Hungary

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

Name of focal point: Attila Nyikos
Organization: Mol, National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM)
Title/Position: Head of International Relations
E-mail address: huclvpro@katved.gov.hu
Telephone: +36 1 469 4152
Fax:

Reporting period: 2011-2013
Report Status: Final
Last updated on: 7 February 2013
Print date: 15 February 2013
Reporting language: English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/europe/hun/
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:
One of the most important priority for MoI NDGDM for year 2013 is the conscious and planned prevention of civil emergencies with targeted authoritative work and with development of society support. Further progress needs to be achieved in the field of fire prevention and in mitigation of damages for the population caused by floods and inland waters. Further development is also needed in the supervision of the road, water, railway transports, which could mean potential danger.

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:
Effectiveness in the field of training system needs to be developed. Management system is needed to be unified and provider role of the human resource field has to be improved.

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:
Further progress is needed to be carried out in the field of operations management on county level and transfer is needed to the 112 emergency call number system.
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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Yes

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

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

Description:

The enactment of the new law on disaster management

“Disaster management is a national cause.”

The Hungarian Parliament adopted the new act on disaster management on 19 September
2011 with a two-third majority, entering into force together with the decrees on its implementation on 01 January 2012.

The above act in accordance with Hungary’s new Basic Law – renewed the rules of prevention and preparedness, enabling to effectuate extraordinary measures in case of disasters and emergencies and establishing a uniform disaster management system, raising the level of safety of the lives and property of the population.

The new act on disaster management stresses the involvement of the society in its fulfillment, thus providing a framework for self-care and voluntary participation. (please see full description attached)

Context & Constraints:

One of the major challenges is to develop unified command system, which can use the existing capacities more efficiently, which leads to more efficient fire protection by the optimal planning of the forces and equipments and furthermore allows rationalization of the using founds.

Another major challenge is the administrative control over the fire services. In order to solve this problem, we initiated to transfer the professional municipal fire brigades from the authority of local governments to NDGDM.

Related Attachments:

- New Act on disaster management 2012 (2012) [DOC - 209.00 KB]

**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: 5**

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Risk reduction / prevention (%)</th>
<th>Relief and reconstruction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralised / sub-national budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

MoI NDGDM, National Directorate General for Disaster Management as responsible governmental body on national level, has its annual budget for implementing disaster management tasks and activities regarding prevention, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Context & Constraints:

-- not complete --

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?) | No |
| Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government | No |
| Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR | 0 |
New structure of Hungarian Disaster Management
According to the new Act on Disaster Management (pls. see Core indicator 1.) structure of disaster management was renewed as well.
Professional disaster management organs are as follows:
- central organ with national competence (MoI NDGDM)
- regional organs with county, capital competence (county disaster management directorates)
- local organs (disaster management branch offices).
By 1st January 2012 new organisation structure was launched, which is built on 3 pillars: civil protection, fire protection and industrial safety. National General Inspectorate for Civil Protection, National General Inspectorate for Fire Protection, National General Inspectorate for Industrial Safety were created. These organs are able to carry out authoritative and supervisory tasks on higher standards. MoI NDGDM, the central organ directs the integrated tasks of disaster management prevention, preparedness and protection, response.
One of the main tasks of the National General Inspectorate for Industrial Safety to protect critical systems and facilities (critical infrastructures). Most important security policy commitment of Hungary to contribute actively to the safety and security.
Basis of the identification and designation regulation of critical facilities is the act on the identification, designation and protection of critical facilities and systems, which adjusts to the Council Directive 2008/114/EK of the European Union on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection. These critical infrastructures are indispensable to maintain essential social tasks, medical service, safety and security, economic and social welfare.
In Hungary several millions tonnes of dangerous goods are transported annually on road, on railway and on water (smaller proportion by air).
In order to be more effective, Baranya County Disaster Management Directorate formed a steady ship control service, who check in 24/48 duty the ships, transporting dangerous material.

