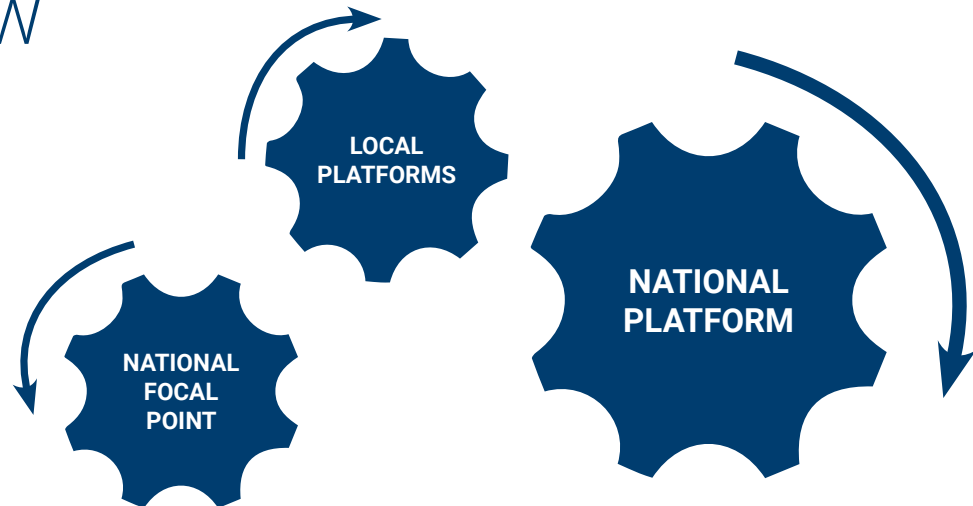


# National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction

## OVERVIEW



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction stresses the need for better governance of risk, in which the State has the primary role in reducing disaster risk. Building resilience to disasters also brings together the responsibilities of many sectors, stakeholders and levels of governance.

By ensuring effective coordination of disaster risk reduction at national level, National Platforms play an instrumental role in ensuring an all-of-government and all-of-society approach to reducing risk and building resilience. These efforts are intimately tied to the coordination efforts at local level (ex. Local platforms), as well as supranational level (ex. European Forum for DRR).

Through the drive and coordination of National Sendai Focal Points, the platforms have a crucial role in coordinating strategies, policies, actions,

reporting etc. to ensure a more coherent implementation of risk reduction priorities, critical to the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework.

Across the Europe Region, composed of 55 UN Member Countries, 37 National Platforms for DRR are in place. The structure of these coordination mechanisms, as well as their legal status, budgets, scope and level of activity, vary across countries. Nevertheless, all aim to ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in building resilience at national level, by implementing DRR measures and mainstreaming risk reduction dimensions across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments.

The report brings together country fact sheets for all 37 National Platforms reported thus far by National Sendai Focal Point. This living document offers an overview of the main

dimensions of these coordination mechanisms, allowing for an exchange of good practices, the development of synergies and the possibility for stronger engagement across countries of the Europe region.

Strengthening the landscape of National Platforms is a pre-condition for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework at regional level, including through the coordination of DRR through the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**  
Release dates

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## ARNAP

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
2 December 2010  
[www.arnap.am](http://www.arnap.am)

## History

As a result of joint efforts by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Armenia, UN agencies (UNDRR, UNDP) and other DRR interested partners, the Government of Armenia adopted in December 2010 a decision on the formation of "ARNAP" (DRR National Platform) Foundation. Being a non-governmental organization, the Platform provides opportunities for state, non-governmental, private and international institutions to participate in decision-making and consultation processes. At the same time, it provides opportunities for organizing and controlling day-to-day operational activities, implementing long-term projects; it also provides necessary flexibility to respond to new challenges.

## Structure

The main players of the National Platform are governmental authorities of Armenia, Ministry of Emergency Situations, and international and donor organizations working in the field of DRR, UN, Armenian Red Cross society, Save the Children, OXYGen Foundation, Caritas Armenia, World Vision Armenia as well as scientific institutions, civil societies and experts.

At different stages, other participants may be involved in the process, including representatives of various state and public agencies and organizations, private sector and other institutions.

**Advisory Council (AC)** The AC as external Body is the main forum of the Platform, where regular discussions are held on main issues of the DRR system, recommendations are developed which become guidelines for the activities of the NP. Decisions on quantity and quality of the AC members are decided by the **Board of Trustees (BoT)**. AC sessions are advised to be held on quarterly basis, and call for special sessions, as required.

