



# Egypt

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

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# Outcomes

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## Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

### Outcomes Statement

The National Strategy for Crisis, Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction is the main guideline for disaster risk management in Egypt. It outlines Egyptian objectives, priorities and directions for reducing risks from upcoming challenges of disaster management. The strategy has been formulated in consultation with all stakeholders and prescribes the management mechanism according to the level and complexity of disaster and determines the roles, responsibilities and capacities of various entities and agencies at various administration levels to ensure effective coordination and mobilization of resources.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

### Outcomes Statement

The strategic and operational mechanisms that transcend from the national and local levels to enable cohesive participation and involvement of public sector, governmental agencies, NGOs and community in disaster management and risk reduction. The national and local programmes for disaster management and DRR are being implemented through collaboration of multi-level agencies and enhancing the resilience and recovery of communities to disasters through; awareness campaigns and programmes, capacity building and community-specific contingency management plans.

Progress on the capacity building of dedicated entities for disaster management and DRR at national and local levels through provision of required resources continues.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

### Outcomes Statement

Spatial plans are being developed according to the DRR approach, having in mind risks and potential threat to the populations and the environment. Post disaster reviews are undertaking to explore the lessons learned for further planning in different types of disasters. Programmes aimed at capacity building for local authorities and enhancing public awareness to respond during and after emergency/disaster are in progress to be further developed and constantly implemented.

Developing multiple early warning systems are in progress and will be continuously upgraded through international cooperation, transfer of knowledge and technology. The efforts of NGOs in promoting resilience at community level to disasters and assistance in post-disaster relief are also taken into consideration for future development of the current system of disaster management and DRR..

# Strategic goals

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## Strategic Goal Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

Egypt has been adopting several strategies to advance progress in mainstreaming DRR including:

- 1- Incorporation of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation into land use planning system in on different levels
- 2- Disaster planning and prevention is integrated into the overall national development plans and projects for sustainable development, accompanied by the involvement of Supreme Committees for Crisis Management and DRR on governorate/ local level.
- 3- Poverty reduction as part of DRR strategy.
- 4- Integration between DRR and Climate Change Adaptation is making significant progress in Egypt. The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change has been launches in 2012 to mainstream climate resilient development into different levels of government. It contains several key actions that address DRR directly and indirectly through, among others, systematic harmonization and integration of DRR in existing and new legislation, policies and plans; mobilization of financing and technical assistance; as well as Research and Development and establishment of disaster database inventory.
- 5- The government is currently exploring the formulation of a national legislation for disaster management, which is expected to significantly emphasize DRR including establishing a National Center for Crisis Management & DRR.

## 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 2013-2015

The institutional mechanism for disaster management shall be further strengthened by establishing certain new dedicated institutions required at all levels of governance while continuously strengthening and reforming existing institutions to be able to tackle the challenges.

For all such capacity building interventions the needs at communities and local levels

shall specifically be prioritized and targeted. Certain new laws, regulations and policies related to fire safety, industrial hazards, construction industry, land use planning and building codes etc ,would be introduced and where these exist they would be reformed and activated with the aim to reduce risks and enhancing resilience.

Establishing a robust response mechanism at all levels shall be the prime objective. A dedicated National Disaster Response Force with specialized capacities should be established and raised. The process of developing the Emergency Rescue Services in Egypt should be facilitated and expedited.

The institutional networks of youth and volunteers in the country should be revived, revitalized, and organized as a vibrant human resource to support humanitarian assistance in the wake of disasters. In this regards a corps of volunteers should be established with a view to provide field support to the disaster response force. Community based disaster risk management programs will be further expanded with the support of NGOs and community based organizations, to more communities living in remote and hazard prone areas.

Communities will be assisted in providing support, awareness and technical know-how in introducing modern technologies for safe and resilient habitations, including construction techniques, water and sanitation systems, solar and cheap alternative sources of energy etc.

## **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 2013-2015**

All programs and projects aimed at early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the wake of disasters will be designed and implemented after incorporating DRR measures, based on international best practices, local knowledge and lessons learnt from reconstruction and rehabilitation undertaken in the past.