Context & Constraints:
-- not complete --

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil society members (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the Prime Minister's/President’s Office</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a civil protection department</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In an environmental planning ministry</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Please specify)</td>
<td>MoI National Directorate General for Disaster Management and MoFA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

Developing the National Platform for Disaster Reduction:
Almost 30 governmental organizations, NGO's and charitable organizations, private representatives of the scientific sphere and the media joined the Platform. The Hungarian DRR Platform is an initiation of NDGDM, not an individual body, president of the Platform is the Director General of NDGDM. The Platform is open to any organizations willing to join, in case of accepting the Working Rules of the Platform. The Platform holds its general summit on a yearly basis.
One of the most valuable achievements of the National Platform, that it keeps all the relevant sectors and organizations updated in the field of DRR and ISDR issues, disseminates the latest information to the members and seek and collect their proposals and suggestions considering DRR related matters in their special field. Thanks to this, DRR related issues reach most of the sectors, therefore a national and multi-sectoral, not only an organization approach can be worked out. In order to assist this work, NDGDM developed and refreshes the database of the Platform members in stated intervals.

Context & Constraints:

-- not complete --
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: 4
Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-hazard risk assessment</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of schools and hospitals assessed</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common format for risk assessment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment format customised by user</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is future/probable risk assessed?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</td>
<td>-- not complete --</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. National Disaster Risk Assessment
The European Commission adopted the Communication on a Community approach to reducing the impact of natural and man-made disasters within the EU on 23 February 2009 (hereinafter referred to as Communication). Council conclusions of 30 November 2009 on a Community framework on disaster prevention within the EU, adopted during the Swedish Presidency (hereinafter referred to as Conclusions), underlined the importance of the national and international elements of disaster prevention policies, such as hazard and risk identification and assessment, impact analysis, risk mapping and regular review. As a result of the consultations undertaken by the Commission and the Hungarian Presidency, an agreement has been reached that advancing towards the implementation of the EU risk management policy envisaged by the Internal Security Strategy can be effectuated by adopting relevant Council conclusions.

The topicality derives from the new legislative proposal submitted by the Commission to the Council on the renewal of the EU civil protection cooperation, including risk assessment. In accordance with the Communication, Council conclusions were issued in November 2009, in which the Council called on the Member States to submit information on the risks related to major natural and man-made disasters, to be able to draw up an overview of major risks to the Commission before the end of 2011, which the European Community may face in the future.

Afterwards, on 7 April 2011, during the Hungarian EU Presidency, the Civil Protection Working Group adopted Council Conclusions, and the Council issued them under number 8068/1/11, on “further developing risk assessment for disaster management within the European Union”. The Conclusion determines that, by the end of 2011, each Member State must start the elaboration of its national disaster risk assessments through multi-hazard scenarios and must analyze them and make them available to the Commission. The Hungarian Presidency achieved with this Conclusion that the EU consistently assesses the types of disasters in the Community, then, using the risk assessment process, strengthens the prevention and preparedness period.

Implementation
As a first step, the main disaster risks have been identified that may occur in our country, like floods and inland waters, earthquakes, forest fires, industrial accidents, extreme weather phenomena and man-made disasters (mass events, terrorism, migration). To perform the risk assessment and compile the report it was necessary to involve the sectors and central state administration bodies with national competence, scientific and academic institutions affected in the elimination of disaster risks selected. For this purpose, a national conference was organized on 30 June 2011 at NDGDM (for full text please see attachment).

2. The inspectorate of the hazardous industrial plants.
The main tasks are the surveillance of the hazardous industrial plants, the control and monitoring, and last but not least the operation of public awareness systems. The regional and local authorities prepare protection plan for the surroundings area of the upper tier hazardous industrial plants and public information leaflets in order to protect the population. In the surroundings of 13 of the 20 most exposed hazardous industrial plants already established the so called monitoring and public information (MoLaRi) system, in order to increase the safety of the population. This system provides adequate base for time real-time implementation of the protection plans, this way it’s possible to decrease the consequences of the possible serious accidents. The red sludge disaster in October 2010 highlighted the fact that not only the upper and lower tier hazardous industrial plants can endanger the population, but the not-classified
dangerous materials also can cause disasters with severe consequences. Following the red sludge disaster in order to preserve the area, Complex Research and Planning Programme was set up, and inspectors obliged MAL Alumina Plant to immediately launch the program. Based on their proposal a safety area was established and a new dam erected. And due to this industrial disaster comprehensive control and monitoring process has been started, and in parallel the review of the legislation has begun too.

