

Bulgaria

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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Strategic goals 1

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:

The Ministry of emergency situations together with other responsible authorities, National association of the municipalities in Bulgaria and Bulgarian red cross develops the National Program for protection in disasters and the Annual Plans for its execution – Annual plan for protection in disasters and Annual plan for urgent and safety emergency restoration activities. The National program defines the aims, priorities and main tasks in disaster protection policy of the State for the period of 5 years.

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:

Measures are taken for strengthening and enhancing capacities at all levels.

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:

Participation in national and international projects in the field of prevention at national and sub national levels.

The Ministry disposes with a software system for categorizing of the potentially dangerous sites/plants from the critical infrastructure. It is done by stage of risk - chemical, radiological, geological, seismic risk or risk of waters. The software gives the opportunity for classification and gradation of the objects by their significance to the risk assessment and makes of a data base of initial expertise for the all objects.

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of the affected communities:

- Development of a strong institutional basis for implementation at a local and a national level via Improvement of legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction.
- Identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks and enhancing early warning.
- Using of knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels via collection compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities
- Reducing the underlying risk factors via sector development planning and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation. Risk reduction principles of the recovery “build back better” and not recreate risk are adopted for the emergency recovery works because the financing is provided for sustainable recovery- overhaul, reconstruction or rebuilding performed in compliance of a Detailed or a Technical works design project

according to The Spatial Development Act.

The prevention activities financed from the national budget from its part for contingences reserve for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters represent 38% from the total funding for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, which is a confirmation for the high priority given to the risk reduction measures.

The financial resources should be increased through Diversification of the financing sources by using resources from the Operations Programs and the Program for Rural Area Development.

-Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels in order to reduce the losses and impacts at times of disaster-There are financial reserves and contingency mechanisms in place to support effective response and recovery. The financial resource is the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The funding is provided for several divisions including covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers; compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities and prevention activities.

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters and to undertake post events reviews. The terms, documents and rules regarding the requests for financing are set in The Regulations for the organization and activities of the Interagency Relief and Recovery Committee with the Council of Ministers, headed by the Minister of Emergency Situations.

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:

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

Description:

The Ministry of emergency situations together with other responsible authorities, develops the National Program for protection in disasters and the Annual plan for protection in disasters and Annual plan for urgent and safety emergency restoration activities. It is grounded in the Disaster Protection Law. The National Program consists of activities for disaster's reduction and resources for their implementation.

Context & Constraints:

- Improvement in the (under-)regulative basis in disaster's protection area for the state.

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

Description:

The emergency plans on a community and municipality level are developed. Preventive measures in case of distinct disasters and accidents are included in the Plans. The Plans consist of activities for disaster's risk reduction and resources for their implementation.

Context & Constraints:

- Disposition with necessary properly trained/ educated staff and resources;
- Increasing of a public awareness in case of disaster, voluntary help

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Community emergency plans with respective preventive measures and resource allocation are developed in case of disaster or accident in municipality area.

Voluntary units formed and trained by the supervision of the municipality authority could participate in the process of averting, rescuing and mitigation of the emergency (as it is pointed in the Disaster Protection law).

Context & Constraints:

- Disposition with necessary properly trained/ educated staff and resources;
- Increasing of a public awareness in case of disaster, voluntary help

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The preventive content of a National Program serves as a nationally owned mechanism for adopting of disaster risk reduction measures at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

improving of a co-operation and co-ordination at all special authority levels;

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:

1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:

Minor progress

Context & Constraints:

More work should be done on the risk assessments based on hazard data

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Some progress.

Context & Constraints:

More institutional commitment is needed.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

This is the first time in Bulgaria at 09.2008 when It has given the start of design, delivery and installation of a modern nationwide System for early warning and announcement in case of disaster. The system will have 2 subsystems:

- Subsystem 1 for announcement of authorities and the parts of Single Life-Saving Integrated Rescue System;
- Subsystem 2 (The Siren system) for early warning and announcement population of the country. All existing warning installations will be upgraded with the latest radio-communication technology, the warning installations network will be expanded to meet up the infrastructural changes over the past years, and the control command system will be replaced with State-of-the-Art control equipment.

At the moment we have deployed Subsystem 1 in 6 regions. We are going to have deployments in the rest 22 regions.

