

# EFDRR Base Line Survey on Sendai Framework implementation in Europe



# Background

At the 6th Session of the EFDRR, countries called for UNISDR to develop a baseline for the Road Map so as to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the highlighted priorities.

Pending the finalization of the OIEWG and the request made by EFDRR members to develop a baseline for its Road Map, this Country Baseline have been developed.

# Objective

- To identify key achievements, ongoing work and challenges that countries are facing with the shift to a broadened DRR framework compared to HFA
- To identify trends in terms of progress and key challenges at national level

Findings are to serve as inputs and basis for the EFDRR Road Map

# Responding countries

Country	Responding body
Belgium	Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
Czech Republic	Ministry of the Environment
Georgia	National Crisis Management Center of the Office of the State Security and Crisis Management Council
Greece	General Secretariat for Civil Protection
Luxembourg	Ministry of Interior
Montenegro	Ministry of the Interior-Directorate for Emergency Management
The Netherlands	Ministry of Security and Justice
Norway	Directorate for Civil protection
Russian Federation	Research Centre for Risk Management
Serbia	Ministry of Interior
Sweden	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)
Slovenia	Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (urszr)
Turkey	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (afad)

The report is based on;

- 13 countries answers from the survey distributed in April 2016
- contributions made until August 2016
- complemented with some background and comparing analysis with HFA reporting from 29 countries 2013-2015

*With just 13 out of 47 countries in the region it has not been possible to draw conclusions on an European level, but to indicate and highlight good examples and some ongoing trends, needs and developments.*

## Some of the findings - ongoing trends & developments

- National legislation has been further developed or are under development
- Most common risks is still floods, landslides, storms, heavy precipitation and forest fires
- Most countries had already 2015 conducted national risk assessment
- 4 countries have DRR Strategies in place, Czech Republic, Greece, NL & Serbia.
- Norway & Russia have national strategies as part of other strategies
- Visible trend that countries work has matured and broadened in both scope and stakeholder participation
- Several countries are dealing with more complex scenarios, also taking basic services, dependencies and critical infrastructure into account, with more focus on capabilities to cope with risks
- Only one country is lacking National, local or sectorial budget allocations for DRR

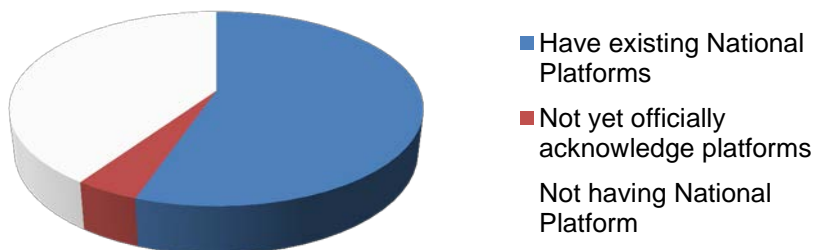
### **Key achievements since 2015 mentioned by countries**

- Ongoing work to establish, consolidate or reorganize National Platforms
- Adoption or processing of new legislations, strategies or plans
- Work to strengthen the local level engagement

## Some of the findings - needs

- Support on DRR strategies
- Continued development of national disaster/contingency planning and plans for building back better
- National coordination mechanisms (National Platforms) needs further support and exchange with other countries
- All countries has not yet designated a National Focal Point
- 5 countries have nationally authorizes disaster Loss databases but only 2 have are consistent with international standard promoted by EU/UNISDR
- Countries are waiting for the result of the work on global, national and local indicators to support the implementation and follow up of their work
- Peer reviews to be developed further as tool to gather national stakeholders to give DRR focus

Number of official National Platforms in Europe



**Rate the main focus of the present national DRR work and comment if you foresee any major shifts or changes for the future, and also why it might change.**