Context & Constraints:

2. The inspectorate of the hazardous industrial plants.
This process pointed out that the Act of Disaster Management provides loophole for some of the hazardous industrial plants. In fact only over certain quantities of hazardous materials give the right for the authorities to control these plants. Therefore it is reasonable to expand the supervisory rights of the NDGDM as industrial plants are concerned, which is above the quarter of the lower tier level, specified in the SEVESO Directives.
Since the last HFA report supervisory right of NDGDM has been expanded to those hazardous industrial plans, which reach the quarter of the lower tier level. With this number of plants under NDGDM supervision increased to 700.

Related Attachments:

- National risk assessment (synopsis) (2011) [DOC - 200.50 KB]

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

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

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

Integrated early warning system for Middle Europe in order to decrease the risks of man-made and natural disasters.
The project aims at further develop INCA software, which is able to prepare high resolution weather forecast up to even 1 km², involving the meteorological services of Central European countries between April 2010 and September 2013.
The project partners (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Italy and Slovenia) set up international working groups in cooperation with those organizations which use these forecast in the field of water management, civil protection and transport safety.

Context & Constraints:

Integrated early warning system for Middle Europe in order to decrease the risks of man-made and natural disasters:
The most significant result of the project will be the establishment of a web portal, which provides free, real time, nowcasting information over the whole Central Europe. This way the project contributes to the safety of the total central European population.

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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early warnings acted on effectively</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local level preparedness</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

1. Territorial information center (TIC) the public awareness and alert in case of emergency
The TIC operates database and GIS system in order to manage emergencies, which is able to support the interventions of the professional municipal fire brigades. At the same time not only the information and alert of the professional organizations is reasonable, but the publication of rules of conduct through media too.
A short message service (sms) notification system was established in Baranya County, which makes it possible to alert all of the mayors in the county at the same time, in case of emergency. The disaster management duty keeps daily contact with the duties of the partner organizations and the meteorological service. Thanks to the above system we are able to forward the necessary information directly to the addressees in a much faster and more reliable way.
The public media has also been involved in order to inform the population by issuing public notices immediately.

2. Monitoring and public alarm system for industrial plants
The system was completed by 2012. Making use of the most up-to-date information and electronic devices the objective of the system is to enhance the decision-making process among the emergency management forces. The strengthened decision making processes would substantially improve the protection of the population against major industrial accidents which are recognized as one of the most important threats to the inhabitants of Hungarian cities.

3. Monitoring and Public Alarm System (MoLaRi)
In order to reduce disasters and their risks, first we have to get acquainted with hazards and social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities that a country faces. The aim of the MoLaRi project is to build a people-centred early warning system for prevention and quick emergency response. The project focuses on major industrial accidents in the surroundings of hazardous industrial plants, where operational accidents would endanger the inhabitants. Realization of the Monitoring and Public Alarm System is in progress, during the period between 2006 and 2013.
Between the time period of 2006 and 2013, 80 chemical and meteorological, 280 chemical-monitoring stations and 565 alarms have been set up around 20 hazardous industrial plants in 9 counties in order to assure public awareness. The System carries out continuous monitoring and measuring in the surroundings of hazardous industrial plants perceiving the concentration of poisonous and explodible gases. The data is forwarded automatically via the national centre to the 24 / 7 duty services of disaster management directorates of the counties and affected local governmental fire-brigades. After summarizing the data, in case of reaching critical level it launches electronic alarming and information mechanisms to inform the population immediately. The System uses up-to-date information and electronic devices. The fully accomplished System can support the decision-making process for participating emergency units (authorities, mayors etc.).
MoLaRi is an effective way to forward information to the public, so supporting disaster management. During the continuous development of the project decisions (to protect civilians in case of major industrial accidents) will become easier and quicker according to the external protection plans and emergency plans for settlements.