The National DRR Strategy provides an overall guiding framework for addressing the high levels of disaster risks permeating Egyptian society. The strategy seeks to promote priority measures to ameliorate already existing vulnerability to hazards, and to ensure that future development initiatives add resilience.

The ongoing efforts of incorporating DRR into all public sector development programs will be further enhanced and strengthened through both systematic measures including introduction of necessary laws and regulations as well as raising awareness and advocacy among all stakeholders.

The private sector will also be encouraged to implement DRR approaches in their normal development initiatives and preparedness for future challenges and hazards. All disaster risk management and planning, in public as well as private sectors, particularly the emergency preparedness and planning will be guided by DRR approaches.

# Priority for Action 1

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

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## Core indicator 1

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk?  
No

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

It's expected to develop the National strategy in order to cope with the recent variables of the political unrest so the national capacities will be strengthened within the field of conflict resolution .Despite being implemented , the national strategy need to be integrated into the sectorial policies of the ministries and local plans of governorates.

An implementation framework was developed in order to achieve the goals of the National Strategy , but unfortunately the political unrest as well as the missed political will have played an important factors within disable the achievement of the proposed programs of actions within the National Strategy.

Regarding the legal framework for the DRR ,there are two kinds of national legislations in Egypt as follows :

First: National legislation concerned with crisis and disaster management which are :

- Law no. 148/1959 on Civil Protection .

-Presidential decree no.300 on establishing the search and rescue Centre at the Ministry of Defense .

-Law no.4/1994, adopting a law for protection of the environment and its executive regulations .

Second: National legislation that contributes to risk reduction of crises and disasters as follows :

-Presidential Decree no.153/2001 , for establishing the National Center for the land use planning at the country level.

Besides the Prime Minister `s Decree no.1537/2009 of constituting the Cabinet National Committee for Crisis/Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

-There is absence of a legislative integration to deal with crises and disasters .

-Most of the current laws and decrees deal only with crisis/disaster confrontation and don't focus on the measures that should be taken pre or post the crisis/disaster .

therefore, there should be upgrading for the existing laws in order to complete the national system of legislation on crisis/disaster management .

## **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? 2

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

	<b>Risk reduction / prevention (%)</b>	<b>Relief and reconstruction (%)</b>
<b>National budget</b>	0 %	0 %
<b>Decentralised / sub-national budget</b>	0 %	0 %
<b>USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)</b>		

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

- The National Committee for crisis/ disaster management and DRR has an annual budget for the implementation of DRR plans and activities on both central and local levels.
- All Ministries and Governorates (Local Administration) have in their budget lines specific items for DRR measures.
- Reasonable budgets have been allocated for developing Informal Settlements in order to reduce their vulnerability to risks.
- The institutional structure for establishing crisis/ disaster management and DRR departments in all governorates and ministries is being finalized. This will be followed by allocation for required budgets.
- Other examples on sectorial and local levels include the Environment Protection Fund (EPF) assigned for the Egyptian EEAA, to enhance, among several activities, strategies for environmental disaster risk reduction.
- The Ministry of Health has an annual budget for disaster management.
- The Social Fund for Development (SFD) has several success stories in alleviating the impacts of natural disasters.
- Also the ministry of social solidarity has special funds in its budget for humanitarian affairs, such as compensation of affected communities and relief operations in case of major disasters.



It's excepted to start an initial stage within allocating financial resources for crisis/disaster preparedness and response .  
 As it was agreed that the financial insurance for DRR will be included in the National strategy during the review and development phase.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Resources are not adequate at national or local levels; nor is it dedicated to the preparedness level. Therefore, resources either financial or human are to be further strengthened. Adequate funds are to be earmarked in dedicated budget lines and reflected in the budgets.  
 Human resources although available at all levels, yet they are not well trained to cope with the needs of the disaster management and risk reduction, and capacity building is to be further strengthened in all sectors and levels.  
 Defining the financial requirements by the concerned ministries, agencies, institutions and state sectors. This will involve incorporating such requirements in their respective annual budgets. In collaboration with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, it is also possible to raise part of the required fund through donor agencies.

