



Slovenia

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

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

Slovene National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Based on the decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, from 24th July 2014, a Council of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters was established as an advisory body to the Government of the RS on protection against natural and other disasters. The Council shall function as a National Platform for DRR.

The Regulation implementing the Decision on the Mechanism of the Union in the field of civil protection has been adopted in 2014. It is focused on the implementation on the article 6.a and determines the form, content and method for making individual risk assessments at the state level, risk assessment for individual hazards on local level , national risk assessment, the method of adoption and deadlines.

Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013-2020 is a strategic document that tackles the poverty reduction has been adopted in May 2013. The Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013-2020 contains well designed, up to date and internationally comparable key strategic guidelines. One of the three strategic goals of the Resolution is reducing the risk of poverty and increase social inclusion of socially disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of the population.

Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020

Slovenia's Development Strategy represents the fundamental strategic document of Slovenia, which sets out the development vision and priorities of Slovenia's development for the period 2014-2020 has been under preparation in the period 2012-2013. In autumn 2014 the document is in its final stage.

The vision of the SDS 2014-2020 is: "Socially and environmentally responsible investment for the competitive Slovenia" and incorporates DRR, sustainable development and climate change adaptation in all four priority areas: Competitive economy, Knowledge and employment, Green living environment and Biodiversity.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

The deployment of ICT solutions to support and strengthen resilience to disasters in all stages of disaster management cycle has continued also in the period 2013-2015. Despite severe economic crises Slovenia's System of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters has managed to keep the pace with new technologies and implementation of new ICT solutions to support activities in all phases of the disaster management cycle. (more information in HFA monitor)

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

Additional education and awareness raising on a disaster risk reduction approach in all phases of disaster management cycle was held in the period 2013-2015, nationally and internationally, covering all levels of stakeholders (local, regional, national). More information is available in HFA monitor.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

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

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

Further improvement of the general preparedness for natural and other disasters caused by all types of risks should be seen in the future. Priority is given to strengthen prevention activities and to streamline prevention approach in all sectoral policies, also with a view to sustainable development. According to the Regulation implementing the Decision on the Mechanism of the Union in the field of civil protection risk assessments for specific disasters should be conducted till 1st June 2015 and a national risk assessment till 1st December 2015.

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 use of modern technology in all phases of the disaster management cycle is enhanced. Several new ICT solutions have been made to support and strengthen coordination and cooperation in the whole disaster management cycle at all level of activities (local, regional, national). The activities based on the use of modern ICT in all phases of the disaster management cycle will continue.

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

Disaster risk reduction approach has to remain the focus in all phases of disaster management cycle. The new Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other Disasters for the post-2015 period will have to encompass strong commitment to DRR principles along with sustainable development and

climate change adaptation approach. One of the key challenges in the future is also to improve cooperation among different ministers, government agencies, public services and other stakeholders.

Priority for Action 1

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

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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

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 Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other

Disasters for the Period 2009–2015 provides guidance and regulates the mid-term goals of the disaster management system. Based on the Resolution the Government of the Republic of Slovenia every year a yearly plan of activities that covers activities within different sectors is adopted.

In the new Slovenia's Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020, sustainable development, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction will be incorporated in the text of the document.

A strategic document that tackles the poverty reduction has been adopted in May 2013. The Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013-2020 contains well designed, up to date and internationally comparable key strategic guidelines. One of the three strategic goals of the Resolution is reducing the risk of poverty and increase social inclusion of socially disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of the population.

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.

Due to the economic crisis some planned DRR activities might not be realized due to the lack of resources.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Decentralised / sub-national budget

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

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

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 main challenge is to remain at the same level of funding of the disaster management activities, at the national and municipal levels. In the case of further deepening of economic crisis, the municipalities, especially the smallest ones, will face severe problems how to ensure adequate resources for financing disaster management system.

Therefore, at the national level special emphasis will be put on exploring the possibilities for additional resources, such as real estate tax or additional tax charges for the areas facing greater fire and other risks as well as exploring the possibilities of EU funding.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	No
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	2,1%

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 disaster management system is based on the obligation of the state and municipalities to prevent and eliminate risks and to immediately act in the event of disasters. Further on there is also the obligation of companies and other organisations to protect their employees and property in the case of a disaster and co-finance preparations in the municipality in which they operate. The main operational responsibility of Slovenian disaster management system lies within the local communities.