4. Early warning system for the prevention of nuclear accidents
Main activities are: central early warning of the country against nuclear accidents, international radiological and monitoring data exchange, information of the population and supporting the decision making of the governmental body. Number of radiological telemetry
stations of the National Radiation Monitoring, Alert and Control System increased to 132 since 2009. There is continuous contact with national and neighboring countries' international radiological data exchange centres.

Context & Constraints:

1. TIC system proved the effectiveness of the direct and immediate information of the stakeholders. The further development of the system is under progress.

3. Monitoring and Public Alarm System (MoLaRi) Between 2006 and 2008, the first phase of the project was implemented, with setting up 90 monitoring stations in the surroundings of 5 hazardous industrial plants and 31 sirens in 7 settlements of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County. In 2007, 86 monitoring stations and 99 sirens in 12 settlements were set up in the surroundings of 4 hazardous industrial plants of Pest and Veszprém Counties. The System was extended to Csongrád, Fejér and Tolna counties as well by 2008. The extension of the system to Komárom-Esztergom and Heves counties is in progress.

We have successfully completed a pilot project setting the communication of MoLaRi to TETRA (EDR) in 2010. In 2011 we have started deployment of the System in Budapest. It was a great challenge to link the affected plants and settlements, considering the technical administrative problems of implementing the monitoring system, as well as the alarm system. We are seeking financial support to extend the system to other hazardous industrial plants after the project finishes in 2013.

4. Early warning system for the prevention of nuclear accidents All time task is to operate and certify the Radiological Telemetry Stations and their IT background support in 24 hrs and solving potential immediate failures. From 1st April 2012, NDGDM's industrial safety section pays special attention to radiological plants on national and regional level.

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional or sub-regional early warning | No
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing | Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks | No

Description:

SEERISK - Joint Disaster Management risk assessment and preparedness in the Danube macro-region

Objective:
The climate change adaptation project’s main purpose is to improve the consistency of risk assessment legislation and practices used by the project partner countries at national and local level, especially in case of disasters intensified and/or triggered by climate change. The project builds on the EU Council conclusions on "Further Developing Risk Assessment for Disaster Management within the European Union" adopted in March 2011, which calls for a common approach and harmonization on the prevention of natural and manmade disasters setting out an overall disaster prevention framework.

Background:
As a general trend in the SEE region, the frequency and seriousness of extreme climatic events is increasing due to climate change. Even though climate change affects countries, territories and localities differently, there are common and typical challenges. SEERisk takes into account specific risks and horizontal challenges as well. The countries involved are territorially coherent: the project concentrates on the Middle and Lower Danube Basin, where a wide range of risk types occur. There are localities where flashflood is the predominant risk factor (e.g. in Srbac), whereas in other project territories, unforeseeable thunderstorms cause serious damages (e.g. to tourism in Siófok) or frequent draughts cause damage to agriculture. Low level of awareness (addressed via risk assessment), week preparedness (to be addressed through better information flow, awareness raising, cooperation) and institutional gaps (to be addressed by institutional analysis) and weak territorial planning are common, horizontal challenges in those regions.

Cooperation:
The harmonization of national risk assessment method and their practical application aims to support a common understanding on the transnational level. The project will thus facilitate cooperation in efforts to prevent and mitigate shared risks caused by climate change. Comparability of risk assessment methods is an added value to the individual efforts of individual states and would allow risk assessments to be pooled.

The SEERISK consortium consists of 19 project partners (local and regional municipalities, meteorological institutions, disaster management organizations, universities) being the Hungarian National Directorate General for Disaster Management the Lead Partner. Apart from Hungary, the partner countries are Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia. Every project partner has a specific role and responsibility over the project lifetime.

Results so far:
The project started in July 2012 and the kick-off conference was held in Budapest in mid-September (the duration of the project is 30 months). During the first 6 month of the project quite a progress has been achieved and the scheduled interim deadlines have been met. The first major result of the project was the development of the Risk Assessment Questionnaire which was the first step towards a Common Risk Assessment Methodology.
and which monitored and gathered information about the availability of different risk, demographic, infrastructural, meteorological, hazard, institutional, legal and technical data/information of the partner countries. The result of the surveys have been assessed and been integrated into the first version of the Common Risk Assessment Methodology which was presented in a Vienna workshop last mid-December. The methodology is designed to be flexible and is meant to be used in all cases especially in situations (worst case scenario) when data availability is scarce.