**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

<b>Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)</b>	No
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<b>Regular budget allocations for DRR to local</b>	Yes
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## government

Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR

### **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Wider participation of private sector, civil society and NGOs as permanent members of the NCCMDRR. Established crisis and disaster management entities at different governorates, ministries and agencies. Starting to activate the bottom – up approach in stead of top- down approach for more decentralization in the field of crisis/ disaster management and DRR.

Community participation is assured through the simulation exercises at different governorates such as the Simulation on school evacuation in case of Earthquake and fire in December 2013 where the students and the teachers participated within the simulation process to raise their awareness but there is still a need for wider participation as the Crises and DRR sector need to target the universities students through their activities as the Models of UN or others in order to raise their awareness

The guideline for establishing the operational rooms is ready for implementation and reviewing the legislations is in process, especially upgrading a legislation for establishing the operational rooms in the governorates according to a unified institutional structure .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Financial resources are still centralized since the authorities at local levels are dependent upon the Government (central).

## **Core indicator 4**

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

## Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	3
<b>national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>private sector (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>other (please specify)</b>	

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

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator

## **(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Responding to its commitment to the various tasks outlined in HFA, Egypt has strengthened and developed its national institutions and policies to meet these tasks. The National Committee for Crisis/ Disaster Management and DRR (NCCMDRR) was initiated in April 2006. The NCCMDRR is functioning as the "National Platform for DRR" and having several mandates corresponding to the goals and priorities of actions outlined in the HFA 2005.

Based on experience and lessons learned since April 2006, A Prime Minister Decree No. 1537 (dated 27th May) establishing a National Committee for Crisis/ Disaster Management and DRR. The following articles and items in the Prime Minister Decree identify

clearly that the committee acts as the Egyptian National Platform for DRR:

1. Article no. I - Preamble: "A National Committee for Crisis/ Disaster Management and DRR

shall be formed within the Egyptian Council of Ministers". The committee has Representatives for Civil Society, the Egyptian Red Crescent and representative of the

Private Sector in its membership. The Egyptian Red Crescent has a very wide representation

on the local level. Also the Egyptian Federation for Civil Associations and Organizations

comprises of more than 22 thousands of civil associations and organizations including those

who are interested in maximizing the role and participation of women in all different public activities.

2. Article no. III – Preamble: "The committee shall put the national institutional framework into

action in a compatible manner with the requirements of the ISDR".

3. Article III – Item no. 12: "Assuming the roles and responsibilities of the National Platform

for Disaster Risk Reduction set out in the UNISDR and the priorities of Hyogo Framework for Action".

Further to the establishment and functioning of the NCCMDRR, some sectorial plans and policies relevant to disaster management and risk reduction have recently been developed.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the

country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Resources are to be made available in sustainable manner and more efficient role is to be considered further a national commitment.

# Priority for Action 2

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

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## Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	0
<b>schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	No
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	No
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	No
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	No

**Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.**

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

-According to the National Strategy , a general analysis has been conducted to identify the main natural disasters as well as the man made ones.  
-A Multi Hazard profile is available on Des Inventar( Disaster Information System ) database which include data from 1980 to 2010 but the system still needs recent updates .

<http://www.desinventar.net/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp>

-As a result for the funded project by the UNDP ( Capacity Building for Crisis ,Disaster and Risk Management in Egypt ) , a number of specific contingency and preparedness plans for crisis/ disaster management and DRR have been conducted as follows :

- The procedure manual for evacuation & DRR in big Malls.
- The National Plan for addressing drought and its risk reduction in Egypt.
- The National strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and its risk reduction.
- In addition there is a current project funded by GIZ ( Participatory development program in urban areas ) which extend till 2015 as the program provides advice to decision makers in ministries, governorates and local administrations on how to deal with informal urban areas in Greater Cairo .

The newly Egyptian approach developed by ISDF, has been replaced the formerly called "slums" or "informal settlements" with the two distinctive terms of "unplanned areas" and "unsafe areas" and classify the later according to the degree of risk to life and property. The ISDF approach is very useful in identifying priorities for intervention; based on the distinction between unsafe areas and unplanned areas, the former requires immediate action, while the later requires either a medium or long term strategy. The national map of unsafe/ vulnerable areas had identified the unsafe/ vulnerable areas in all urban centers of Egypt .which include ( according to the 2013 report ) 365 unsafe urban areas , also the ISDF developed 51 areas till March 2013 .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Establishing database of risk mapping for different kinds of crises and disasters is still in progress as well as upgrading the GIS system for risk maps .

## Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	Yes
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	Yes
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Some achievements at the national level have been achieved as several field visits had been undertaken to the Governorates to assess the capacities of local crisis management and operations rooms. Also, linking the central operational room with the local operational rooms at all the governorates in order to report and monitor on a daily basis .

As well as finishing the Guidelines for establishing and upgrading these local crisis rooms had been established and Three workshops on negotiation and crisis and disaster management had been organized at the governorates level.

Establishment of a national database for Crises & disasters which took place during the

last 3 decades by collecting data from different stakeholders and multi media as well. Three workshops and training courses including hands on training for data entry to



the DesINVENTAR software, analysis and results interpretation have been held.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

One of the current challenges is that the relationship between the IDSC and the governorates is not that consistent and the capacity and preparedness levels vary between the different governorates.

Databases at local to be installed and linked to the main server on national level as a subject of available resources as well as upgrading the local rooms capabilities technically and functionally.

Also still the Media not involved enough to obtain its role within public awareness and focusing on the DRR activities in Egypt .

Therefore ,The IDSC got the vision of expanding the scope of the on-going crisis and disaster management unit to become a national Early Warning Centre as well as for supporting Governorates in establishing similar capacity at the Governorate level and also would also like to expand the scope of the unit to cover conflict issues in addition to the natural disasters .

### Core indicator 3

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	No
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	Yes
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	Yes

**Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination** No

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Early warning system for both natural (earthquakes and flashfloods) and man- made disasters (Air and Radio active Pollution) are in place. These systems are mostly linked to the media.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation has developed in cooperation with the Belgian consultancy company SORESMA and the Free University of Brussels an Early Warning System for Flash Floods in Egypt's Red Sea coast and desert areas which are prone to devastating flash flood incidents. This system allows forecasting the amount, timing and location of rainfall. Based on this simulation, the risk for flash floods is calculated and if needed, a warning is sent to the competent Crisis and Disaster Management Centre.

In addition the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation is implementing a project to extend

the Early Warning System to all flash flood prone areas in Egypt.

Currently a central operational room is being established and well equipped with required systems for linking with local operational rooms in different governorates for an effective disaster management and DRR procedures.

Upcoming international cooperation activities will focus on developing a Multi-hazard Early Warning System including assessment of existing Early Warning Networks and recommendation for improvement and assessment of institutional capacity and preparation of capacity building plan, in order to develop the design, strategy and program for a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System. Therefore that will enable a comprehensive analysis for the current situation of EWS in Egypt in order to improve the EWS mechanism in Egypt .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The existing Early Warning Systems are working independently and a unique national system still an essential need.

- Lack of operational coordination and cooperation between the different entities involved in the EWS sector .
- The National system need to Determine and treat weakness in the mechanisms of

institutional systems responsible for conducting early warnings and to start a feedback mechanism to improve the performance of early warning and risk reducing units .

- Strengthen the capacities of the Meteorological and Hydrological services and Disaster risk management at the local and ministerial levels .

### 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? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Egypt is keen on strengthening the bilateral cooperation on the regional level with the Arab states and African countries through participation in regional platform and conferences that aim at strengthening the capacities of the National governments within the crisis /disaster & DRR field as well as sharing the best practices , as the

participation at The African Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and Arab states Regional meeting " Towards a crisis response Network in the Arab region. Therefore Egypt`s participation is to ensure the regional cooperation in the DRR field .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Exchanging international experiences within the Arab & African countries as there should be more institutional and field visits to different entities involves in the DRR field .

The validation of the regional and trans boundary cooperation is highly required especially in Marine environmental disasters. Data and information exchange for early warning systems purposes to be developed.

