



# Provincia di Potenza, Italy

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## Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2014)

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# Priority for Action 1

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

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## Core Indicator 1.1

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

**How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Province of Potenza is a Local Authority of provincial (subregional) level whose policy/institutional action is performed also by the interaction with the local Municipalities. It counts 100 Municipalities among its territorial and government competences.

It has many territorial competencies. As regards the territorial policies the most significant are territorial planning and civil protection, among which various activities are performed both with regards to local communities and municipalities and other institutional levels.

Italian Civil Protection System (i.e. the institutional apparatus starting from the local to the national scale to prevent and combat disasters) foresees that at the very local scale Municipalities have to act first because of the particular closeness to the citizens and the communities. But, in case of most severe disasters, the institutional levels of a larger scale (the Province, the Prefecture, the Region and the State) have to contribute in a sort of subsidiary action, providing the necessary support to affected cities, populations and communities.

So, the Province plays an important role both in the territorial governance and safety and its action is oriented in providing a fundamental institutional support to the local actors for the correct use of the territory.

In term of relevant skills and tools the Province has organized its Provincial Civil Protection System (2004), working with all the local, regional and national actors of the civil protection system. The Province produced also two planning documents (the Provincial Risk Assessment/Mitigation Plan and the Emergency Management Plan) which synthesizes the provincial “system”, providing also the fulfillment of the 10

Essentials.

Moreover, the recently (nov 2013) adopted Territorial Coordination Plan (TCP) draws the policy-oriented governmental proposals for the sustainable development of the provincial territory and provides guidelines and support to the local actors for the correct land-use and management of the territory.

#### Reference documents

- > [Risks Assessment and Prevention Plan \(2004\)](#)
- > [Emergency Management Plan \(2004\)](#)
- > [Territorial Coordination Master Plan \(2013\)](#)

### **To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

As regards the Province of Potenza, the multi-stakeholders consultations and engagements performed in all relevant actions and planning provide for a wide partnership approach. In addition to the DRR activities performed in its own institutional competences and to protect its own assets, the Province of Potenza policy action is providing also for a direct involvement of Municipalities and Communities (including private sector) for strengthening successful community and territorial sustainable development, integrating it with territorial safety. At this regards, for example, the “Province of Potenza – Municipalities Network” for Resilience established by the Province of Potenza with its provincial municipalities for the collaboration and methodological support in the construction of the local civil protection systems and in the implementation of Resilience at the local level. The Network represents an interconnection tool for all the key-actors involved in local disaster risks management and reduction and in community and territorial development (with particular respect to the Municipalities) and it is aimed to convey the concept of sustainable development, territorial safety and “communities resilience” all over the territory. The Network and its operational tools permit also the involvement of communities and other key-stakeholders, the information exchanges and sharing for a better widespreading of the support activities performed over the provincial territory, so an important vehicle for disaster risk reduction (including climate changes) and prevention. Further development are represented by the possibility to build and experiment on-purpose partnerships for the execution of specific DRR interventions with the active involvement of the private sector (Public-Private and Public-Private-People partnerships). At this regards, some pilot actions have been proposed and performed with good and promising results.

## **Core Indicator 1.2**

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

### **How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

In the very last years, the Province of Potenza is facing many difficulties related to the management of the provincial real estate (mainly the road network) linked to national government financial constraints (Stability Pact), to gradual reduction of national financial resources and to an endless crisis of the public financing mechanism that are revealing serious impacts on disaster risk reduction activities. These difficulties are going to be increased by the recent evolution carried on by the national government that is providing for substantial modifications of the institutional framework. However, the Province set up tools to overcome some financial constraints, such as the acquisition of Stability Pact shares provided by the Region Basilicata through vertical integration and endorsement, without recourse to the advantage of the enterprises. Thanks to these solutions, the Province has been able to carry out financial measures for assuring the maintenance and rehabilitation of the provincial road network and its safety improvement, investing a considerable part of its annual budget (composed by both own and EU/national/regional revenues). The same problem exists for DRR on provincial schools and public buildings. Among the solutions, the participation in competitions for funding, the construction of RES plants obtaining national incentives and the sales of assets not used for institutional aims. Thanks to these solutions, the Province is involved in the implementation of a specific program called "Safe-Ecological Schools" that, starting from 2009, is providing about 70 MEuros to be invested in almost 10-years time in high schools' and public buildings' seismic and energy efficiency retrofitting. The interventions include the installation of RES plants in total/partial substitution of the conventional ones, so contributing to contrast climate change.

### **To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective**

## **disaster response and recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Despite the described difficulties, the Province allocated significant portions of budget in the whole disaster management cycle in its duties, including provincial road-network safety, seismic upgrading, technological plants improvement, architectural barriers removal in high-schools and public buildings and in construction of new high-school buildings and gyms with the use of best technologies for seismic-risk reduction and energy efficiency. Although fluctuating finances, depending on the availability of resources discussed beforehand, during the years the Province established consistent budget also for risk management activities, early-warning and communication, education and monitoring, preparedness, response and recovery in its administrative interests (more details are provided in the related sections of this report).

