



Slovenia

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

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Reporting period: 2011-2013
Report Status: Final
Last updated on: 28 January 2013
Print date: 12 April 2013
Reporting language: English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/europe/svn/>

Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

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Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

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Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

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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:

Policies, legislative and institutional frameworks of the disaster management system are developed and are functioning at all relevant levels and in all relevant sectors. Normative acts in the field of protection against natural and other disasters are being updated in accordance with the strategic and development documents in order to maximize the effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness to various disasters. Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020 which provides basis for the preparation of the new/updated strategic documents (national programmes) is being adopted.

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 use of modern technology in all phases of the disaster management cycle is enhanced, ensuring the implementation of appropriate human resources policy. The coordination between all components of the system of protection against natural and other disasters is strengthened.

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:

Disaster risk reduction approach is the focus in all phases of disaster management cycle.

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

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

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

Description:

The Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other Disasters for the Period 2009–2015 provides guidance and regulates the mid-term goals of the disaster management system. Based on the Resolution the Government of the Republic of Slovenia every year a yearly plan of activities that covers activities within different sectors is adopted. In the preparation is the new Slovenia's Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020,

sustainable development being one of the important parts of the strategy.

*Questions regarding Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework) are not applicable for our country.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Decentralised / sub-national budget

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

Disaster management activities are financed through the national and municipal budgets, and through insurance payments and other funds contributed by commercial companies, institutions and other organisations. Every year the Government of Slovenia allocates approximately 0.34% of the national budget to the disaster management system (without reconstruction). Additionally, municipalities should earmark on average 3% of their annual municipal budgets, although the average actual figure stands at just 2.1%.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is to remain at the same level of funding of the disaster management activities, at the national and municipal levels. In case of further extension of the economic crisis the municipalities, especially the smallest ones, will face severe problems on how to ensure adequate resources for financing disaster management system. Therefore, at the national level special emphasis will be placed on exploring the possibilities for additional resources, such as real estate tax or additional tax charges for the areas facing greater fire or other risks and the EU funding.

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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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	2,1%

Description:

The disaster management system is based on the obligation of the state and municipalities to prevent and eliminate risks and to immediately act in the event of disasters; and on the obligation of companies and other organisations to protect their employees and property in the case of a disaster and co-finance preparations in the municipality in which they operate.

Context & Constraints:

Due to economic crisis the main challenge is determining how to further develop preventive actions and operational capacities in small local communities.

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	Yes
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No

Other (Please specify)

Description:

The Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other Disasters for the Period 2009–2015 provides guidance and regulates the mid-term goals of the disaster management activities. This comprehensive system merges different stakeholders (public, private, NGOs) under the common umbrella, regulated by the Act on Protection against Natural and other Disasters.

Context & Constraints:

To facilitate the interaction of relevant stakeholders a national platform is due to be established.

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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	*
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	0
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	Yes
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
Common format for risk assessment	Yes
Risk assessment format customised by user	Yes
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	-- not complete --

Description:

With the aim of ensuring efficient disaster management system, Slovenia prepares risk assessments and emergency response plans. Both risk assessments and the development of emergency response plans are carried out at several levels: national, regional and local (municipal) levels, and in individual industrial facilities.

Risk assessment for individual types of disasters is based on the Instruction for Conducting Risk Assessment, which serves as a basis for all risk assessments. The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief is responsible for risk assessment for individual natural or other disasters which affect the entire or parts of the national territory, while risk assessment at the local level is performed by the competent municipal bodies.

In the preparation is a detailed instruction for conducting risk assessment for natural and other disasters which will also take into account the relevant EU guidelines.

* schools and hospitals are in accordance with action plans assessed by the responsible inspectorates on a regular basis

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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	Yes

Description:

The unified monitoring, notification and warning system in Slovenia comprises:

- the monitoring network,
- notification centres,
- the computer support and telecommunications service, and
- warning.

Monitoring is being performed by several agencies (e.g. on water levels, weather conditions is mostly done by the Environmental Agency and is available to other institutions and agencies). Notification centres that play a pivotal role in operation of the unified monitoring, notification and warning system have a direct link to the aforementioned monitors.

Additionally, special monitoring around the nuclear power plant is also in place. A new 3D geographic information system was developed in 2010 and has been regularly updated ever since.

We have continued to further develop programme applications on the basis of central databases and technologies which will allow secure internal and remote access, using especially the standard technologies of the internet network.

The video system for wildfire control in the Obalnokraška, Severna Primorska and Notranjska regions has been further developed, with the aim of monitoring approximately 40,000 additional hectares of fire-risk area as well as for monitoring the oil spills at the sea.

Context & Constraints:

Due to economic crisis the main challenge is determining how to provide adequate financial resources for planned activities.