# Priority for Action 3

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

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## Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

increasing number of visitors have accessed the National Information Management System website ([www.crisismanagement.idsc.gov.eg](http://www.crisismanagement.idsc.gov.eg)). This website enables the accessibility to relevant information on different types of crises and disasters at all levels. But it still needs to be updated and developed .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular,

highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Developing and visibility of the content to be easier for different stakeholders with different backgrounds and publics. Feedback from end users is highly required.

## Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

<b>primary school curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>secondary school curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>university curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>professional DRR education programmes</b>	No

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The ministry of Education has developed and incorporated DRR in the school curriculum. Indeed almost schools are regularly implementing evacuation simulation exercises for different types of disasters at least 3 times per academic year. And until now there are some specialized post graduate programs as the Diploma for crisis Management at Ain Shams University and at AUC( American University in

Cairo ).

Also the Crisis and Disaster Management issues are included within the courses of different faculties as the faculty of Engineering and Urban Planning .

As well as specialized training programs for governmental employees at Nasser Academy .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Reviewing and updating information of the existing school curriculum on DRR is required.

From higher educational point of view, a post graduate inclusion of DRR concept is highly recommended. For undergraduate DRR courses are still lacking

also there is still a need to develop high specialized courses at the Crisis and DRR issues to provide the sufficient academic background .

### **Core indicator 3**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 2

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

#### **Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	Yes

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The main objectives of the Advisory Committee for Crisis/ Disaster Management and DRR,

inter alia;

- Proposing and providing the means to promote the technical and scientific capacities to update and apply the methods and studies to assess the vulnerability to, and the impact of

geological, weather, water and climate related hazards on it.

- Working on promoting cooperation among research institutes and the scientific institutions

concerned with crises and disasters and the executive bodies in the field of crisis/ disaster

management and DRR. Making the best possible application of the scientific research in this field.

- Therefore , NCCMDRR working on promoting corporation among DM and DRR related research and scientific institutions.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Appropriate funding mechanism is to be mobilized and dedicated in sustainable manner.

Capacity building for national specialists and experts, mutual cooperation in regional and international bases are to be considered.

## **Core indicator 4**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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



## Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

## Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Communication Strategy for Raising Societal Awareness in the Area of Risk Reduction and Crisis Management addresses the communicative component relevant to societal awareness raising towards risk reduction, however, message themes focus on three types of disasters namely; earthquakes-as primary potential natural disaster, fires and diseases and pandemics-as two examples of Disasters/ crises classified as manmade. It is worth mentioning that the strategy, from the communicative perspective, is applicable for all types of crises/ disasters that the country may be vulnerable to. The main objectives of the strategy are as following:

1. Raise awareness level of disaster counter and preparedness among Egyptian society's different strata on a scale of (10%: 90%) in nine months period.

2. Change attitudes towards disasters preparedness, from the negative attitude to the neutral then to the positive.
3. Cause a change in masses' behaviors pre and during the disaster with 60%. This will be conducted by showing wrong behaviors and the right behavior.
4. Build and coordinate relationships with media platforms before, during and after the crisis/ disaster.
5. Change attitudes of civil society's organizations and private sector towards coordinating and participating in participatory programs for disasters preparedness and rescue during crises/ disasters.

During the UNDP project and in order to raise the awareness of civilians , 11,000 copies of a brochure entitled " How to protect yourself during Emergency cases " were printed and distributed among school students. Also there was a workshop held on October 2013 called " The Role of Media In Crisis Management ,it was one of the project`s activities and it aimed at raising the public awareness in crisis /disasters management.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

A mechanism for strategy implementation supported by trained personnel is highly required.

Action plan for rising public awareness be recommended to be in place. Enlarge the role of NGOs in this context is in progress.

The government and the media should spread among civilians the culture of prevention from disasters and the means of practical and effective confrontation in order to avoid the destructive impact of the disasters. Therefore there should be more effective role for the Media .

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## Core indicator 1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	Yes
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	Yes
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

- Implementing Environmental Impact Assessment for new projects.
- Establishing the National Center for planning State Land Use.
- Construction of multi-hazard maps for future planning of the projects and new establishments.
- Implementing of several projects for integrated Coastal Zones Management.