Since one of the main tasks is to create risk maps taking into account different risk factors, a GIS Best Practices Questionnaire was also developed which aims to look at the geographic information systems software, hardware and human resource penetration in the countries. Regarding management issues, SEERISK’s Steering Committee Charter was also finalized and accepted by the Steering Committee which regulates the powers and functions of the main decision making body.

To ensure transparency and uninterrupted data flow and to protect the privacy of the project partners a Data Management and Privacy Policy was also developed.

Meeting with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Priority Actions

Since SEERISK’s main objective is to identify, assess and reduce the occurring risks and be prepared for natural disasters as a tool of climate adaptation it fully complies with HFA’s Priority Action 2. (Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning), 4. (Reduce the underlying risk factors) and 5. (Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels). SEERISK will also fulfill the rest of the priority actions after the completion of the project since its conclusions, findings and risk products could be integrated into national legislations and practices.

**Context & Constraints:**

-- not complete --
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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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 | Yes |

Description:

1. Development of the new disaster risk awareness website section
For the minimizing of risks, it is very important for people to be well informed and motivated in disaster prevention and management. NDGDM developed an official website in respect of the preparedness to disasters (www.katasztrofavedelem.hu). This website provides easily understandable information on disaster protection options. Important items are on the website the information for inhabitants and local governments, like introduction the types of disasters, the possibility of prevention, rules of conducts in case of emergency and the measures of reconstruction. Young people and teachers may have further news of training for teachers, youth competitions, any other related events and publications.
On the opening site of the website basic information with emergencies and appropriate behaviors to be followed in such situations can be found. Sub-menus of the website contain preparing materials for various groups of the society. Besides collecting the basic knowledge about emergencies, aim of the website is also to be a contact point with the population in the country.
Also disaster management related regulations can be reached on the webpage.

2. Cooperation with media
MoI NDGDM has cooperation agreement with the media. That means, disaster related news and events appear in public information broadcast (radio, TV).
When a disaster occurs in the country or the event can be predicted, headlines can be posted, running continuously on the bottom of the TV screen and ongoing broadcasts are interrupted. Headlines are also used in case of a major national level disaster management/civil protection exercise.

Context & Constraints:

1. Development of the new disaster risk awareness website section
   Considering next steps of the programme, the website is being developed continuously in order to gain an updated, interactive information web surface.

**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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary school curriculum</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school curriculum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University curriculum</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional DRR education programmes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**

1. Training of experts of civil protection and fire service. The Education Centre for Disaster Management.
   Basic activity is training and further training of the experts of fire service and civil protection.
   The main purpose of the institution is to train experts with adequate skills, and practical knowledge in the field of freighting- and rescue operations, furthermore to be able to organize and control the civil protection and the disaster management activities in case of emergency.
   From 2008 we developed a new vocational competency and modular based system. This institute is a national examination centre in the field of freighting, fire protection, civil protection and disaster management vocations. The training is supported by taking advantages of opportunities provided by tenders, international relations, professional events and the system of exercises. The staff and the students may be involved as operation force in case of major disasters as it happened in case of floods and the red sludge disaster 2010.

2. Disaster management training courses for teachers
Aim of the program is to enhance the awareness of teachers to disaster risk reduction and to give them adequate information for preparing effectively their students. There are two parts of the program: One is the forty-hour accredited disaster management refreshing training course, where teachers may obtain instruction of disaster management and teaching methodology, in addition, they can gain insight into related areas such as environment protection, consumer protection, energy security, first aid and panic treatment. These awareness courses are organized twice a year (in spring and autumn), and teachers may apply for them voluntarily. The lecturers are professional disaster managers and experts of the related professions. The other part of the program is the one-day long training in local schools. They are carried out by the heads of the local civil protection branches once a year. This is a permanent project, which covers national level. Between 2003 and 2010, 559 teachers took part on disaster management training (305 persons from the capital and 254 persons from the countries). In 2011 training of teachers was carried out campaign-like, on a national level, when 1,000 teachers and through them 20,000 school children were prepared.