All the experiences have also been coherently integrated into local economic and social territorial development plans. For example, energy efficiency solutions, use of renewables and eco-compatible waste management systems performed on high-school buildings' have been also included into educational programs that allowed scholarships to gain in education and in rising risk awareness, acting also as vehicles for involving families and communities. These "actions" have also been included as "policies" in the provincial land-use coordination plan (TCP): this strategy is providing the Province the strength and authority to perform these local development and land-use government oriented policies at Municipal level, providing also for coordination and subsidiary support with a wide-area and network approach. The Province's land-use territorial coordination plan (TCP) is currently the only tool existing at the regional level providing for this kind of coordination in local development territorial policies. In conclusion, by investing in DRR the Province is complying with its institutional duty but it's already accounting for benefits and revealing a good engine of consequent DRR related and actions to be facilitated and transferred at the Municipality level.

## **Core Indicator 1.3**

*Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.*

**How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to**

## **actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province of Potenza provided for multi-stakeholders consultation and engagement in all relevant actions and planning, with particular reference to DRM/DRR (among its Civil Protection competences) and territorial development and land-use management, that included also the communities. Moreover, as specific actions, the Province has been involved in the implementation of information campaigns, training activities directed to municipalities, schools, volunteers, civil society and to the other stakeholders in order to widespread risks knowledge. Information material has also been prepared and is available for wide diffusion. The Province is also engaged in training activities addressed to local authorities officers, professionals (engineers, architects, geologists, etc.) and civil protection volunteers, operating in Territorial Planning and Civil Protection fields, oriented to risk assessment and prevention and emergencies management.

As regards its supporting actions to Municipalities performed through the “Province of Potenza – Municipalities Network for Resilience”, the Province recently set up set up thematic Open-Ended and Open-Participative Consultation Tables focusing on the Resilience of Communities implementation. The themes are the different social groups, starting from the most vulnerable (elders, women, disabled, children/youth, ethnic minorities and migrantes, farmers, etc). This institutional consultation process has the dual aim of raising awareness and enhancing the capacity of individuals and communities in reducing disaster risks through the spread of knowledge and the increase of awareness about the importance of risk prevention and mitigation, and of engaging them in decision-making and programming processes regarding territorial policies. The Province launched the consultations also involving the Municipalities (Mayors and representatives) in order to accompany the Municipalities in the engagement of local communities in territorial/urban policies decision making. In fact, the Municipalities’ LGSATs reveal a scarce communities’ involvement in DRR and urban development policies. The “institutional” (relevant key-stakeholders) involvement provide for a comprehensive implementation action.

### Reference documents

- > [Older People \(2014\)](#)
- > [Women and Girls \(2014\)](#)
- > [Youth and Children \(2014\)](#)
- > [Farmers \(2014\)](#)
- > [Disabled Persons \(2014\)](#)
- > [Ethnic Minorities and Migrantes \(2014\)](#)

## Related links

> [Province - Municipalities Network for Resilience](#)

### **To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province organized and participated to several civil protection exercises, involving the different civil protection national and local players, that served also as a training opportunity for officials and community leaders in disaster risk reduction and management. Currently the Province is putting in place training programs directed to Municipalities' technicians, professionals (engineers, architects, geologists, etc.) and civil protection volunteers operating in Territorial Planning and Civil Protection fields, with regards to disaster risks assessment, disaster risks prevention/mitigation and emergencies management (preparedness). But the actions need to be further improved by using a more systematic approach.

### **How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Programs include cultural diversity issues	No
Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives	No

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province has been involved in the implementation of various information campaigns and education programs mainly directed to municipalities' officers,

schools population, civil protection volunteers and to the other stakeholders in order to widespread the knowledge of risks and what to do in emergency. Communities have been involved only in some awareness-building activities through information campaigns.

Currently the Province is putting in place training programs directed to Municipalities' technicians, professionals (engineers, architects, geologists, etc.) and civil protection volunteers operating in Territorial Planning and Civil Protection fields, with regards to disaster risks assessment, disaster risks prevention/mitigation and emergencies management (preparedness).

## **Core Indicator 1.4**

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

### **To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Italian legislation provides different levels of government involvement, from national to locals, in carrying on DRR planning activities. This is summarized in a Civil Protection (CP) System having variable geometry (National/Regionals/Locals) where the Province is fully integrated. In this institutional framework, the Province of Potenza implemented various DRR planning activities of its competence: Risks Assessment/Prevention/Mitigation, organization of a Provincial CP System, fully integrated in regional/national ones, which includes Risks Assessment/Management, Emergency/Post-Emergency Management, Recovery phases at the provincial scale. The Provincial CP System was set-up in 2004 and represented the first Provincial CP System in Basilicata. Its planning tools (Risk Assessment/Prevention/Mitigation Plan, Emergency Management Plan) are periodically updated for including risks assessment data and analysis updates and any modification of the organizational frameworks. In 2004 the System and its planning tools were officially acknowledged by the National CP Department and used as models for other provinces. The Province is regularly involved in on-purpose national/regional DRR planning, as for example that performed for national/regional drills and exercises. Particular mention is made to one of the most recent and relevant national exercise on the provincial territory: during 2012, the Province took part to the preparation of the national exercise "Basilicata 2012," in which a M6.5 earthquake in Agri Valley was simulated, with effects in the neighboring Campania and Calabria. The exercise was

part of the national planning on seismic risk aiming at testing the response of the National CP System at central and local levels in case of severe disasters. In addition to the other operational activities, the Province was in charge of the whole exercise's planning, which served also for updating the national earthquake disaster risk planning. Similar activities were performed also in previous years.