- Prepared and launched "The Egyptian Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Reduction of its Associated Risks" as its major objective is to raise the flexibility of the Egyptian community in dealing with the risks and disasters that may be caused by climate change and its effects on different sectors and activities. The strategy was designed to be prone to modification, re-writing and re-editing, in order to cope with the fast progress in science and research.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

More coordination is needed to integrate environment related policies and plans including land use natural resources management and adaptation to climate change to ensure fully integration and harmony. More efforts are needed for raising the environmental public awareness especially to climate change and land use issues.

There are several constraints will be met in putting the strategy into action and to follow up its implementation at the national level these are: political will, raising human awareness, deficiency in financial and natural resources, need for institutional reform, legislation, information, monitoring and evaluation and the development of analyzing and expectation of socio-economic models.

**Core indicator 2**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	Yes
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	No

<b>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</b>	Yes
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	No
<b>Micro insurance</b>	No

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

a proposal for new legislation for obligatory insurance for the all buildings and constructions Will be developed .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Strengthening the social safety networks by financial and human resources is needed to ensure the implementation of reliable social programmes.

**Core indicator 3**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<b>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</b>	Yes
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**Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets**

**Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals**

Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Activation and law enforcement regarding implementation of the building codes in order to reduce the vulnerability to hazards. In addition to the environmental impact assessment for new establishments, seismic retrofits for almost vital constructions (schools and hospitals) are continued.

The National Center for Planning State Land Uses has been established to guarantee the complete coordination between the state authorities to achieve the maximum possible exploitation of the state lands and to follow-up the development of these lands, and to protect them against the assaults that befall upon them. The Center is also responsible for studying the major national projects to assure and maximize the revenue and incite the investment to reach the desired development rates through the general policy of the country.

and the National Center has launched many campaigns during the last few years and succeeded to remove many illegal buildings that increased after 2011 , as many buildings have been built without any legal permissions .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The role of the private sector still needs more efforts to integrate the activity of the protection of economic and productive sectors.

Support the law enforcement of building codes and ensure applying the DRR procedures at the local levels .

## Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate risk reduction elements.

Moreover, new building codes have been introduced to the all structure designs. The National Center for planning State Land Use has plans for land-use management including regulatory disaster prevention measures at the national and local levels.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular,

highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

More efforts are needed to ensure fully implementation of the existing construction codes and laws.

### Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? No

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</b>	0
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	Yes
<b>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</b>	Yes

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

After specific disasters (earthquake and flash floods) building codes have been introduced to



the all new constructions. More over a safe side selection away from drainage systems has been applied in order to apply the principle (build back better).

After any Crisis , there are analytical reports that focus on the lessons learnt for improving the future procedures of the DRR and crisis management . Future cooperation with the international organizations will enable capacity building for disaster risk reduction preparedness with focus on the role of first responders including civil protection, ambulance ,social solidarity and NGOs ( Red Crescent ).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Regulations, codes of practice and legislation are to be revised and updated accordingly.

### Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

For all new projects the impact assessment is one of the required documentation for getting the permission and environmental impact assessment as well. The National Platform for DRR is institutionalizing required procedures to integrate disaster management and risk reduction measures into national sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes. Each Ministry allocates in its budget some specific items for DRR and taking in consideration DRR measures in post-disaster recovery programmes.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Training of national experts in international institutions that have recognized experience on related matters turn out to be necessary.

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## Core indicator 1

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

**DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies**

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**

Yes

**Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness**

Yes

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

**Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections**

Yes

**Preparedness plans are regularly updated**

Yes

**based on future risk scenarios**

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

A Guideline for developing the operational rooms of crisis management was conducted and on December 2013 , as an initial stage 6 Crisis Management Operational Rooms were established at the governorate level as a pilot project, by providing technical infrastructure with the support of UNDP .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Adequate resources (both financial and human) will enable the increase in readiness for managing disaster impacts, and improve response measures. Also the lack of exchanging the international and regional experiences in the DRR field .