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

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

Description:

The heart of the unified monitoring, notification and warning system are Emergency Notification Centres (1 national and 13 regional). The main task of the national Emergency Notification Centre is the monitoring of the events, and alerting and issuing warnings in case of emergencies. The Regional Emergency Notification Centres answer to the emergency calls (Single European Emergency Call Number 112 was introduced in 1997), and they coordinate information flow during the intervention.

In recent years, much attention has been devoted to the Communication and Information System (CIS) upgrade of notification centres. The new services regarding the 112 emergency calls (application SMS112 for receiving text emergency calls and application video112 for receiving video emergency calls) have been introduced, and the public alert system has been reorganized.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 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

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

Description:

Slovenia has signed bilateral agreements on cooperation with neighboring countries (Austria, Croatia, Hungary, cross-border protocol with Italy), and with Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Germany, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Slovakia and the Russian Federation. All the aforementioned agreements include provisions on mutual exchange of information and early-warning in case of major disasters.

Slovenia is a member of European Union and a participating state of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

Slovenia is also a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.

Regional cooperation: Slovenia participates in the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE), the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative and implements Alpine Convention as regards disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

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Section 5: Priority for action 3

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

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:

Some key activities:

- raising awareness (instructions on how to act before, during and after certain disasters, brochures, TV spots, etc.)
- UJMA magazine (an annual publication on disasters)
- internet (webpage www.sos112.si, weather forecast and warnings www.vreme.si)
- daily bulletin (published by the Emergency Notification Centre; information on accidents within the last 24 hours)
- promotional activities (for children, related to the emergency call number 112, etc.)
- urgent announcements are broadcasted on national and local television and radio stations (in the event of a disaster)

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 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

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

Description:

In the field of education and training, a comprehensive system has been put in place, the essential part of which is the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief. Each year, approximately 10,000 to 13,000 participants take part in various forms of education and training, mostly fire-fighters and other rescuers. In the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief there are currently 105 different programmes taking place. Some of them are carried out for the needs of the European Union and international organizations. The training programmes that are carried out in the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief are supplemented by the training performed by non-governmental organizations for rescue services or other operational structures that are responsible for their organization. The Training centre also includes the Fire-Fighting School and preparations are under way for the establishment of a Fire-Fighting College.

In 2010 the optional subject of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters was introduced in primary schools. Every year ACPDR organizes training courses for teachers. Additionally, an e-classroom was established for teachers, in which they could find seminar material, a proposal for the annual preparation of the course syllabus, and other useful learning material. A Methodical Teachers' Handbook in the form of an e-book was prepared. With different educational materials disaster management system is introduced also in Secondary schools.

Disaster management activities are part of the study programmes at the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology and Faculty of Social Sciences.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

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	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	Yes

Description:

Development research work in the area of disaster management has been performed on the basis of target research programme “Knowledge for Security and Peace for the period 2002–2010”, technology programme “Technology for Security and Peace 2006–2012”, individual researches and case studies in relation to the central activities and projects financed in the field of fire protection by the Fire Protection Fund.

Context & Constraints:

To further systematically implement research and development tasks and projects with emphasis on the applicability of results regarding the support to medium-term priority programmes, the upgrade of information and communication systems, the improvement of efficiency and responsiveness to modern risks, and the multi-purpose use of various technical and other assets and equipment in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

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

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)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Description:

Public education campaigns, training of local governments and other public awareness activities are regularly performed. Special emphasis is dedicated to children and youth education. Various materials (children books, didactical games, different educational materials with a hedgehog - hedgehog is our mascot with the slogan: "We save lives together") were published and the disaster management system is presented in primary and secondary schools as well as at relevant universities.

One of the recent activities:

- ACPDR prepares a 2-day bi-annual forum "Protection and Rescue Days" in a different local community. The purpose of the event is to bring together all relevant stakeholders working in the field of disaster management. Responsible national institutions, professional and voluntary members of rescue services, private companies, non-governmental organizations and other experts in the field of protection and rescue present their activities and/or products to the general public. Therefore, the event is an opportunity to bring disaster management activities closer to the local residents.

Context & Constraints:

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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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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:

In Slovenia, disaster risk reduction is also an integral part of National environment protection programme and of policy documents addressing specific issues such as hazards of major accidents, water management, floods, land-slides.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: -

not complete --

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? -- not complete --

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

Description:

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Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved: -

not complete --

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? -- not complete --

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	No

Description:

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Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 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	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low	No

income households and communities

Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	Yes
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Regulated provision of land titling	Yes
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Description:

In Slovenia risk reduction is addressed in land-use plans at national and local level. Land use is adjusted to risks of earthquakes, land-slides, floods and industrial accidents.

Building codes have been adopted and are enforced to ensure that in the construction of buildings risks of earthquakes and of fire safety are taken into account.