### Reference documents

- > ["Basilicata 2012" National Drill Plan \(2012\)](#)

# Priority for Action 2

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

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## Core Indicator 2.1

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

**To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

During the years, the Province carried on several activities regarding the collection of disasters risks information. The information have been collected and produced for different risks components: hazards, vulnerability of assets and goods (mainly, buildings, infrastructures, territorial systems), exposure of population and other relevant assets, and for various both natural and man-induced risks. All information have been gathered in a GIS that provides also for multi-risks analyses at wide-area and local levels. The data collection has been regularly integrated and updated and served also as reference for developing the Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan (TCP), that provides for territorial/local development proposals by integrating sustainable development and safety (DRR, CCA) in land-use/government policies. The combination of some territorial and buildings/infrastructures monitoring activities and the gathering of related data produced the subsystem "GIS of Risk-Exposed Elements" (SITeR), a real-time tool for simulating/characterizing disasters, so contributing in disaster management and local development decisionmaking processes. Its functioning is based on integrating static (vulnerabilities, exposure of population, etc.) and dynamic (hazards information, disasters phenomena and space-temporal evolutions) information, and gives the possibility to characterize risks, to perform multirisks analyses and to evaluate risk/disaster scenarios for decisionmaking in territorial policies and civil protection activities. In particular, in disasters it provides for a speedy and real-time tool for evaluating disasters consequences, helping decisionmaking in disaster management. By means of these tools, the Province performed different analyses including also vulnerable key-development sectors. The results have also been used for rising communities' risks-awareness. For some specific risks, data collection and elaboration has been

performed also through regional and EU co-funded projects; for example, desertification, drought and climate change, seismic, etc. As example, a conference paper describing some assessment activities for seismic risk is provided.

### **To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

By using the new information and communication technologies, the risk assessment information collected and gathered in the provincial Geographic Information System (GIS) are constantly updated, shared and integrated also by benefiting from the information produced by other public administrations and authorities having specific interests on the territory and on risks assessments. The main difficulties are represented by the great number of entities producing territorial data existing at the local and national levels and by the absence of mechanisms for automatic transmission, sharing and updating. National procedures and regulations have been issued for conforming the data production to common standards (metadata) and this is also another weakness of the gathering procedures. The data are shared to citizens, skilled people and other people/institutions that have jurisdiction on the territory. However, most of the recent updates of risks assessment data (for example the periodic updates performed by the river Basins Authorities) are performed regularly and automatically at least on a yearly basis.

### **How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

As discussed in the previous sections, thanks to the dedicated section of the TCP, the Provincial Geographic Information System (GIS) and monitoring systems, the

findings of local disaster risk assessments are available to all provincial planning processes for economic, social and territorial development and investments. By means of the improvement of the constant inter-institutional dialogue, the Province is also engaged in putting the findings of local disaster risk assessments as an important issue for the Next EU funding programming period (2014-2020).

**To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

To characterize the earthquakes vulnerability level of upper secondary schools that were not designed according to current seismic regulations and criteria, the Province of Potenza performed an investigation on 78 school buildings representing its real estate educational stock. The investigation has been performed in cooperation with the University of Basilicata and by the involvement of skilled professionals who have been highly trained for the purpose. Moreover, the University of Basilicata has carried out additional studies on seismic vulnerability of all provincial schools and there is a national report on schools vulnerability of non-structural elements.

Regarding hospitals/health facilities, the Province do not have specific competences so does not own any of those building and facilities. However, the Province of Potenza, through its Territorial Planning and Civil Protection Office and in collaboration with the National Civil Protection Department, is involved in some dynamic characterization surveys on hospitals and other health facilities and critic infrastructures. The activity is conducted as a part of a sharing protocol regarding early-warning systems and seismic monitoring activities signed between the Provincial Territorial Planning and Civil Protection Office, the National Civil Protection Department, the Basilicata Region and the neighboring Province of Matera, by means of which the Province of Potenza included its own accelerometric instrumental network for real-time earthquake monitoring in the national one. (insights are provided in the related sections of this report).

**How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The seismic upgrading program presorted on provincial high schools buildings (described in the following point) will ensure the ability of provincial schools to continue to function as educational centers even throughout disaster events. The interventions are still in progress; so currently the level reached can be assumed as 3.