Last but not least, it's more and more important, that the basic responsibility for disaster risk reduction lies on a single individual to operate within the extent of his/her capacities/possibilities in a way to reduce risk in daily life activities (Corporate Social Responsibility).

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.

Due to economic crisis the main challenge is determining how to further develop operational capacities and maintain level of prevention activities in small local communities.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

civil society members (specify absolute number)	1
national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	10
sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	6
private sector (specify absolute number)	1
science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	3
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	0
other (please specify)	1

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

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

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.

In July 2014 a Council of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters was established as an advisory body to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on protection against natural and other disasters. The Council shall function as a National Platform for 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.

A new Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other Disasters for the post-2015 period should be adopted in order to provide guidance and regulate the mid-term goals of the disaster management activities in the before-mentioned period. The National platform will be part of the consultation process, its level of participation in this and related activities to be seen.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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.

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

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

With the adoption of the Decision on the Mechanism of the Union in the field of civil protection in 2013, the proces of risk assessment in Slovenia has been adjusted to the EU Guidelines and a national Regulation on their preparation adopted. The Regualtion determines the form, content and method for making individual risk assessments that have to be made at the state level, risk assessment for individual hazard on local level (if the local authority decides so), national risk assessment, the method of adoption, the public and deadlines for completing risk assessments.

Application for a rapid response in the event of an earthquake "POTROG" was made in the context of research and development tasks Seismic hazard in Slovenia for the needs of Civil Protection and is prepared to calculate the impacts of an earthquake in the nighttime. The assessment of seismic hazard of the population serves as a basis for designing measures of protection and rescue and is primarily intended for planners and civil protection headquarters. With the help of application in the event of an earthquake, based on information on the location and intensity first estimations can very quickly be made on the scale of the earthquake. The application can determine which municipalities were hit the hardest, damage buildings (destroyed, severely damaged, intact, unrated building) and the number of vulnerable populations in them. The application also allows the visualization of the effects of the earthquake and it can also be used as a learning tool for the playing of various earthquake scenarios.

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 main challenge is develop risk assessments at national or appropriate sub-

national level in accordance with the newly (July 2014) adopted national Regulation, based on the the Decision on the Mechanism of the Union in the field of civil protection. Further on to develop and refine disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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 web based application called Ajda is a central system for reporting, calculating, analyzing and reporting on losses caused by natural or other hazards. The AJDA Information System is intended for the centralised electronic capture and processing of applications by victims of natural disasters. It has a very good user authentication system.

The information system has been developed by URSZR as a technical tool to perform damage assessment, in particular in order to facilitate data entry at the

municipal level, to control data at the regional and the state level, for the subsequent processing of data to prepare materials for a final assessment of damage to crops and property, for the completion of applications by victims to allocate funds to address the consequences of natural disasters and, consequently, for the preparation of decisions for victims on the allocation of funds for eliminating the consequences of natural disasters. It also enables other government agencies that assess damage to enter estimates. In this way, the procedures for allocating funds to victims have been significantly shortened.

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.

Due to economic crisis the main challenge is to determine how to provide adequate financial resources for planned activities and to maintain and upgrade the existing system.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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 heart of the unified monitoring, notification and warning system are Emergency Notification Centres (1 national and 13 regional). The main task of the national Emergency Notification Centre is the monitoring of the events, and alerting and issuing warnings in case of emergencies.

The Regional Emergency Notification Centres answer to the 112 emergency calls (Single European Emergency Call Number 112 was introduced in 1997), and they coordinate information flow during the intervention.

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

- the monitoring network,
- notification centers (13 x 112 Centres),
- the computer support and telecommunications service, and
- alarming and warning system

Monitoring is being performed by several national agencies: National Environmental Agency: water levels, river flow rate, weather conditions, Office of Seismology: seismology,

Notification centers (112 centers) which play a pivotal role in operation of the unified monitoring, notification and warning system have a direct link to the aforementioned monitoring systems. Additionally, special monitoring around the nuclear power plant is also in place. A new 3D geographic information system was developed in 2010 and has been regularly updated ever since.

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

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

Slovenia is successfully introducing eCall service. A prototype has already been tested and we plan to fully introduce the service for the whole territory of Slovenia in 2016 and therefore have enough time to test the system till 1st October 2017 when eCall service has to be operational in the whole EU territory.