We have deployed Subsystem 2 in towns Sofia (20 sq. km zone), Bourgas, Ruse, Kurdjaly, Pleven and Smolian.

Context & Constraints:

The development will continue.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Close cooperation on risk reduction with all countries and relevant institutions in SEE

Context & Constraints:

Closer cooperation on joint projects needed.

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:

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

Description:

MES organizes regular information campaigns for awareness of the populations about the main rules for reaction and protection in case of disaster:

„Survival alphabet”- printed materials and 5 video clips with the main rules for reaction in the most typical disasters - floods, earthquakes, storms and heavy winds, fires and electric storms. Clips were broadcast on the Bulgarian national television.

„Close to you” – campaign for education of disabled or chronically ill people for disasters protection. Information materials were issues for disabled people, their personal assistants, parents, relatives and employers. Four training courses were hold in specialized centers for disabled people.

„Open doors days” – hold in the whole territory of the country. Experts and rescuers fro MES demonstrate to the population the equipment and engineering technology, needed in case of disasters. In 2008 two additional web sites were launched as part of the official web site of MES – for kids (<http://zadeca.mes.bg>) and for disabled people (<http://blizodoteb.mes.bg>). The web site for disabled people is accessible in Bulgarian, English, French and Russian.

Context & Constraints:

Developing the cooperation between institutions related to the disaster protection.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. As part of the project “Disaster and accidents prevention in the system of high-school education in Bulgaria”, realized by Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Education and Science and UNDP, was issued the first Teacher’s book containing the methodology for effective modern methods for education on the disaster protection. The methodology includes 3 Teacher’s books for every stage of education – elementary, secondary and high school.

2. MES organizes also out-of-school training activities for disasters protection:

- Republican school competition “Disaster and accidents protection”, aiming at verifying the knowledge and skills acquired in the basic course, as well as encouraging the participants to continue their preparation for emergency reaction.

- National competition for children’s drawings MISSION RESCUER, held together with the Ministry of Education and Science, National Palace of Children and the International competition MISSION RESCUER, hold under the aegis of EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement to the CoE.

• MES issues number of educational materials:

- for children in the kindergartens MES issues a coloring book “ About the disasters – main rules for kids”, containing 10 rules for reaction in case of different disasters as well as boards and maps with educational aim.

- for children for secondary school educational boards and posters are created.

Context & Constraints:

Achievement of a fundamentally new level of planning, organising and conducting of trainings through use of new modern methods and forms, including the media

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

MES is looking for opportunities for using the scientific potential. Currently MES works together with universities, Bulgarian Academy of Science, National Institute of Metereology and Hydrology.

Context & Constraints:

Better cooperation is needed.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Ministry of Emergency Situations made a Strategy for training activities for the population in the area of disaster protection. Training programs for number of target groups are drawn. At national level voluntary

teams are established. MES creates and fills the list of the voluntary teams for disaster protection and list of the instructors of the volunteers.

Context & Constraints:

Information campaigns are being realised.

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

Description:

Preventive measures, which are invented on a basis of expertise, investigation and analysis, for possible avoiding and coping with natural disasters are subject of a National Program for protection in disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The National Disaster Protection program for prevention and the Annual Plan are elaborated but not adopted until now due to an administrative capacity problem. (The Ministry of Emergency situation is created in 2006).

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

Description:

Educational programs and materials for all categories of staff, school-children, students and retired people as well as disabled people are developed to teach, train and increase of their awareness in a case of disaster.

Context & Constraints:

- developing of a better awareness between the regular people;
- voluntary help

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Industrial plants and objects which are a part from the critical infrastructure of the state, develop their emergency plans for actions in a case of an accident. They develop as well off-site emergency plan, which becomes a part of the community emergency plan in municipality

Context & Constraints:

Annual trainings on the off-site emergency plans on local level with participation of municipality authorities, state rescue services and plant's emergency teams for improving the co-operation and co-ordination in a case of an accident.

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

Description:

Developing of a regulation for "territorial structure, city structural and other technical measures" for reducing the vulnerability and other under-regulative legislation acts

Context & Constraints:

building up of a unitary data base on territorial construction and passportization of the buildings

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The legal framework of disaster recovery as a part of disaster protection is the Disaster Protection Act. An Interagency Relief and Recovery Committee is established with the Council of Ministers and headed by the Minister of Emergency Situations. The Committee adopts decisions for disbursement of special purpose funds from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters.

