health, education, urban planning and environment. At the same time, comprehensive concepts and standards of risk reduction – which include social dimensions as well as physical aspects of disaster prevention – can be further improved. Policy- and strategy-level legislation, frameworks and tools at national level may effectively

contribute to the better integration of DRR norms and standards into development planning, in turn reducing vulnerabilities to and risks of natural hazards.

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

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 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):

The main objective will be to support an institutionalized and localized inclusive growth model that can ensure inclusive growth outcomes in favor of achievement of the MDGs, sustainable human development and results-based management.

This model will integrate macroeconomic planning with social protection systems, employment generation and natural resources management, and will encompass national and sub-national levels. By including necessary piloting and collection of quality data for more evidence-based decision making, the process is expected to underpin integrated planning and budgeting to be considered for the 6th Five-Year National Development Plan that can incorporate HDI characteristics of planning.

Thus, the Government and UNDP will contribute to initiatives that will:

(a) support the development of macro-planning models, monitoring and evaluation systems and coordination mechanisms to ensure high-quality, job-rich inclusive growth patterns; and
(b) improve national and sub-national institutional capacity for formulating socioeconomic policies and social protection models. Specifically, it will help by proposing basic procedures and methods that are able to integrate planning systems across sectors and at all levels, and to establish their coordination procedures and standard operating mechanism, including necessary software.

It also will the Government in its efforts to increase employment for local youth and women by introducing best practices on SMEs and micro credit, while promoting public-private partnerships. In addition, it will support the development of comprehensive knowledge products on inclusive growth, including indicators, best practices and a special report on inclusive growth and human development.

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

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.

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?: -- not complete --

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

Crucially, communities and families play a key role in disaster risk management everywhere, and the Islamic Republic of Iran is no exception. Iranian institutions such as the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) have benefited significantly from community-based and local participation.

Valuable experiences of community based disaster management in the country can be used to develop standardized models and guidelines.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

-- not complete --

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

In the next years most attempts must be made to achieve three strategic goals and five priorities set in the HFA action plan. Concepts of HFA and practices at national level are being institutionalized further with very promising signs that are evident in approaches towards disaster risk reduction policies and planning.

This efforts must continue to institutionalize these concepts in future years at local level.

Repetition of these practices will turn into a culture of safety in the country.

Public participation, government and the private sector engagement in disaster risk reduction must be encouraged too at the local level.

The campaign of safer cities is another crucial area of activity which has to be addressed seriously in order to control the negative impact of rapid urbanization. The concept of accountability to unsuitable practices must be promoted leading to Sense of ownership in different stakeholders.

Additional context specific drivers of Progress # 1

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.

Drivers of Progress:

Creation of a designated special unit (disaster risk management unit)

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

Creation of a designated special unit (disaster risk management unit) within each sectoral ministry, organizations, implementing agencies and municipalities in particular could be considered as a driver to lead a coordination mechanism among departments and other actors.

This unit will contribute to capacity building in the organization and strengthen disaster risk reduction with a clear mandate and responsibility assigned legally for the implementation and follow up of disaster risk reduction activities at national, provincial and local levels.

Additional context specific drivers of Progress # 2

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.

Drivers of Progress:

Emphasis on continuous review of hazard assessment

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

Need for continuous review of hazard assessment for each disaster based on new information, monitoring. Knowledge and technology as well as the findings of scientific research.

In developing countries, the main emphasis must be put on investigation and studies on hazard assessment activities, because the disaster risk assessment has a direct and basic relation with hazard level for each region or district. In these countries, risk assessment requires multilateral continued long term efforts, time and investment.

Section 9: Future Outlook

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:

With regards to sanctions on Iran, future outlook seems worrying in terms of humanitarian services to be rendered to survivors of disaster throughout the country.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the President's Deputy Strategic Planning Control Office is responsible for defining policies, guidelines and vision plans, which have a 20 year perspective. However, the integration of disaster risk reduction into these plans is mandatory for each sector specified in the plans.

Any sectoral activities related to disaster risk reduction are subject to review of above mentioned office as supreme approving body with representatives from environment, industry, power, development sector and Disaster Management Organization for all public sector's development plans, programs and projects .

The national platform is also gradually enhancing its role in supporting and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the national plans and programs.

The main challenge is to change the attitude of disaster management approaches into disaster risk reduction outlook.

Future Outlook Statement:

In order to strengthen the national capacities towards natural risk management, the government with the cooperation of UNDP in the framework of UNDAF has embarked upon a project of initiating a pilot earthquake risk management program in two demonstration cities of Kerman & Gorgan and then replicates it to other cities across Iran.