## **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**

Yes

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

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

- Implementing Field Simulation Exercises on different types of disasters in number of governorates:

A comprehensive training programme for implementing field exercises on different types of disasters has been developed under preparedness and response components. The full-scale includes three activities: the 1st one is a preparatory theoretical orientation, the 2nd one is implementation of operational activities and the final one is dedicated to the evaluation and wrap-up on lessons learned and relevant recommendations

For instance , many simulation exercises have been held till December 2013 such as :

- 4 simulation exercise on school evacuation in case of Earthquake were held in different 4 governorates .
- 3 simulation exercises for preventing flash floods .
- As well as other simulation exercises for avoiding ferry accidents ,oil spill , evacuation at metro station and Influenza Pandemic response plans.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Such kind of training and mock exercises should be on a regular basis in order to minimize the damages and losses of disasters.

### Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

For specific sector (such as tourism sector) it is fully covered by insurance facilities in case of natural and man-made disasters. Regarding the proposed new organizational

structure of crisis/ disaster management and DRR in all governorates/ ministries has allocated fund consequently open approved.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

A culture of fully covered insurance in case of natural and man-made disasters should be negotiated with insurance community for more development.

**Core indicator 4**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? No

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

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator**

**(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

This activity has stopped cause of financial problems .

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The first phase of database building has been done , and the system was provided with the required database , however the rest phases are still need to be developed to meet the national requirements and stopped cause of lack of fund .and we hope that we an continue the development of the system .



# Drivers of Progress

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## **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)

Currently multi-hazard approach is widely considered by different institutions for specific types of hazards (earthquakes, floods, landslides and droughts). The results of these researches should be taken into account for developing a full risk assessment and maps. Moreover a national early warning system and enhancing the community capabilities will enable linking knowledge to the full range of multi-hazards into risk management strategies and analysis leading to most efficient and cost effectiveness.

## **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)

In Egypt there have undoubtedly been improvements in gender parity over the past decade, especially in education. According to the comprehensive 2010 Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE), currently, more than half of university enrolment is by women. In addition to the role of Social Fund for Development in gender empowerment context, the National Council for Woman plays a key role in enhancing political, social and economic participation of woman. There are numerous laws protecting and promoting equality between men and women but actual implementation still limits or contradicts this right, even though it may be granted constitutionally

### **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)

At the national level of crisis and disaster management in Egypt , it suffers from:  
- Sub-optimal communication and coordination mechanism due to the participation of several concerned organizations and institutions, Lack of efficient coordination mechanisms amongst various ministries and organizations to define their roles, tasks and responsibilities of each party and the means of its contribution in handling the crisis or disaster;

In order to improve its disaster management system, Egypt undertook a number of strategic actions and formed various institutions, as following:

Strategic Level: Ministerial Committee for Crisis and Disaster Management headed by H.E. the Prime Minister

Planning Level: National Committee for Crisis and Disaster Management

Executive Level: All concerned ministries and local authorities;

The Crisis and Disaster Management Department was established at the IDSC in 2000 to serve as focal point for Crisis, Disaster and Risk Management. In 2006, the Prime Minister issued a decree to form National Committee for Crisis and Disaster Management with new mandate. The Committee consists upon concerned ministries, governorates and institutions.

Therefore the upcoming cooperation with the international partners aims at providing the required technical analysis for strengthening the crisis & disaster management sector at the national level especially within the EWS field .

And its supposed to implement a comprehensive analysis for the situation in order to identify the gaps and challenges and To enhance the capacities of the country within preparedness and DRR field .

## **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)

Appropriate social protection measures and social safety networks that safeguard vulnerable communities are adequately regarded and implemented, depending on the resources availability. Currently the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Social Development Fund and NGOs represent a core element in recovery activities.

## **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)

Recognizing the vital role of NGOs and private sector not only in recovery phase but also in

preparedness and risk reduction, the Prime Minister Decree no. 1537/ 2009 clearly stated the

active participation of those partners in the national platform for DRR .

The National disaster management strategy endeavors to enable the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) to play a competent humanitarian role in cases of disasters. The strategy provides guidance and prioritizes the strategic interventions for disaster management.

As well as the Arab Network for Environment & Development (RAED) which is an independent Arab network of non-governmental organizations concerned with the environment and sustainable development and aims at developing, improving and contributing to the achievement of environmental and developmental integration.

RAED is implementing a project on "Disaster and Climate Induced Displacement and DRR" in cooperation with concerned Egyptian ministries and in partnership with the Crisis, Disaster Management and DRR Sector within IDSC.