The funding is provided for several divisions including: preventive activities, part of the National Disaster Protection program, included in the annual plan, emergency recovery works.

According the rules in the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee the emergency recovery works are aimed to sustainable recovery- overhaul, reconstruction or rebuilding performed with a Detailed or Technical works design project.

In such way the risk reduction principles of the recovery "build back better" and not recreate risk are followed. The criteria adopted for rating the funding requests received for the emergency recovery works include risk assessment, incorporated in the category of the construction and the hazard of destruction or damage due to permanent diversion from normal operation. For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the emergency recovery works from the total funding is 49%, which rates it to a first place and presumably determines it as the division with the highest priority.

According to the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee the preventive activities are part of the National Disaster Protection program, included in the annual plan. Until the adoption of the Plan the funding for preventive activities is provided after an assessment of requests received. For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the prevention activities from the total funding is 38%, which rates it to a second place. This fact is a confirmation for the high priority given to the prevention activities. If we consider the type of recovered objects for the three years period we can see that the part of the hydro technical facilities including rivers' conduction is 35% from the total funding, (followed by the facilities from the transport infrastructure-33%, buildings-14% and the facilities for geoprotection-8%.) This fact shows that the lessons from the massive floods in 2005 have been learned. According to the analysis the bad condition of the hydro technical facilities and the rivers' conduction together with climate factors was the reason for the floods.

Context & Constraints:

Development of a "Lessons learned" data base and on its basis post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards

Challenges encountered

- The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. For the 3 years period the requests for prevention activities financed are 23% from the total requests received which is an evidence of financial shortage.
- The National Disaster Protection program for prevention and the Annual Plan are elaborated but not adopted until now due to an administrative capacity problem. (The Ministry of Emergency situation is created in 2006).

Recommendations for overcoming the problem.

- Diversification of the financing sources for the recovery especially for the prevention activities by using resources from the Operations Programs and the Program for Rural Development.
- Increase of the amount of the funding from the national budget.
- Adoption of The National Disaster Protection program and the Annual Plan

Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Some progress

Context & Constraints:

More institutional commitment is needed.

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:

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

Description:

Measures taken for investment and assessment of the resources.

Context & Constraints:

Measures need little improvement.

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

Description:

Plans for disaster protection on state, municipal and local level are being developed.

The Ministries, the regions and the municipalities of the country are developing plans for the sustainable functioning of the branches from the national economy and the social structures, reducing or prevention from the negative effects in case of disasters and accidents and its elimination with minimal material and financial resources.

Planning and ensuring of the events with financial resources. Regular trainings and exercises are an element of the emergency planning.

Context & Constraints:

need of more financial resources

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

Description:

There are financial reserves and contingency mechanisms in place to support effective response and recovery. The financial resource is the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The funding is provided for several divisions including:

-prevention activities

-covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers;

-emergency recovery works;

-recovery assistance;

-compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities.

For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the emergency recovery works from the total funding is 49%, which rates it to a first place and presumably determine it as the division with the highest priority. The percentage of financing from total requests is 25% due to the limited financial resources.

The part of the covering contingencies with regard to rescue and emergency repair works in events of disaster, incurred by the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, which were engaged via operational communications centers and the compensation for natural and legal persons for damages actually caused to them during or with regard to performance of legally prescribed disaster protection activities is 8 %. The percentage of financing from total requests is 79%, in most cases due to requests not complying with the rules according the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee. The section for prevention activities provides financial resources for equipment and training of the forces and means of the integrated rescue system.

The part of the recovery assistance from the total funding is 3%. The percentage of financing from total requests for the section is 83% due to requests not complying with the rules according the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges encountered

- The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. For the 3 years period. The percentage of financing for the emergency works is 25% from the total requests received which is an evidence of financial shortage.

Recommendations for overcoming the problem.

- Increase of the amount of the funding from the national budget.

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

Description:

Operational communication information centers are functioning in all regions of the country, that are responsible for the communication and the coordination of the activities in case of disasters. Modern systems and means for warning in case of disasters are in place -Integrated national automated system for control of radiation gamma background, System for warning in case of pollution of the Danube River, System for warning in case of transboundary impacts in case of industrial accidents.

Context & Constraints:

- Lack of Operation procedures for the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, engaged via the operational communication information centers .