**Core Indicator 2.2**

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

-- No questions related to local context --

**Core Indicator 2.3**

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

**To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

The provincial early warning centres have been established and generally adequately staffed and resourced, even if some improvements, integrations and revising are periodically needed. The centralized Provincial Emergency Management Operation Centre (SOP) is equipped with operative instruments, including some networks for disaster risk assessment that allow real-time monitoring for civil protection use. At this regards, the main early-warning monitoring network implemented by the Province of Potenza mostly during the last ten years - the accelerometric network for seismic monitoring - together with the "GIS of Risk-Exposed Elements" (SITeR) and the other tools and instruments illustrated beforehand, provide for a real-time tool for simulating/characterizing disasters on the territory, so contributing in disaster management and local development decision-making processes. Due to its importance and strategy, the provincial accelerometric monitoring network has been recently included into the National Civil Protection Department's one and, by means of a specific statement of agreement, has been shared also with the Basilicata Region and the neighboring Province of Matera. As regards the personnel, even if there isn't a real H24 service, the Provincial Civil Protection Office is provided with an emergency free number h24 available to the communities and activates its functions and personnel as soon as the emergency's severity requires it.

## **How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Currently the Province provides for early warning messages system in its competences by means of the civil protection section on the provincial website where information regarding kinds of disasters are available: for example, during emergencies related to snowfalls or heavy rain precipitations, real time maps of the provincial viability practicability and other related useful information are provided for public consultation. Improvement are needed to provide for a more capillary participative action.

## Core Indicator 2.4

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

### **How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province have carried out many activities in order to link and to be supportive of the risk assessments at the national, regional and local levels: for example the model of intervention in case of seismic events of national level occurring in Basilicata Region drawn up in collaboration with national Civil Protection Department, Region Basilicata, The Province of Matera and Potenza and Matera Prefectures. The involvement of the regional/national levels provides also for the data integration and linkage to risk assessments for neighboring local authorities, provinces and regions. Furthermore the Provincial Risk Assessment/Mitigation Plan and the Emergency Management Plan and the section of the TCP dedicated to the risk assessment are closely linked to the Regional Civil Protection Plan, the Forest Fire Regional Plan, the Interregional River Basin Authorities (that have jurisdiction on the territory) Plans, the Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps (Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks) realized by the River Basin District of the Southern Apennines. The new ongoing process is seeing the provincial activities to be more supportive to municipal level, integrating the risk assessment with the local land government planning.

# 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 3.1

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

**How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

As described at the previous points, by using the new information/communication technologies (including web-based tools and GIS) risk assessment data can be shared with communities, institutions and other relevant key-stakeholders. Moreover, the Province has been involved in the implementation of various information campaigns, training activities directed to municipalities, schools, volunteers, civil society and to the other stakeholders in order to widespread the knowledge and awareness. A specific information campaign has been performed for seismic risk. Starting from 2003 and together with the neighboring Province of Salerno, a joint venture with the Storia Geofisica Ambiente of Bologna (SGA) and with the scientific partnership of the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV), with a view to setting up provincial laboratories dedicated to environmental education, named “Robert Mallet” in commemoration of the Irish engineer who undertook a mission to study the 1857 Basilicata Earthquake and published his extraordinary study diary, in which the technical and scientific observations mingled with descriptive and literary details, representing a unique ‘observatory’ over the landscape and the social, economic and cultural aspects of the interested areas. The “Mallet Laboratories” represent an opportunity to set up study centers networks in the territories of the two provinces (Potenza and Salerno), which can promote research with great national and international breadth, starting with the schools and local communities. The activity is going to be enriched with the resilience of community policy implementation at the local level and with the communities’ involvement/engagement, whose objectives are at the base of the

coordination/support the Province is going to provide to the municipalities. This represents the new challenge the Province intends to play over the provincial territory.

## **Core Indicator 3.2**

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

**To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province is going to put in place a series of training activities including, in cooperation with the Regional education Office, in particular as regards:

- educational activities in provincial high schools on issues related to the risks and their mitigation. This activity includes lectures, workshops and technical educational visits;
- additional educational activities in collaboration with the National Civil Protection Department, the Region the Prefecture and the Province of Matera to bring the topic of civil protection and resilience in schools and communities using all available forms of communications.

## **Core Indicator 3.3**

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

-- No questions related to local context --

## **Core Indicator 3.4**

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

-- No questions related to local context --

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## **Core Indicator 4.1**

*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.*

### **How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans aim also to combine the territorial safety with the functional requalification of the ecological systems in order to prevent and adapt to climate change risks. Measures and strategies for climate change adaptation and environmental protection have been also implemented in TCP. The TCP includes policies for preservation and improvement of ecosystems and natural buffers, summarized in the Provincial Ecological Network (REP) policy. The identification of a network of interconnecting habitats represents the first step of an environmental rejoining that will be carried out with the involvement of territorial key-actors and stakeholders. In particular, the REP included in the TCP aims to qualify the high degree of naturality that has characterized the area historically, by ensuring the preservation and the improvement of the high-value natural areas and ecological corridors efficiency and territorial safety affected by climate changes. The guidelines provided represent a peculiar step to be carried out by local actors by means of specific interventions for improving their quality and overcome critical issues, also by increasing information. Through this tool, the Province aims primarily to guarantee habitats interconnection, to improve the identified ecological corridors and territorial safety. The analysis performed on the area shows an effective spatial continuity of the ecological corridors, due to the region forest heritage and located primarily along mountains and hills ridges, with a small fragmentation at the provincial level. The key critical issues are related to most urbanized areas, where urban, agricultural and industrial developments are concentrated. For these areas guidelines for the implementation of green ways along the historic trails are provided, with specific indications to municipalities for enhancing the historic landscapes and introducing

elements for soil protection. The Province will coordinate Municipalities for including these actions in their local plans.