* the question regarding Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities is not applicable for Slovenia

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved: -

not complete --

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? -- not complete --

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

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Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved: 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:

Strategic impact assessment is an instrument aimed at ensuring that – among other impacts – disaster risk impacts are taken into account when policy documents and plans are being adopted. Policy documents which impacts are to be assessed are those addressing land-use planning, energetic, industry, forestry, transport, agriculture, waste management, telecommunications and other relevant areas.

Environmental impact assessment is an instrument aimed at addressing impacts – among other impacts also disaster risk impacts – of future projects on the environment. Projects that undergo such assessment are defined in compliance with criteria from a relevant EU directive.

Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment is the authority responsible for the regulation and together with Environmental Agency for the enforcement of these instruments.

* the question regarding implementation of development projects yy international

development actors in not applicable for Slovenia

Context & Constraints:

In enforcing strategic and project impact assessment the challenge is:

- to ensure that authorities responsible for the preparation of programs and plans and investors of future projects are aware of obligation to address possible environmental impacts in planning phase,
- to ensure that results of these assessments are taken into account in further procedures when the programs and plans are being adopted and when construction permits are being issued.

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

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
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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
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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
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Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
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Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	Yes
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Description:

The system of protection against natural and other disasters is an integrated system, based on common goals and principles, merging all rescue services into an organizationally and functionally unified system. This allows for extensive cooperation among NGOs and for the construction and utilization of common telecommunications, information, educational and other infrastructures. Prevention is the fundamental guideline and major task of this system with implementation being carried out mainly within local communities.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	No
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	Yes

Description:

Emergency Response Plans are prepared at the national, regional and municipal levels as well as in commercial companies according to legislation (dangerous substances etc.). At the national level Emergency Response Plans are prepared for all major disasters. The plans are regularly tested and updated (every 3/5 years according to the legislation).

*the question regarding Plans and programmes developed with gender sensitivities is not applicable for Slovenia

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

Assistance programmes and activities in cases of major disasters are financed through budgetary reserve in accordance with the intervention laws, which are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

In the warehouses (one national and 13 regional) there are basic emergency relief items (protective equipment, beds, tents, blankets...). In accordance with risk assessments adequate medicine stocks (e.g. potassium iodide tablets), special equipment for different

types of major disasters (e.g. container capabilities for temporary housing, NBC equipment) are stocked in the national commodity reserves. In addition to that local communities have at disposal their own material and financial resources.

Context & Constraints:

The future risks have to be better considered when planning resources for disaster management activities. We will continue to support solutions, programmes and measures which are aimed at expanding the range of insurances against disasters, especially insurance in agriculture.

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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	No
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

The Act on the Recovery from the Consequences of Natural Disasters systematically covers the area. It was adopted in 2003 and several regulatory provisions have been adopted afterwards (e.g. the Decree on damage evaluation methodology). In accordance with the legislations the damage assessment is performed at local, regional and national levels, by special damage assessment committees. The members of the committees are regularly trained. For the quality data processing and reporting the web application called AJDA was developed.

* the question regarding Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies which include

guidance on gender aspects, is not applicable for Slovenia

Context & Constraints:

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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):

To systematically incorporate studies, reports, researches into development planning.

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

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

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

This question is not applicable to Slovenia.

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):

To further improve the general preparedness for natural and other disasters caused by new risks, especially in small local communities. To take full advantage of the possibilities offered by information and communication technologies and to further strengthen information exchange between different stakeholders and levels.

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):

To put more emphasis on the safety of public buildings and to continue with the education of the most vulnerable populations.

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):

To further foster the cooperation with the NGOs and numerous volunteers working within the disaster management system. To continue with efforts to properly regulate the status of voluntary rescuers that are fully employed.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

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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:

Adoption of the Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020, National programme for protection against natural and other disasters (for the period after 2015) and the establishment of a national platform.

Future Outlook Statement:

Adoption of Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020 by the end of 2013, National programme for protection against natural and other disasters until 2015 and the formal establishment of a national platform.

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:

To develop and strengthen the institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels and to maintain the same level of funding, at the national and municipal levels.

Future Outlook Statement:

The adopted legislation provides adequate legal basis for important organizational, technical, technological and functional solutions for carrying out fundamental tasks of the disaster management system and for responding to all kinds of risks. Legal provisions will have to be fully established in practice in the following period, in a coordinated and systematic manner in order to strengthen institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to disasters.

To find proper solutions for financing disaster management activities by exploring additional resources, such as real estate tax or additional tax charges for the areas facing greater fire or other risks and the EU funding.

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:

The emerging risks have to be better considered in the planning of resources in disaster management.

Future Outlook Statement:

Adaptation to the consequences caused by climate change and globalisation.

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).:

To systematically contribute to the building of resilience to disasters by introducing the disaster risk reduction culture as a way of life; each individual and his actions are important.

Section 10: Stakeholders

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

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief	Gov	Vojkova cesta 61, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia; phone:+386 1 471 3322; email: urszr@urszr.si