To apply the National Level Plan Strategy document to the intermediate and local levels where result based indicators for the determined outputs will be most visibly achieved and monitored and three successively combine the pilot exercise initiated in the two selected cities with a process of creating minimum requirements of an urban management risk management program

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:

Overlap of functions among different research centers and non- existence of unique science network between them for better coordination of research activities.

- Strategic support through technical assistance needs to be rendered and regional and international cooperation for exchange of knowledge and experience have to be facilitated. Since DRR is a long term process, it is difficult to change the attitude of authorities from short term management of disasters to

Future Outlook Statement:

Creation of the National Disaster management Organization is considered to be a substantive initiative toward strengthening capacities and institutional advancement for better disaster risk reduction and risk management in the country.

The high council presided by the president is an indication of government commitment to strengthen the leadership for control of disaster at the highest level .National platform of Iran will play its role in this newly established organization as its think tank. All the structures of disaster risk reduction at national level are mirrored at provincial and local levels too.

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:

- Absence of Comprehensive disaster data bank at national and provincial levels.
- Absence of risk comprehensive plan in provinces
- Coordination deficiency between provincial and national organizations.
- Coordination deficiency among provincial organizations and
- Land –use change and development of Master plans regardless of disasters
- Overlap of inter -organizational tasks and parallel activities

Future Outlook Statement:

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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).:

Below are proposed Iran's inputs for the Post-HFA Consultation Process

1.HFA as a framework will expire in 2015, but the philosophy, Strategic Goals as well as the Priorities for Action of HFA will remain valid and important beyond 2015 and should be taken into consideration in the formation of any post-HFA frameworks

2. Any post-HFA framework after 2015 should contain the following elements:

a. Further expansion and dissemination of DRR from policy, strategy and structures to development and enhancement of national and local systems compatible with increasing needs in disaster risk reduction and management

b.The diversity and difference of national and local contexts of various countries in applying and implementing globally agreed policies and frameworks

c.Due to the significance of information and communication in disaster reduction and management, more emphasis should be put on multi-stakeholder and people-centered approaches and mechanisms of disaster information management

d.The importance of and need for effective measurement of progress made on DRR and DM at national and local level.

e.The DRR/DM development should build on the existing capacities and successes, the new frameworks should take the existing capacities and achievements well into consideration

f.The need to boost resources bases and provide more effective support to UNISDR to better monitor ,and support global and national efforts on DRR/DM

Regards

HFA Iran Focal Point

Section 10: Stakeholders

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

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Specialized working group for Community- based and non governmental organizations under supervision of the Ministry of Interior	Gov	
Specialized working group for Drought, frostbite and Agricultural hazard under supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad	Gov	
Specialized working group for earthquake, landslide, building, housing and urban development under supervision of the Ministry of Road, Housing and Urban Development	Gov	
Specialized working group for flood, marine Hazards, electricity, water and sewage under supervision of the Ministry of Energy	Gov	
Specialized working group for fuel and petroleum supply under supervision of the Ministry of Petroleum	Gov	
Specialized working group for Health and treatment under supervision of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education	Gov	
Specialized working group for Transportation, lifelines and Atmospheric hazards under supervision of the Ministry of Road, Housing and Urban Development	Gov	
The Central Insurance of IR Iran	Gov	

The Disaster Management Organization, the Ministry of Interior	Gov	
The Forest, Rangeland and Watershed Organization	Gov	
The Metrological Organization	Gov	
The Ministry of Foreign Affair	Gov	
The Ministry of Training and Education	Gov	
The State organization of schools renovation, development and mobilization	Gov	
The State Welfare Organization	Gov	
The Climate Research Institute	Acad & Research	
The Earthquake Research Center, Ferdowsi University	Acad & Research	
The Geological Survey of Iran	Acad & Research	
The Institute of Geophysics, Tehran University	Acad & Research	
The International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, (IIEES)	Acad & Research	
The Iranian National Institute for Oceanography (INIO)	Acad & Research	
The Iranian Space Agency	Acad & Research	
The Road, Housing and Urban Development Research Center (BHRC)	Acad & Research	
The Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Research	Acad & Research	

Institute (SCWMRI)		
Specialized working group for housing provision under supervision of the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation	NGO	
Specialized working group for relief & rescue and public Education under supervision of the Red Crescent Organization	NGO	
The Emam Khomains Relief Committee	NGO	
The Tehran Disaster Mitigation and Management Organization	NGO	
Specialized working group for information dissemination and training under supervision of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting Organization	News & Media	