**How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Housing	Yes
Communication	Yes
Transportation	Yes
Energy	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

As described beforehand, the TCP is a strategic and structural local development action-plan based on extensive wide-area analysis and programs of governance interventions on different interacting sectors, including: Environment (Natural, Environmental and Landscape systems); Settlements and urban structure (urban, periurban and open land areas); Relational system; Viability, mobility and other Infrastructures; Energy, Productive sectors; Social, cultural, etc. systems; Territorial data collection and organization (GIS). An innovative aspect developed in the TCP is the implementation of the “resilience of communities” policy in territorial and land-use planning, by introducing risks-mitigation directives and recommendations (also providing technical, organizational and knowledge support) to be applied to the local and urban planning and strategic actions in order to involve the local actors, the private sector and the community itself in the resilience’s implementation processes. The TCP provides guidelines and support to the local actors (Municipalities) for the correct use of the territory and provides inputs, recommendations and directives to be followed by local planning instruments (including localization interventions). The risks investigated include climate change related ones. The aim of the TCP is to interact with local/urban land-use and development planning so to integrate disaster risks resilience policies at the municipality level. In this view, all the local tools (planning and building tools) and regulations will be conformed accordingly where needed.

## **How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

In 2013, the Province of Potenza adopted its provincial Master Plan, named Territorial Coordination Plan (TCP), that draws the local governmental proposals for the development of the provincial territory and, in particular, provides guidelines and support to the local actors (including Communities, private sector and Municipalities) for the correct land planning and use. Province of Potenza has territorial coordination competences over 100 Municipalities and is mostly characterized by all the mayor natural risks whose potential impacts on the community are very serious in case of disasters. For this reason, an important section of the TCP is dedicated to risk assessment/management and to risks mitigation as important actions to be performed also at the urban level. An innovative aspect developed in the TCP is the implementation of the “resilience of communities” policy in territorial planning, by introducing risks-mitigation directives and recommendations to be applied to the local and urban planning and strategic actions in order to involve the local actors, the private sector and the community itself in the resilience’s implementation processes. The TCP gives some inputs to be followed by the Municipalities in their urban planning activities and Municipalities are asked to demonstrate how the urban planning proposals are resilient. For risks “active” mitigation at local level (namely the “structural” prevention), the Province will contribute - among the national/regional institutional framework - in seeking to promote or facilitate programs of territorial extraordinary maintenance to be implemented by the local governments, through the identification of possible financial mechanisms and procedural facilitation. The resilience process is accompanied by other territorial policy actions acting on the natural and built environment systems, such as strategies for adaptation to climate change and environmental protection, and by the technical, organizational and knowledge support provided to municipalities in the implementation process over the provincial territory.

## **How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The provincial Territorial Coordination Master Plan (TCP, 2013) identifies strategies for the development of the territory and communities and provides important planning actions for the implementation of local communities resilience through the coordination of the urban plans. It represents the natural evolvement of the provincial actions in improving the resilience of communities over the territory. Natural and anthropic risks' reduction is a primary objective for the Province pursued through the activities of prevention and preparedness implemented through the TCP, instrument of territorial government. Provisions and guidelines relating to the mitigation of natural and man-induced risks are therefore of primary importance in the TCP and apply for the territorial transformation as required by the Plan. In addition some recommendations are provided as an useful tool for municipalities in the drafting of planning instruments and regulations pertaining to the achievement of security and resilience planning. The Province, in harmony with the regional/national framework, aims to coordinate and/or support municipalities and community in integrating the urban planning activities with the requirements of resilience and sustainable development; for this aim, the Province established the "Province-Municipalities Network for Resilience" and, by joining as a network the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign, is providing a functional and methodological coordination in the development of its activities by also benefiting of the Campaign's tools and methodologies.

