Czech Republic

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

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

The Czech Republic
passed through several severe floods and Early Warning especially for floods is well organized.
Preparedness for flash floods remains, mainly due to its different character from common floods on rivers (difficult to precisely determine place an time of forthcoming flash floods), still a problem.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

See the rest of the report.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

The Ministry of Industry in cooperation with other ministries (Ministry of the Environment, etc.) is currently preparing the State Energetic Conception which deals also with the preparedness to possible blackouts. The solution should lie in so called “grid systems”, where the heating plants should serve as an alternative source of electricity production during the crisis. It is vital that these are separate systems so the electricity doesn´t stream to the entire network.

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:

Disaster risk considerations are already fully integrated into different development policies and strategies:

Security Strategy of the Czech Republic

- The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic

- State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2012 - 2020

- National Programme to Abate the Climate Change Impacts

-Concept of Environmental Security 2012 - 2015 until the year 2020

It is necessary to continue in implementation of the Flood Directive, namely to create flood risk management plans focused on prevention and preparedness. The issue of floodplains and the funding of flood control measures have to be solved.

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 emergency system is already institutionalized in the laws, in particular in Crisis Management Act which has been in force since January 1st 2000 and in Integrated Rescue System Act, in force since 2001.
Several calls were announced within the Operational Program Environment which supports creation of early warning systems at the community level. These systems are linked to the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System

Further supply of information of flood committees at the community level to the central database, creation of digital flood plans and local warning systems and ensuring their further connection to the central system are the main goals for next years. Also efficient funding of these areas has to be ensured.

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:

Areas with a significant flood risk have been demarcated in accordance with the implementation of Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risk. Both nature-friendly flood protection measures and flood protection measures of technical character have been systematically constructed in the riverbed or in the catchment area of a river. The formation of flood risk management plans are now in the preparation phase.

It is necessary to define flood plains and, if possible, to limit or prohibit activities that increase the risk of flood damage. Next, the transfer of inappropriate activities from these areas should begin. The specification of protected profiles for creation water reservoirs for mitigation consequences of droughts should be discussed.

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	No

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

Description:

Security Strategy of the Czech Republic.
The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic.
State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2012 – 2020.
National Programme to Abate the Climate Change Impacts.
Concept of Environmental Security 2012 - 2015 until the year 2020.

Context & Constraints:

The non-existence of a complex disaster reduction plans including all types of disasters is caused by differentiation of responsibilities for different ministries. Another reason is that the most probable kind of disasters in our country is floods (over 90 % of all disasters). DDR principles have been included in so-called “flood protection plans” with specific responsibilities.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		
Decentralised / sub-national budget		

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

Description:

After each flood or another kind of disaster the government releases certain funds for recovery etc. as well as for some programs for preparation of structural and non-structural measures to ensure an increase of resilience in damaged areas.

Context & Constraints:

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Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	No
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	No
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	The National Security Council

Description:

Local governments are fully responsible of managing disasters at their territories. Nevertheless, in the case of very severe disasters (catastrophes) that exceed their abilities the local governments can ask the central government for both financial and operational help.

Context & Constraints:

The main constrains are financial.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

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

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 finanace and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	0
Private sector (specify absolute number)	0
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	0
Other (please specify)	

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

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No

Other (Please specify) The National Security Council

Description:

The National Security Council is a lead coordinating institution for disater risk reduction. It is permanent working body of the Government for coordination of security issues of the Czech Republic and the preparation of draft measures to ensure its security. The National Security Council consists of the Prime Minister and other members of the government.

The function of national platform and also a focal point for Hyogo Framework for Action is currently provided by the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. Ministry of the Environment cooperates closely with the Czech National Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (CNC-GDR), whose members are experts from the following institutions: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Regional Development, Headquarters Fire Rescue Service (Ministry of Interior), Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, State Health Institute, State Office for Nuclear Safety, Red Cross, various research institutes and universities, Czech Association of Insurance Companies, private companies, individual members etc.