A unique combination of emergency mobile application and standalone web based GIS

for instant and accurate smartphone call location acquisition called SmartLocator has also been introduced in Slovenia.

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.

Due to high financial restriction in the state budget some solutions might not be introduced to the extent planned.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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.

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

The signing of a bilateral agreement between Slovenia and Italy in 2013, including cooperation in communication and information exchange.

Signed standard operating procedure for the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief Administration and the National Protection and Rescue Directorate of the Republic of Croatia to assist the aircraft on fire in an open space that defines the mutual exchange of information on hazards and fires in the border area (2013).

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

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

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

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.

No major key challenges in this area.

Priority for Action 3

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

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

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

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 key activities:

- raising awareness (instructions on how to act before, during and after certain disasters, brochures, TV spots, internet, etc.)
- UJMA magazine (an annual publication on disasters)
- internet (webpage www.sos112.si, weather forecast and warnings www.vreme.si)
- daily bulletin (published by the Emergency Notification Centre; information on accidents within the last 24 hours) sent to more than 200 recipients
- promotional activities: for children, related to the emergency call number 112, for elderly, people with disabilities, regular participation at the biennial Festival for the third age period and annually at the Children's bazaar with promotional activities

- urgent announcements are broadcasted on national and local television and radio stations (in the event of a disaster)
- The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster relief organizes a 2-day bi-annual forum “Protection and Rescue Days” each time in a different local community. The purpose of the event is to bring together all relevant stakeholders working in the field of disaster management. Responsible national institutions, professional and voluntary members of rescue services, private companies, non-governmental organizations and other experts in the field of protection and rescue present their activities and/or products to the general public. Therefore, the event is an opportunity to bring disaster management activities closer to the local residents.
- Each year on the 11.2. the “112 Day” is celebrated in Slovenia with a strong media support

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.

To continue with public awareness rising and informing within the same context also with lower financial resources.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	Yes
secondary school curriculum	Yes
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	Yes

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.

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

The optional subject of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters was introduced in primary schools in 2010 (in the school year 2010/11 67 schools). Every year ACPDR organizes training courses for teachers. Additionally, an e-classroom was established for teachers, in which they could find seminar material, a proposal for the annual preparation of the course syllabus, and other useful learning material. A Methodical Teachers' Handbook in the form of an e-book was prepared. With different educational materials disaster management system is introduced also in Secondary schools.

Disaster management activities are part of the study programmes at the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Faculty of Social Sciences and from autumn 2014 on also at the Faculty for Civil Engineering.

From 2013 a 5-day Disaster Risk Reduction course is run in the framework of Disaster Management Programme of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative (DPPI) for South-East Europe. It's co-organised and co-led by Slovenian and Croatian Administrations for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief. The Course focuses on a holistic approach to reducing risks, responding to and recovering from disasters specific to the region of South-Eastern Europe. The outcome of the course is a group DRR related project idea with multinational/regional implementation.

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 key challenge is to continue the work also with lower resources.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	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 following research and development projects have been successfully concluded in 2013:

1. Seismic hazard in Slovenia for the needs of civil protection - POTROG
2. Early warning system in case of danger of triggering landslides - MASPREM
3. Fire Control in nature - video surveillance system - VIDEOKRAS 4

Application for a rapid response in the event of an earthquake "POTROG" was made in the context of research and development tasks Seismic hazard in Slovenia for the needs of Civil Protection and is prepared to calculate the impacts of an earthquake in the nighttime. The assessment of seismic hazard of the population serves as a basis for designing measures of protection and rescue and is primarily intended for planners of protection and rescue and civil protection headquarters. With the help of application in the event of an earthquake, based on information on the location and intensity first estimations can very quickly be made on the scale of the earthquake. The application can determine which municipalities were the hardest hit, damage buildings (destroyed, severely damaged, intact, unrated building) and the number of vulnerable populations in them. The application also allows the visualization of the

effects of the earthquake and it can also be used as a learning tool for the playing of various earthquake scenarios.

MASPREM - early warning system through which population in certain areas is alerted of the dangers of triggering landslides. Risk zones have been identified on the basis of model the probability of formation of avalanches in the scale of 1: 250,000 for the whole of Slovenia and 1: 25,000 for selected test areas. Instructions for citizens were prepared for alerting and better preparedness for landslides.