**To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Forests	Yes
Coastal zones	Yes
Wetlands	Yes
Water resources	Yes

River basins	Yes
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Fisheries	Yes
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### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province is involved in the execution of important territorial maintenance, requalification and development interventions, with regards to all the listed ecosystems. Of particular remark, the maintenance of vegetation on the regional river and forest (this extended to the Potenza municipal area) heritages having objectives of structural and functional requalification of the ecological network and flood risk mitigation. The interventions are executed on to the provincial hydraulic network (that counts for about 15.000 km of rivers) and to the Potenza municipal area (that counts for about 15.000 km of rivers for the forest). Basilicata's rivers and forests are a particular ecosystem important to protect, preserve and enhance not only for its natural and scenic, but also for tourism and sustainable development of the territory. These heritages can become a critical issue due to the continuous emergency situations deriving from increasingly violent weather events that can create considerable damage also to the settled populations. From these considerations derive the actions executed by the Province of Potenza, consisting essentially in the execution of maintenance interventions of the hydrographic network, with the consequent reduction of geological risk and enhancement of the territorial system (both environmental and landscape). These maintenance activities lie on the regional programming and have as a general objective to reassess the waterways, returning to the rivers to their historical role of "sources of life", health, wealth and security; energy and production sources in agriculture and industry; generators of urban landscapes, agricultural and natural quality, cultures, lifestyles with a crucial qualitative function for the territory. These interventions provide also for the functional recovery of hydraulic works for flood risk mitigation and the restoration of provincial roads works, such as bridges and culverts, whose functionality is in many cases dangerously reduced by vegetation.

### **How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

At the provincial level, participation of civil society organizations and citizens in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services as described above is limited to some ecosystems (for example the wetlands, the natural protected areas, the special protection areas, the fisheries, etc, in the duties of the Province) and/or to some pilot actions. In some cases and for other natural ecosystems, the Province coordinated some interventions where Municipalities and privates have been put together in partnerships for integrating some maintenance interventions also in urban and private area. At this regards, the identification of the REP policy in the TCP will represent the first step of an environmental structural rejoining that the Province aims to boost for all the natural ecosystems in the next future. This environmental rejoining (described in the previous points) will see the involvement of relevant territorial actors and key-stakeholders under the provincial coordination. This activity takes advantage also by the participation of the Province in the River Basins Authorities committees and in their interregional rivers planning tools, whose drawing activities already provide for the civil society organizations' and citizens' consultation.

## **How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

At the provincial level, as for the previous point, participation of private sector in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services as described above is limited to some ecosystems (for example the wetlands, the natural protected areas, the special protection areas, the fisheries, etc, in the duties of the Province) and/or to some pilot actions. Also in this case, as provided by the TCP, the Province is aimed at carrying out activities for facilitating the availability of resources also in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans, by encouraging and coordinating public-private and public-private-people partnerships and other forms of private sector involvement.

## **Core Indicator 4.2**

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

## **What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

This is not in the direct competences and duties of the Province. However, the Province is engaged in proposing actions for facilitating and stimulating financial allocation (also private) to reduce disaster risk. Through its Territorial Coordination Plan (TCP), in particular the Province is engaged in actively encouraging and facilitating the provision and allocation of new financial mechanisms for disaster risk reduction to be performed mainly by the Municipalities, including microfinance and micro insurance services (when applicable) to small businesses, farmers, households with low asset-levels by private service providers and non-profit organizations. The Province is also engaged in encouraging and coordinating:

- Public-Private and Public-Private-People partnerships, also through incentives (for example, the territorial and urban equalization, environmental compensations, etc.);
- business model approaches;
- other forms of private sector involvement.

Some pilot actions have been proposed and partially performed with some Municipalities, which resulted in high strategic solutions that need to be further developed and implemented.

## **To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

According to the Italian legislation, the national and regional governments and the Municipalities can grant cash aids and soft loans for affected households after

disasters to restart livelihoods. The Provincial Authorities can also do it if specific regional regulations are provided or on a voluntary basis. But, usually these types of aids are not established in an organic way and they are eventually granted on the basis of the single event damages' entity. The Province of Potenza also granted loans and grant provisions for alleviating suffering of affected households in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, also by interacting with the affected Municipalities, but just as occasional actions.

## **Core Indicator 4.3**

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

**How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Up to 2013, at national and regional (Region Basilicata) level there were not specific policies and regulations providing economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses. Some provisions for disaster risk reduction have been allocated in 2014 national and regional budgets and the procedures for distributing them are still in progress. In this framework, for risks active mitigation ("structural" prevention), by means of its Territorial Coordination Master Plan (TCP) the Province is engaged in facilitating and encouraging territorial extraordinary maintenance programs to be implemented by the local governments through the identification of incentives and/or procedural facilitations. For example, the setting up in local land-use planning tools of specific measures and solutions that encourage private investments (or other financial allocations) in municipal areas affected by territorial risks by providing benefits' and/or other advantages' sharing for returning from investment, etc. These actions are still at a preliminary stage, so the results are expected for the future.