As one of the main activities of the project, RAED is conducting a study to assess communities at risk of displacement due to climate change impacts and natural disasters, determine key drivers of those disasters and also identify required actions and mechanisms for prevention and response. The study will be conducted on a selected hot spot as a pilot to be introduced for the government.

## **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)

The national Platform DRR is in place since 2006 and has regular meetings for monitoring and evaluating the National System for DRR. One of the mandates of this platform is to approve the action plan at different levels from local to national. So far several national action plans (earthquakes, flashfloods, and major fires ...etc) have been approved. Recently the National committee for Crisis/Disaster Management and DRR (NCCMDRR) is conducting their meeting on a monthly basis to ensure the mechanism of collaboration between the involved parties in handling the crisis events

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# Future Outlook

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## Future Outlook Area 1

***The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.***

### Overall Challenges

Political will and continuity in policies is key for the successful implementation of national policies and strategies on DRR. The major challenge for the development practitioners in the field of DRR would be to secure consistent support from the National Government to treat DRR as a prioritized item on the agenda list of its national priorities.

The second major challenge is the scarcity of resources for the implementation of short term as well as long term development programmes in the field of DRR, as envisaged under the National DRR strategy.

The Government is faced with a crunch situation emanating from local political situation. The unstable economic situation leaves the Government with little fiscal space to spare reasonable funds for DRR programmes.

The third major challenge is the lack of capacities on account of trained human resources and modern technology at all levels for planning and subsequent execution of DRR policies and programmes.

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### Future Outlook Statement

The Government will put in place legal and institutional arrangements, on both national and local levels. A proposal for establishing The National Center for Crisis, Disaster Management and DRR has been developed to be the apex policy making institution on Disaster Management and DRR.

Similarly, a guideline for establishing and upgrading Local Centers for Crisis, Disaster Management and DRR and Operational Rooms has been developed and will be activated and notified at the respective levels.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework remained under implementation during the last few years focusing on identified priority areas by all stakeholders. The National Strategy for DRR shall guide all stakeholders in future for implementation of DRR initiatives.

## 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

In all ministries, governorates (local level), authorities and institutions crisis/ disaster management and DRR focal point/ entities are defined. From organizing point of view the structure is still complicated and still needs more efforts and resources for integrity in a unique national system.

The existing disaster management system, envisages developed and decentralized responsibilities for disaster management. Therefore, the local authorities need to exhibit firm and consistent commitment, on account of allocation of resources and other administrative measures, to operationalize/ enhance the institutional arrangements at local level.

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### Future Outlook Statement

The National Strategy for Crisis and Disaster Management and DRR represents the framework and the guideline for a comprehensive mechanism among the different governmental and non governmental entities involved in crisis and disaster management at the national level .

Therefore ,one of the main priorities is developing the coordination mechanism among the ministerial and local levels to assure handling any crisis /disaster at the national or local level effectively .

## 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

Although a paradigm shift has been effected through adoption of prevention,

mitigation and preparedness approach instead of emphasis on traditional emergency and response oriented approach, the implementing partners at the Government and Community level need more awareness about such unprecedented change. Availability of accurate and easily accessible data encompassing different aspects of disasters and hazard assessment is key for objective decision making. However, no such data is currently available in a centralized and digitalized form.

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## Future Outlook Statement

The research/ development and training capacities will be enhanced. Human resource development and enhancing early warning capacities are the most important expected outcomes of international cooperation projects which are likely to strengthen the existing institutional capacities in disaster management and DRR.



# Stakeholders

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

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Egyptian National Platform For DRR	Governments	Dr.Shreif Moharram - Chairman - Information and Decision Support Center
Scientific Advisory Committee	Academic & Research Institutions	Dr. Mohamed Amer - Director of Crisis Management and DRR Sector (IDSC)
Egyptian Red Crescent	Non-Governmental Organizations	Dr. Magda El Sherbeny - Director - Egyptian Red Crescent
Egyptian Federation for Insurance Companies	Private Sector	Mr. Abd El Raouf Kotb -Chairman of the Egyptian Federation for Insurance Companies