VIDEOKRAS 4 - The primary purpose of this project was the completion of the test video monitoring system, through which it is possible to observe in real time the most part of the surveillance zone Karst mountainous areas and the sea, and in such a manner timely detect fire or natural or other disasters in the observed area. On the basis of technical and experimental findings was chosen the most appropriate technical equipment which is suitable for operation in all areas of the country where wild fires and other disasters threaten the ecosystem of humans, animals and property. Video surveillance as a preventive measure contributes to a more efficient implementation of active fire protection measures and protection against natural and other disasters.

In the field of fire protection 5 projects were carried out:

(four completed, one is still in the implementation phase):

1. Fire on pneumatics intervention
2. Preparation, execution and analysis of evacuation from the school premises
3. Development of technological equipment of operational fire engine for time monitoring procedures and use of equipment
4. Necessary conditions for the development of the internal fire and practical demonstrations in the real situation: the impact of the water source on the parameters of the internal fire
5. Necessary conditions for the development of the internal fire

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 challenge is to develop risk assessments at national or appropriate sub-national level in line with the EU Guidelines on Risk Assessment and national Regulation. Further on to develop and refine disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level and the assessment of risk management capability at national or appropriate sub-national level in line with the Decision on the Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster

resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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.

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

· ACPDR organises a 2-day bi-annual forum "Protection and Rescue Days" each time in a different local community. The purpose of the event is to bring together all relevant stakeholders working in the field of disaster management. Responsible national institutions, professional and voluntary members of rescue services, private

companies, non-governmental organizations and other experts in the field of protection and rescue present their activities and/or products to the general public. Therefore, the event is an opportunity to bring disaster management activities closer to the local residents.

- The month of October is declared as a “Month of a fire safety” in Slovenia. Several seminars, each year on a different theme, are run in this month along with other public awareness campaigns
- Every year in September, The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief participates with its own stand at the public event called “Children’s bazaar” where the ACPDR’s activities are being presented with a main focus on raising awareness of children and youth
- Each year a drawing contest on different theme that tackles the disaster management system is organised in primary schools all over the country
- A dedicated puppet show for kindergarten and primary school children is organised and financed by ACPDR and presented at several occasions for the youngsters (Protection and Rescue Days, Children’s bazaar, Drawing contest award ceremony....)
- 13th October, the International day of disaster risk reduction is celebrated in different ways with different activities all over the state
- Each year on the 11.2. the “112 Day” is celebrated in Slovenia with a strong media support

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 challenge is to continue to raise public awareness efficiently will lower budget and will low-cost but efficient means. The idea is to develop a smart phone application for raising awareness on DRR for youth and young adults.

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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.

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

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.

Not available.

Core indicator 2

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

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

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

Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013-2020

A strategic document that tackles the poverty reduction has been adopted in May 2013. The Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013-2020 contains well designed, up to date and internationally comparable key strategic

guidelines. One of the three strategic goals of the Resolution is reducing the risk of poverty and increase social inclusion of socially disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of the population.

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.

Not available.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? No

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	No
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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	No
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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.

Not available.

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.

Not available.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	Yes
Regulated provision of land titling	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.

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

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

The following legislation is introduced in this area:

- Rules on the mechanical resistance and stability of buildings
- Law on the protection of waters, sets the conditions for intervention in space flooding, erosion, landslide, avalanche-prone area
- Decree on the conditions and limits for the implementation of activities and developments in areas threatened by flood and associated erosion, freshwater and marine ...

.....

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.

Not available.

Core indicator 5

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

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

% of recovery and reconstruction funds

not available

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

Not available.

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.

Not available.

Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of

major development projects? Yes

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

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.

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

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

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

The vision of Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020 is Slovenia to become a competitive knowledge- and innovation-based society, which, while respecting environmental restriction ensures the well-being of its people and becoming a model of modern eco-region. Sustainable development is one of three main development objectives to be followed according to the Strategy.

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.

In enforcing strategic and project impact assessment the challenge is:
- to ensure that authorities responsible for the preparation of programs and plans and

investors of future projects are aware of obligation to address possible environmental impacts,

- to ensure that results of these assessments are taken into account in further procedures when the programs and plans are being adopted and when construction permits are being issued

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

Yes

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

Yes

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

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

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 based on future risk scenarios

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 system of protection against natural and other disasters is an integrated system, based on common goals and principles, merging all rescue services, relevant institutions and organisations into an organizationally and functionally unified system. This allows extensive and efficient cooperation among all stakeholders, using common telecommunications, information, educational and other infrastructure.