## **To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

As recent policy actions included in its Territorial Coordination Master Plan (TCP), the Province is engaged in facilitating active support to small and medium sized enterprises in affected areas in case of disasters, through the promotion and establishment of partnership with local business networks and professional associations and the creation of incentives for their engagement in disaster response and recovery. The activities are promoted also by means of technical workshops, open days, promotion of statement protocols that have already been performed in pilot actions with the involvement of some Municipalities. These actions are still at a preliminary stage, so the results are expected for the future

## **Core Indicator 4.4**

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

## **How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Particular actions performed for assessing all hazard risks and safety of critical of provincial public facilities and infrastructures (mainly those in its competencies and duties) are here described. The Province has been involved in cooperation activities with the scientific research institutions (University and National Research Council) for the assessment of the vulnerability of the provincial road network to territorial risks (Province of Potenza, University of Basilicata, CNR-IMAA, 2013). The Province carried out several investigation activities in order to characterize the criticism of high

school estate in relation to risks. The investigation brought to a financing program of about 70 million euros to be invested in schools rehabilitation and renovation (Safe Ecological Schools program). The Province has also carried out activities of dynamic characterization of some provincial strategic buildings (Hospitals and Centres for Emergency Management (COM)) in collaboration with the National Civil Protection Department. Moreover, the Province participates in technical committees (with the Region, the Prefecture, the Fire Department, the River Basins Authorities, etc) instituted for drawing up risk assessment and emergency plans for roads and railways tunnels (longer than 1 km), for dams (having a capacity of more than 1 million cubic meters) and on other critical public facilities and infrastructures located in high risk areas and on the provincial territory. The assessment made for all those facilities and infrastructures is quite high, even if some improvements and further investigations are still needed for a comprehensive characterization of the information.

## **How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Despite the difficulties linked to the financial constraints and limitations described beforehand in the related sections of the present report, the findings of risk assessments for critical public facilities and infrastructures in the last years have provided for several Meuro been invested for active prevention interventions to protect and safeguard the provincial viability and infrastructure systems. A financing of about 28 Meuro has been recently approved by the Regional Council of Basilicata for interventions to protect and safeguard the provincial viability. Nevertheless, the situation is still highly critical because of the high hydrogeological instability affecting the regional territory.

## **Core Indicator 4.5**

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

**How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Programs and initiatives shared with the Region, the Prefecture, municipalities and other components of the civil protection system for planning the actions to be put in place after any disaster giving priority to the survivors needs. The build back better strategy is currently used for the provincial roads and the high school systems, taking advantage of other national experiences. But, the situation is going to experiment some difficulties in the future due to the gradual reduction of available financial resources and to an endless crisis of the public financing mechanism that are revealing serious impacts on disaster risk reduction activities at the provincial level. So, more investment in terms of resources and activities should be performed s regards this point.

**Core Indicator 4.6**

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

**To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Starting from 2009, the Province is involved in the implementation of a specific project called “Safe Ecological Schools” that provides about 70 million Euros invested in seismic and energy efficiency retrofitting of high schools buildings. The interventions also include the installation of RES plants in total/partial substitution of the old ones using conventional energy sources, so contributing to contrast climate change.

About 20 million Euros have been invested for functional structural adaptation and upgrading of technological systems in some high schools, construction of new school buildings and gyms with the use of the best technologies in the field of seismic risk reduction and energy efficiency and finally restructuring of ancient buildings that host high schools. Seismic upgrading, plant improvement and elimination of architectural barriers are in progress in several school buildings for about 10 million Euros.

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## **Core Indicator 5.1**

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

-- No questions related to local context --

## **Core Indicator 5.2**

*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.*

**How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province has organized and participated in several civil protection exercises and drills involving the different civil protection national and local key-actors and stakeholders. The Province took part also to some national drills that were organized for testing the National and Regional civil protection operations. At this regards, one of the most relevant and recent national drill was organized in 2012 where a severe earthquake in the Val d'Agri area has been simulated (Basilicata 2012). It served to test, calibrate and update the regional and national civil protection systems and related information data and procedures. Remarkable is also the participation of the Province of Potenza in a EU co-funded project: "ES-2008 ERMES" Project (Earthquake Simulation 2008 - Efficacious Reaction Of Messina Strait - Earthquake Disaster preparedness) - European Commission - D.G. Environment and Civil Protection. The Province of Potenza, partner of the Project, played a relevant role in supporting the Province and Prefecture of Reggio Calabria by providing for

methodologies and experiences transferring in Disaster Management operations and other operational cooperation. Moreover, in the last years, the Province of Potenza participated also in some relevant national emergencies as a supporting Authority mainly in disaster monitoring activities (through the use of the accelerometric instruments and stations and the participation in data elaboration): as examples, the 2003 Molise Earthquake, the 2009 Abruzzo Earthquake, the 2011 Emilia Romagna Earthquake. It participated also at the 2011-2013: “Earthquake Swarm in the Pollino Area”, Basilicata Region, with the competencies and roles provided by the Local Civil Protection System. The level is reasonably 4 but it set to 3 for taking into account the lack of a specific regularity in drills’ execution.

**How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Stockpiles of relief supplies	No
Emergency shelters	No
Safe evacuation routes identified	Yes
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Province manages material resources to overcome the emergencies mainly for viability/transport necessities and high schools protection. In these cases, up to now resources have been provided adequately in case of emergencies. The situation is going to experiment some difficulties in the future due to the gradual reduction of available financial resources and to an endless crisis of the public financing mechanism that are revealing serious impacts on disaster risk reduction activities at the provincial level. Moreover, the Province plays a key role in the organizational structure (described in the previous points) for the management of emergency activities and for the coordination of the use of available resources at provincial level. This coordination role is going to be strengthened also as supporting structure for the Municipalities. The identification of the safe evacuation routes at the local scale is performed in the Municipalities Civil Protection Plans for which the Province provides

its collaboration and methodological support. As regards the provincial and national evacuation routes, the characterization activity has started as an output of the Basilicata 2012 national drill. As regards the provincial and national evacuation routes, the Province has produced (2004) its Emergency Management Plan where also the safe evacuation routes at the provincial level are indicated. This activity has been integrated and updated during the Basilicata 2012 drill.