3. Preparing schoolchildren and the youth for disaster events
In 2011 3x3 Action Plan for the Preparation of Children and Youth was launched. Aim of this is that the widest possible circle is aware of the local threats and the behavior to be followed and formulates contact with the disaster management organs. Focus of the action plan were kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools. Result of the action plans was that disaster management studies became an integral part of the (as an independent subject) National School Curriculum.

NDGDM announces the national disaster management youth team-competition every year for the 10-18 year old members in the circle of primary and secondary schools, associations, organizations, clubs. The competitions are organized on local, on regional and national level. Objective of the program is to reach children and youth with information and integrate such kind of project into school activities for learning how to reduce the effects of hazards. Students give an account of their knowledge acquired during the year in disaster reduction, self-rescue and rescue of fellows, about their cleverness and physical preparedness in theory and practice according to age characteristics. These tournaments have a great motivational power, involving 8-10 thousand pupils and students nationwide each year in the preparation.

Context & Constraints:

1. Training of experts of civil protection and fire service. The Education Centre for Disaster Management.
To establish and develop unified training and education system.

2. Disaster management training courses for teachers
To encourage teachers to actively take part in trainings.

3. Preparing schoolchildren and the youth for disaster events
The system of preparation has been fundamentally renewed. The action plan valid for several years, contains all the tasks, which first result is that National School Curriculum contains theoretical and practical disaster management studies to be learnt by all children according to different ages.
Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

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

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? -- not complete --

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research programmes and projects</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

-- not complete --

Context & Constraints:

-- not complete --

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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of local government</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance for risk reduction</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**

1. The training of administrative leaderships
The training of civil protection committees, mayors, regional administrative functions, management bodies and the notaries can be considered stable. The county directorates implement the preparing tasks. The Recommendation of the Training issued by the NDGDM in the past few years has not changed, in meantime some content and formal changes have been made. The knowledge takes into account the person’s role in public life, capacity, and the required level of knowledge about the specifics of the vulnerability of the settlements. Nationwide total of 3,629 administrative leaderships were trained and all newly elected mayor attended the training in 2010. The material of the training is available on the website of NDGDM for further information. In 2011 we received a permission to start a new accredited training, in which a leadership-style, a management, a psychological, a professional knowledge and a practical implementation of tasks is possible. On 1st February 2012 a complex training was held for the governmental commissioners and chairs of capital and county protection committees. The annually disaster management training for mayors of local governments are often connected with civil protection exercises. The preparations for notaries are organized in framework of the County Notary Meeting.

2. To train the population
The training of the population was carried out regarding to local and regional characteristics, damages and to solving problems in the best way in disaster events. The most effective method for several years is to inform the population by city teletext, websites and newspapers. Anybody could be informed about local civil protection events, like exercises, competitions, exhibitions etc. In order to improve the awareness of the population preparing materials, leaflets, calendars, flyers are issued by the local professional civil protection branches and the Hungarian Civil Protection Association. The expected result of
well-functioning public awareness is the increase of the efficiency of prevention, response and damage elimination.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. **The training of administrative leaderships**
   A new institution, the public safety rapporteur has been established, who on local level, at the mayor's office directly supports disaster management tasks of the mayor.

2. **To train the population**
   Priority target groups are the core part of the preparation who live in settlements with local hazards. Inhabitants of the flood threatened areas receive training about evacuation methods, about host nation issues. Those who live near hazardous industrial plants are trained to implement the external emergency plan.
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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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

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

Description:
-- not complete --

Context & Constraints:
-- not complete --
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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop and property insurance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro insurance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

-- not complete --

Context & Constraints:

-- not complete --

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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:
-- not complete --

Context & Constraints:
-- not complete --

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of masons on safe construction technology</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of safe land and housing for low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