Recommendations for overcoming the problem:

- Adoption of Operation procedures for the forces and means of the integrated rescue system, engaged

via operational communication information centers

Drivers of Progress

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

The multi-hazard integrated approach for disaster risk reduction is being realized through a complex of preventive measures-analyses, assessment and prognosis of the disaster risks and the categorization of the territory of the country depending on the risks.

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.

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

The basic factor in all activities related to disaster risk reduction is saving of human life. This is achieved through realizing of the right for protection of each individual without any discrimination. Priority in the preventive measures is the assuring of protection.

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.

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

Development of the potential for risk reduction and capacities for recovery are realized through planning of disaster protection on national, regional and municipal level and integration of the disaster response through uniting the reaction forces in the Integral rescue system of the country.

Other activity important for the development of the potential for protection is the training and practical preparation of the population, the executive authorities and response forces. For that purpose in all enterprises and public institutions plans for actions in case of disaster or emergency situations are drawn.

MES maintains data bases of the potentially dangerous facilities in the countries and their risk characteristics. Data about type and quantity of the hazardous materials in the facilities are updated after every visit of experts of the territorial units of MES. The main object of the complex inspections is the reduction of the technical, ecological and health risk and further negative impacts on the population and

the environment.

Expert from MES participate in the process of developing official opinions on the Regulation for prevention of major incidents with hazardous materials and mitigation of the consequences in sites and facilities in which a system for prevention of major incidents with hazardous materials and mitigation of the consequences for live and health of the population and for the environment are implemented. Criteria for qualification of an accident as major and of an enterprise of facility as risky are also defined. Criteria for preparing reports for safety and for prevention of major accidents policy are regulated, as well as criteria for drawing the internal emergency plan. Criteria for drawing external emergency plan, safety measures and ways of accident response are cleared.

Experts of MES in the territorial units together with other competent authorities participate in inspections on the control for implementation of the instructions of the minister of environment and water resources by sites and facilities having permission according to the Regulation for prevention of major incidents with hazardous materials and mitigation of their consequences with the idea of contamination reduction and prevention of future impacts on the environment in the industrial and energy sector.

Experts of MES participate in complex inspections on the old pesticides and warehouses for their storage. Together with other ministries and bodies were taken different measures – inquiry, index, preparing and implementing projects for long-standing safe storage and maximum reduction of the danger for population and the environment by the old and useless pesticides.

MES participates with its own forces and capacities in the liquidation of chemical contaminations with the aim of preventing losses of people and serious ecological impacts. In that context could be said transport accidents, leakage of hazardous materials, fires and man-made accidents.

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.

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

According to the Disaster Protection Law, the right of protection is guaranteed to all people without any discrimination.

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.

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

Private sector – legal persons and sole traders actively participate in disaster risk reduction and emergency recovery activities. For that purpose they: plan and implement necessary measures for protection of the people working in the sites and the places adjacent in case of disaster; plan and organize events for the stable functioning of the site in case of disaster; establish, prepare and maintain readiness for use of warning means and capacities for realizing activities on the protection of the people working in the sites and the places adjacent; conduct training of the workers for the ways of protection, ways of behavior and action and for first paramedical aid in case of disasters; present to the employees information about the measures planned; warning, timely evacuation or eventual sheltering; organizing

rescue activities; construct and maintain local automatic alert systems; organize and finance protection of the workers in the sites and the places adjacent and the liquidation of disasters consequences; create reserves of the material goods for disaster consequences mitigation.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

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

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

The general aim of the Ministry of Emergency Situations is to create an effective, efficient, technically adequate and materially integrated system for prevention, preparation, facing, management and recovery in case of disasters.

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:

Actions taken for effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, there are still difficulties in disaster risk reduction.

Future Outlook Statement:

Taken measures and actions for prevention and early warning, as well as for vertical and horizontal coordination.

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:

Continues the strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels. Training and exercises are regularly organized. There are still difficulties with the expert capacities on local level.

Future Outlook Statement:

Training, workshops and exercises are planned. In the National Center for training of rescuers are planned courses for managers, experts and particularly for volunteers

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:

It is necessary to improve the mechanisms for coordination between local and central authorities.

Future Outlook Statement:

The coordination between local and central authorities will be improved through relevant legislation acts and measures in the field of prevention, training and exercises