Context & Constraints:

An important part of the mechanism to ensure the fulfilment of the activities and objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Hyogo Framework of Action framework for the period 2005 - 2015 is the Integrated Rescue System (IRS). IRS is an effective system of links, rules, cooperation and coordination of rescue and security forces, state and local governments, individuals and legal entities in the joint conduct of rescue and relief work and preparing for emergencies and natural disasters. The bodies of IRS are the Fire Brigade of the Czech Republic, Emergency Medical Services Providers and the Police of the Czech Republic. Other bodies include: Designated powers and resources of the Armed Forces, Municipal Police, Public Health Authorities, Emergency, Expert and Technical Services, Civil Protection Facilities, Non-profit organizations and associations of citizens, which can be used for rescue and liquidation operations.
Fire Brigade is the main coordinator and backbone of the IRS. In practice, this also means that in case of intervention of multiple bodies of the IRS, in the place is usually in charge member of a Fire Brigade, which manages and coordinates the interaction of bodies rescue and disposal operations. Operations and Information Centre of the IRS mobilizes and deploys the necessary forces and resources of IRS in specific locations. At the strategic level is then the IRS coordinated through regional crisis authorities and the Ministry of Interior. According to the Law on the IRS the commanding officer of the intervention has at his disposal extensive powers. Commanding officer may, among other things, prohibit or restrict the entry of persons to site, order the evacuation of people or decide on other temporary restrictions to protect life, health, property and the environment.

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	0
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)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	-- not complete --

Description:

Multi-hazard assessment has been done for some areas or cities.

Context & Constraints:

Multi-hazard risk assessment is based on the data included in the Risk Source Database which was created for the decisions of state government in the case of disasters.

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	No
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:

Special projects analysing recent losses caused by bigger floods have been launched by the government after each such event showing some gaps, losses and also proposals for avoiding drawbacks encountered.

Context & Constraints:

Financial constraints can limit the scope of such projects.

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:

Very often occurrence of floods in the country caused that the system for early warning for floods and other kinds of disasters has been continuously developed, applied and improved from the state level to regional and community levels - in a systematic way. Media like TV or radio have always been involved for dissemination of warnings and related information.

Context & Constraints:

Preparedness to DRR at local level should be improved and there have been financial and sometimes also capacity problems. Another problem is relatively low activity of NGO at the community level in DRR process

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	No
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	No

Description:

The Czech Republic has been cooperating on flood protection and warnings by means of participation in Elbe, Oder and Danube river commissions. For example - Czech National Committee for Disaster Reduction cooperates closely with similar platforms from Germany, France and Poland in the Framework of European network of national platforms.

Context & Constraints:

The Czech Republic shares catchments of some rivers and closely cooperates with its neighbors especially in data and warning exchange.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

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:

Several web pages exist like the web page of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (http://portal.chmi.cz) , Fire and Rescue Service, River Catchment Authorities. Also the Czech Flood Commission under the Ministry of Environment has special web pages for floods and flood warnings (www.mzp.cz/AIS/web-pkomise.nsf)

Context & Constraints:

The above mentioned web pages work quite well. However, complex pages for all disasters have been planned but not realized yet.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

Primary school curriculum	Yes
Secondary school curriculum	No
University curriculum	No
Professional DRR education programmes	No

Description:

DRR is included in the curriculum in all primary schools since 2011.

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 strenghtened.

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:

Many institutions like the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, Institute of Atmospheric Physics Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic or Water Research Institute TGM and River Catchment Authorities participate in various projects funded by state Security Research Program.

Context & Constraints:

There are many research projects but a systematic and coordinated approach needs to be improved.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

at the community level

Description:

Educations and campaigns have been done especially in flood prone communities but usually in connection with some recent flood event. Mayors and members of local crisis management staffs have been trained. The Czech Association for Flood Protection, Fire and Rescue Service and the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute often help with such trainings.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem is involving of NGOs at community level. There have been just a few of such organizations. The best organizations existing practically in all communities are Voluntary Firebrigades and they should be more involved in such activities.

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)	No
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Description:

The protection of ecosystems is realized by laws and the ministry of environment as well as the departments of regional and local authorities have got rights for an enforcement of EIA and other measures for protection of these systems. Recent years also operational programs for environment protection supported by EU have been applied and funded.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change adaptation has also been recognized as an important tool. Special National Program to Abate the Climate Change Impacts in the Czech Republic has also been introduced.

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: 2

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

Social safety in connection with resilience to disasters has been usually involved in a short period after disasters especially floods. However, a systematic continuous support does not exist yet. Insurance policies have to be more extensively used for this purpose

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints are usually connected with lack of enough funding as well as coordination at the state level.

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: 2

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

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:

The economic and productive sectoral policies and plans are usually implemented by particular companies without satisfactory coordination or support by the government.

Context & Constraints:

However, production of energy and energy security has always been supported by the government.