1. Reducing flood and inland water losses
In May and June 2010, due to the precipitation fallen in the catchment areas of Hungarian rivers and streams, and in the settlements locally, and the extreme weather conditions in most of Hungary, huge damages occurred across the country, mainly in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, in the vicinity of Felsőzsolca. During the flood emergency, the professional disaster management bodies carried out effective protection operations involving the Governmental Coordination Committee (GCC) and its working groups, and other organizations participating in disaster management, directed by the Government. A great emphasis was laid on the protection of the population, the organization and implementation of its evacuation and displacement. In connection with the flood incidents a total of 5,511 citizens were obliged to fulfill civil protection duties. As a result of the floods, a total of 266 proprietors were entitled to state compensation in 49 settlements of 8 counties. The municipalities signed 270 financial aid agreements with the victims. Seventy-one percent of all residential buildings affected were not insured. In the case of persons with damaged buildings, choosing to have 81 new homes built for them, the construction works ended by the end of last year. 185 sales contracts were signed, four of them were pending at the end of the year in Felsőzsolca. 180 newly built homes were occupied by their new owners.

Context & Constraints:

1. Reducing flood and inland water losses
Major challenge is the diversification of the communities, the difference between the short-term and long-term interests. Convincing local governments and land / house owners is an important step for legislation and implementation. In order to achieve this goal the ISDR National Platform could give support as well.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5
Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</th>
<th>incorporated into total budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

1. The protection against the red sludge disaster and the recovery.
On 4 October, Hungary's largest ever industrial disaster happened, when the western dyke of cassette X of the red slurry (sludge) reservoir, belonging to the Ajka Alumina Plant of the Hungarian Aluminium Plc. (MAL Plc.), a privately held company, breached. As a consequence, 800,000 to 1,000,000 cubic meters of red sludge and the mixture of alkaline water inundated, through the Torna Creek, the deeper parts of the settlements of Kolontár, Devecser and Somlóvásárhely. 10 residents were killed, 286 people were treated by health authorities, of whom 120 persons were hospitalized. 275 properties in Devecser, 51 in Kolontár, 38 in Somlóvásárhely were damaged. Four-fifths of the damaged buildings had to be demolished. The number of victims suffering damages was 731. The red sludge flooded 1,017 hectares of agricultural land.
In the beginning of December 2010 a Government Health Centre was opened in Devecser in order to provide health support to inhabitants in connection with the possible effects of the red sludge disaster.
The safety of the dams of the red sludge reservoirs has been revised, the necessary reinforcement are in progress. Thanks to the automatic neutralizing system no more alkaline liquid can get from the red sludge affected area into the surface waters. The transfer of wastes is continuously going on from the red sludge affected area back to the reservoirs. The MAL LTD. Operates under state control, it contributing to cover the costs safety and the mitigation of losses, it maintaining several thousands of jobs in the Ajka region.
111 grant agreements have already been concluded for the purchase of new rebuilt real estates, 122 for the purchase not new rebuilt real estates and 66 people were compensated in cash.

Context & Constraints:

1. The protection against the red sludge disaster and the recovery.
One of the major challenges is the liability insurance system of the hazardous industrial plants, because in the case of red sludge disaster the losses in human lives, health and properties were much higher than the amount of the insurance of the MAL Plc.
Ever since the population is continuously informed on the health impacts of the red sludge, as well as on the current situation of recovery.

**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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**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 | No |

**Description:**

-- not complete --

**Context & Constraints:**

-- not complete --
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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

1. Extension of the complex disaster management information system in the River Dráva region
As a continuation of „DRAVIS“ project in the frame of the „Hungarian-Croatian IPA Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013“, DRAVIS 2 project will be realized within 16 months until 31 July 2011.
On of the results is more effective disaster management in River Dráva region. There is possibility for the development of significant GIS and for the implementation of joint exercises for the affected Hungarian and Croatian disaster management organizations. Furthermore, an advanced Web-interface information exchange system was developed, which can provide to request assistance from neighboring disaster management organizations in case of emergency.