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.

Organized work in this area should be carried on also with limited financial and other resources.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes

Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	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.

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

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

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.

According to the Regulation implementing the Decision on the Mechanism of the Union in the field of civil protection several risk assessments and a state risk assessment have to be prepared till December 2015. Further development and steps toward refining disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level should be seen in the future.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

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.

First response activities in case of major disasters and provision of basic conditions for life are financed through budgetary reserve in accordance with the intervention laws, which are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for each single case of disaster.

In the warehouses of ACPDR (one national and 13 regional) there are basic emergency relief items (protective equipment, beds, tents, blankets...). Special equipment for different types of major disasters (e.g. container capabilities for temporary housing, NBC equipment) and other necessary items are stored in the national commodity reserves.

In addition to that local communities have at disposal their own material and financial resources.

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 future risks are mainly related to the overall budget constraints, also for financing

the disaster management related reserves.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	Yes
Identified and trained human resources	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 Act on the Recovery from the Consequences of Natural Disasters systematically covers the area. It was adopted in 2003 and several regulatory provisions have been adopted afterwards (e.g. the Decree on damage evaluation methodology). In accordance with the legislation the damage assessment is performed at local, regional and national levels, by special damage assessment committees. The members of the committees are regularly trained. For the quality data processing and reporting the web application called AJDA was developed.

* the question regarding Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies which include guidance on gender aspects, is not applicable for Slovenia

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.

Not available.

Drivers of Progress

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

Levels of Reliance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Levels of Reliance

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

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

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

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

Not available.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery

identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance

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

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

Yes

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

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

To further improve the general preparedness for natural and other disasters caused by new risks, especially in small local communities.

Since local communities are the mayor players in disaster risk reduction the ACPDR encourages them to join several international campaigns such as UN ISDR campaign "Making cities Resilient: My city is getting ready", where this the first Slovenian city/municipality of Kamnik has joined in 2014 and EU initiative: "Mayors adapt" which focuses on promoting urban leadership in adaptation to climate change. The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief has therefore established an active cooperation with the largest Slovenian Association of Municipalities and Towns in Slovenia (173 from 210) to support them in their efforts .

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

Levels of Reliance

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

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

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being

adequately implemented?: Yes

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

To put more emphasis on the safety of public buildings and to continue with the education and awareness rising of the most vulnerable groups of population.

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

Levels of Reliance

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

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

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

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

To further foster the cooperation with the NGOs and numerous volunteers working within the disaster management system.

With the establishment of a Slovenian national platform for a disaster risk reduction, where representatives from public sector, civil society, NGOs, private sector, research and media are presented, the coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders will improve in the future.

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)

With the establishment of a Slovenian national platform for a disaster risk reduction, where representatives from public sector, civil society, NGOs, private sector, research and media are presented, the coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders will improve in all areas of cooperation in the future.

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

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

Overall Challenges

Adoption of key strategic documents, which will incorporate disaster risk reduction elements/approach: the Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020, and National programme for protection against natural and other disasters from 2016-2022.

Future Outlook Statement

Further improvement of the general preparedness for natural and other disasters caused by all types of risks should be seen in the future. Priority will be given to strengthen prevention activities and to streamline prevention approach in all sectoral policies, also with a view to sustainable development.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges

To develop and strengthen the institutions, mechanisms and capacities, in particular with a view of using new ICT solutions at all levels and to maintain the same level of funding of disaster management related policies at the national and municipal levels.

Future Outlook Statement

To enhance the use of modern technology in all phases of the disaster management cycle. Several new ICT solutions will be developed and utilised to support activities in the whole disaster management cycle.

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

Disaster risk reduction approach has to remain the focus in all phases of disaster management cycle. Adaptation to the consequences caused by climate changes and globalisation with an emphasis on a sustainable development.

Future Outlook Statement

The new Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other Disasters for the post-2015 period will have to encompass strong commitment to DRR principles along with sustainable development and climate change adaptation approach. One of the key challenges in the future is also to improve cooperation among different ministers, government agencies, public services and other stakeholders

Stakeholders

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

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Administration of RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief	Governments	Darko But, director General