## **To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Province of Potenza provided for an Emergency Management Operation Centre (SOP) in where different operative instruments are included, as described in the other sections of this report. For disasters management, the provincial Civil Protection System provides for an organizational model of emergency developed according to the information drawing from the knowledge of the territory and its risks, by applying the modern techniques of management and operative analysis. For this reason, it has been defined the organisational structure for the management of emergency activities and for the coordination of the use of available resources at provincial level, composed by:

- Crisis Management Bureau (CCS) at the Prefecture;
  - Provincial Civil Protection Operation Centre (SOP), at the Provincial Administration of Potenza;
  - Network of Centres for Emergency Management (COM), coordination structures of sub-provincial level;
  - Provincial Operative Structures (SO): Fire Brigade, State Forestry Corp, Police Forces, etc.
  - Network of Municipality Operative Centres (COC), coordination structures at municipality level;
  - System of Emergency Areas (AE) and Resources for emergency management
- During the emergency, the Province (mainly through the Provincial Civil Protection Office) concurs in the definition of the emergency management strategy, in the activation of operative phases according to the strategy worked out in CCS (when activated) and to well-defined procedures of intervention and through the Provincial Operative Structures (SO). The functioning of the Provincial Civil Protection System and its procedures are described in the Provincial Civil Protection Plan (2004 and updates)

## **How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Province has organized and participated in several civil protection exercises involving the different civil protection national and local players in which Municipalities Civil Protection Plans have been tested and disseminated in order to widespread the knowledge of what to do in emergency. Despite the good awareness level reached, it is necessary to invest more on this aspect in order to improve the integration of the existing sectorial disaster management plans (for example, those of schools with those of municipalities, etc) and to increase the risks awareness also in the day-by-day behavior.

## **To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Initiatives shared with the Region, the Prefecture, Municipalities and other components of the civil protection system in order to produce a shared outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction. But, the situation is going to experiment some difficulties in the future due to the gradual reduction of available financial resources and to an endless crisis of the public financing mechanism that are revealing serious impacts on disaster risk reduction activities at the provincial level. So, more investment in terms of resources and activities should be performed regards this point.

**How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Italian legislation provides for disaster preparedness drills in the schools. As regards the high schools in the Province’s duty, these drills are periodically performed by the education personnel in cooperation with the institutions having interest in local disaster management operations (Schools, Municipalities, Province, Prefecture, Region, technical services, etc). Furthermore the Province has been involved in the implementation of various training activities directed to schools in cooperation with the National Civil Protection Department, the Region and the Prefecture.

**Core Indicator 5.3**

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

**To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Normally, the Province does not have specific direct access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery for individuals and households, except for disaster reduction and urgent management actions in its

direct competences (for example, viability and transport at the provincial level, schools, etc described beforehand). In some cases the Province provided for supports to Municipalities in concurrence with other financial provisions. Contingency and recovery funds at the super-municipal level are mostly provided by National and/or Regional Governments and mostly after the occurrence of severe disasters.

## **How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

As regards its competences, in 2006 the Province has developed the "ESPA" Project (Emergency Stress Psychological Assistance in Civil Protection Activities – Emergency Stress Training) European Commission - D.G. Environment and Civil Protection – (PM for the Province of Potenza, partner of the project) whose aims are:

- 1) guarantee the psycho-physical well-being of civil protection operators through the activation of all professional, personal and organizational resources in order to reduce the effects of risk factors of stress in emergency situations, such as earthquakes and floods;
- 2) compare the different emotional and psychological reactions to which civil protection operators and the general population are subject, with regards to predictable and unpredictable disaster events;
- 3) guarantee the collection of spontaneous aid requests for and the identification of psycho-physical needs in order to avoid process of stigmatization of behaviors that can be seen as anomalous if separated from the context of reaction to stress situations;
- c) define the guidelines for the distribution of useful information on how to activate auto-protective behaviors and favor the communication, listening and receiving of support and aid requests in order to evolve the operative stress and avoid omission, superimposing and potential conflicts;
- 4) disseminate training information about specific techniques of primary prevention of group of aid and support for the management of stress in order to avoid/reduce excess of psycho-physiological stress and disturbance of psycho-physical well-being in stress condition, with particular reference to emergency situations such as earthquakes and floods;
- 5) disseminate useful information on how to reduce the effects of operative stress in the relationship system of the operators, with regards to their own families.

The project's output and experiences have been used for subsequent training

activities but more improvement is still needed.

## **Core Indicator 5.4**

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

-- No questions related to local context --