Context & Constraints:

1. Extension of the complex disaster management information system in the River Dráva region
The major challenge is that the multi-country partners use different national information communication systems.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations and communications centre</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search and rescue teams</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockpiles of relief supplies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 | Yes

Description:

1. Reclassification of HUNOR Heavy USAR and classification of HUSZAR Medium USAR teams according to UN INSARAG Guidelines (Hungary, 15-19th October, 2012)
   After a 10-month extensive preparation programme two governmental USAR teams of Hungary were reclassified and classified according to the UN INSARAG Guidelines. Heavy team, HUNOR is a governmental professional disaster management rescue team. Medium team, HUSZAR is a governmental rescue team, in which the management component consists of professional disaster management officials, while other components consist of NGOs.
   The classification was carried out in frame of a 36-hrs field exercise, during which a 9 and 7 membered classification committee observed the performance of the teams during day and night.
   Thanks to the successfull classification these two rapid response teams can be deployed anywhere in the world to response after an earthquake or other type of disaster (pls see attached the certificates of the teams).

2. Development of the national classification system
   Aim of the project was the Hungarian volunteer rescue services take part in the emergency response with adequate skills, methods and equipment.
   In the first trimester of 2012 the experts of different fields (K9, diving, flood protection, urban search and rescue, alpine rescue) elaborated the minimum requirements (similiar to UN INSARAG guidelines) for NGOs during performing these different activities. Disaster management and experts of the different fields organized worshkops for this purpose.
   Based on these requirements the rescue services could prove in frame of classification exercises during the year whether they are able to meet these requirements. If they passed the "exam" they can take part for 5 yrs in different type of rescue activities in cooperation with NDGDM. This system assures that one site the NGOs provide real assistance and that they are not a burden to professional intervention units.

Context & Constraints:

1. Reclassification of HUNOR Heavy USAR and classification of HUSZAR Medium USAR teams according to UN INSARAG Guidelines (Hungary, 15-19th October, 2012)
   Short time was available (less than a year) to establish the two teams, to supply them with suitable equipment and to carry out the trainings and exercises of the preparation programme.
   English language knowledge of the team staff still needs to be developed; more experience shall be gained in international environment and missions.

2. Development of the national classification system
   It is a challenge to support the NGOs (who fulfilled the minimum requirements) with adequate
equipment. It is also a challenge to review the elaborated requirements with experts from time to time.

Related Attachments:

- HUSZAR USAR INSARAG Classification (2012) [JPG - 56.52 KB]
- HUNOR USAR INSARAG Classification (2012) [JPG - 54.52 KB]

Related links:

- Link to the short video of the classification exercise

**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 | Yes |
| Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms | No |

**Description:**

Building out regions based operations management for disaster management

In the 1st semester of 2012 instead of local level, control and direction of disaster management staff was organized on regional level. This includes fire protection, industrial safety and civil protection fields as well.

National emergency call number for fire-fighting (105) was linked over to regional Operations Management Duty Services, where experienced fire fighters receive the calls and alert manpower and assets according to the type of the incident. They direct them to the site in the shortest possible time, taking into consideration technical and economical requirements.
special software was developed for this purpose.

**Context & Constraints:**

Building out regions based operations management for disaster management
It is a challenge to create and apply the electronical databases.

**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: -
not complete --

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? -- not complete --

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

**Description:**

-- not complete --

**Context & Constraints:**

-- not complete --
Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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

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

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

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

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
The main disaster risks have been identified that may occur in our country, like floods and inland waters, earthquakes, forest fires, industrial accidents, extreme weather phenomena and man-made disasters.

Related Attachments:
- National risk assessment (2011) [DOC - 200.50 KB]

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

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

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes
Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
-- not complete --

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

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

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

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

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
-- not complete --

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

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

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

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes
Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

It is important to promote DRR in the media. Positive public opinion is essential to promote DRR activities, thereby to gain financial resource as well. It is important for the population to understand that they shall undertake some burden (for example building codes: construction costs may be higher) for the effective disaster reduction.

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

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

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

-- not complete --

**Contextual Drivers of Progress**

Levels of Reliance:

-- not complete --

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

-- not complete --
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:

As future outlook we consider it very relevant to further maintain and gain funds for disaster risk reduction related activities in a present volatile economic environment.

Future Outlook Statement:

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:

Future Outlook Statement:

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:

Future Outlook Statement:
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):
### Section 10: Stakeholders

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Focal Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoI National Directorate General for Disaster Management</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td>Dr. Attila Nyikos, Col Head of Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>