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: 2

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

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	No
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	No
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	No

Description:

Some investments have been realized with financial support from special EU programs

Context & Constraints:

Realization of such projects and programs strongly depends on current regional and local authorities. In some areas a great success can be seen while in others such projects have not been launched yet.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

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

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

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

Description:

Inclusion of post-disaster recovery especially in connection with an enhancement of resilience of newly built houses and infrastructure have been applied only occassionally, but situation has recently been improving.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem is a lack of money for inclusion of better resilience in future as a part of post-disaster recovery programs. It is rather difficult to incorporate these measures into the programs. Moreover, it is usually very difficult to find another place (land) for building new houses at safer areas (more distant from rivers). It is caused by relatively high population density and complicated orography of the country.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	No

By international development actors	No

Description:

All these impacts should be taken into account, however implementation may differ from region to region. It also depends on concrete situation whether the region was hit by some disaster recently or whether it is a long time interval from the last disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, highways, etc. is compulsory but sometimes stronger enforcement of such rules could be missing.

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
The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes

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

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	No
Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes

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

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	No
Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	No

Description:

The Czech Republic has been very well prepared for flood kind of disasters as the country has been facing such disasters last 15 years very often. Therefore, a good system of flood warning and flood protection including “flood plans” for each city and community has been developed, applied and progressively improved. A support from crisis management as well as water (Water Act, Crisis Management Act) legislation has been very important. However, some problems could appear with some other types of disaster which occur very rarely.

Context & Constraints:

Some financial constraints always occur and education for disaster preparedness needs a more comprehensive and systematic approach coordinated from the state level.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

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	No
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	No

Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Description:

These plans, procedures and resources for extraordinary events have been systematically created and could be released for the use by the proclamation of the state of emergency by the Prime Minister (at the state level) and local authorities leaders (at the regional level). Operational and communication centres create a system throughout the whole state and their functionality has been checked either by real disasters like floods or by regular exercises at various levels. Special attention has always been given to potential failures of nuclear power plans.

Context & Constraints:

Exercises and trainings have been organized regularly, however sometimes only some parts of the whole crises management systems are involved in exercises.

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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

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:

The above mentioned financial arrangements have been established and can be used in declared emergency situations at various levels (state, region, community). Special state reserves of food, material, tools, bridges, fuel, etc., exist and are well maintained for the use in emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

Problems could appear with an insurance as some people could think the insurance is expensive and facing some disaster in their place is rather improbable.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

Some losses and damages have been assessed by insurance companies, others especially on the infrastructure (roads, railways, electricity lines, etc.) by companies responsible for maintaining this infrastructure and by the state and regional authorities.

Context & Constraints:

Very often - financial constraints appear as financial losses could reach very high levels.

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 Czech Republic has developed a very comprehensive multihazard system based on an integrated early warning system connected with a special rescue and response system. The system passed through several tests during real disasters especially floods occurring last 15 years. Also exercices have been organized on regular basis. The system defines clear competencies of all stakeholders and includes also duties of media in such events.

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

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

Gender perspectives have been respected but mostly not defined in a special way.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

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

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

Municipal and local atuthorities inform residents if their dwellings are located in the are of disaster risk (mainly floods). Authorities in cooperation with firebrigades, police, army and volunteers also inform about the place and way of evacuation and humanitarian help distribution.

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

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

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

Human security and social equity aspects have usually been included in DRR and recovery activities on state, regional and local levels. Also psychological aspects and help of professional psychologists after disasters have been organized.

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

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

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

Such engagement and partnership exists but it seems it will be beneficial to involve more NGOs at community levels. Sometimes, such NGOs do not exist in some communities.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

In future, one of the drivers could be the general public aware of the importance of DRR and thus actively taking part in all actions concerning the DRR.

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:

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Future Outlook Statement:

Current development plans and strategies are up-to-date. The only change forthcoming for 2013 is the approval of a new Climate Protection Policy in the Czech Republic. It will include the current climate protection strategy and proposal of measures that will lead to an effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
Drought, its impacts and possible measures are evaluated mainly in agriculture, as this sector is now seen as the most vulnerable. Most activities are initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture, which cooperates with research institutes and regional agricultural institutions. Problems with lack of moisture occur mainly in regions with intensive agricultural production. Although it is not a permanent problem, drought as a result of climatic variability in some years causes high economic losses.

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:

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Future Outlook Statement:

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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:

An increased collaboration of different resorts of governments in the field of DRR could be beneficial.

Future Outlook Statement:

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Future Outlook Area 4

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

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

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Section 10: Stakeholders

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

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Czech National Committee for Disaster Reduction	NGO	Jiri Obrusnik - Director, CNDR members are experts form different institutions: ministries (Agriculture, Interior, etc.), Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, State Health Institute, State Office for Nuclear Safety, NGOs, Private Companies, etc.