**Board of Trustees (Board)** consists of 15 people and manages the activity of the Platform in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia. The Board consists of:

1. eight representatives from the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Armenia;
2. two representatives from the staff of the National Security Council of the Republic of Armenia (with the consent).
3. one representative from:
  - a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia;
  - b. Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia;
  - c. Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia;
  - d. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia;
  - e. Republic of Armenia Police Adjunct to the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

Board sessions are held, as required, at least twice a year. The Board assigns Director of the DRR NP who reports to the Board of Trustees.

The Board members perform their responsibilities without remuneration and on non-profit basis.

**Director, administrative staff** – a small staff headed by the Director works on organizing the ongoing activities of the DRR NP. Organizational and financial decisions of the administrative staff are made by the Board of Trustees. The Director and the administrative staff assist in organization of the works of experts and thematic groups, and also initiate programs and services in accordance with the DRR NP objectives.

**Thematic groups (TGs)** – main functions of the DRR NP require formation of TGs and organization of their work. This assists in effective use of human and other resources to overcome the long-term and short-term issues of the system.

**Experts** – one of the objectives of the DRR NP is to involve local and international experts for strengthening the DRR system in the country. In this sense, the DRR NP may expect active participation and assistance of international and donor organizations.

**Programs** – based on the DRR NP goals and objectives, special programs may be initiated and implemented to strengthen the DRR system and the DRR NP. Programs must be approved by the Board of Trustees.

**Services** – In accordance with its goals, the DRR NP can perform the following types of services:

1. Prevention of natural and technological disasters (preventive activities for collapsing and landslide phenomena);
2. Implementation of rescue activities in mountainous areas and other territories, accompanying groups, provision of water rescue services, implementation of anti-fire protection as ordered by organizations, installation and servicing of anti-fire, air conditioning and other systems in buildings.
3. Conducting scientific and research studies, development and introduction of new technologies.

## Budget

The National Platform does not receive state funding. Financial resources are formed from paid services and implemented projects.

## Mandate

**The goal of the DRR NP** is to establish a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary mechanism for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building with involvement of all stakeholders.

### Objectives of the DRR NP

- **Elaboration** of DRR strategy and coordination of implementation. Improvement and development of the legislative background.
- **Clarification** of roles and responsibilities of DRR NP stakeholders, harmonization of agency interests, provision of functioning and cooperation among DRR NP stakeholders, efficient use of resources.
- **Development** of knowledge and learning, raising public awareness, strengthening of analytical skills.

- Development of DRR methodology, including improvement of monitoring system.
- Mainstreaming of DRR into development policies, programs and planning.
- Foster Partnership and environment for developing a culture of preparedness and advocacy for disaster resilient communities.

### Expected outputs of DRR NP

- **Advocacy** of DRR issues, DRR strategy and improvement of DRR sector legislative background.
- **Increase** the effectiveness of decision-making in DRR NP system.
- **Introduction** of DRR NP mechanisms, application of common methodology and creation of databases.
- **Strengthening** DRR NP capacities and knowledge in all levels, introduction of DRR studies in education system, as well as raising awareness.
- **Inclusion** of DRR in all development programs for empowering sustainable development of the country.
- **Establishment** of gender-sensitive DRR system.
- **Expansion** of integration into international cooperation, promoting implementation of Sendai Framework, implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and provision of transparency, and assistance in regional development in DRR cooperation.
- **Improvement** of conditions for effective use of natural resources and protection of the environment.
- **Capacity** Building of various stakeholders for integrating DRR into the development planning, policy and programs.
- **Linking** DRR into other sectoral interventions and ensuring disaster proof development in any developmental initiatives.

# Activities

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- **Support** to the development, implementation and monitoring processes of the DRM National Strategy
- **Assistance** in implementation of post-disaster recovery methodologies
- **Assistance** in improvement of the legal framework of DRM
- **Support** to the implementation of the Sendai Framework Action for DRR
- **Contribute** to the development of the Culture of Resilience in Armenia
- **Implementation** of programs and initiatives aimed at the Comprehensive school safety
- **Development** and piloting of disaster risk management exemplary plans at different levels (kindergarten, school, community)
- **Study** of international experience in the field of DRM: Support for their adaptation in Armenia
- **Assistance** in the formation of public-private partnership in the field of DRM
- **Assistance** in improvement of volunteering in Armenia
- **Promoting** the capacity building of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Armenia
- **Development** of methodology for assessment of buildings' physical depreciation,
- **Assistance** in enhancing of reproductive health capacities in emergency situations
- **Development** of methodologies for identifying and assessing risks at various levels and areas
- **Assistance** in promoting the culture of using anti-hail nets
- **Conducting** trainings and seminars
- **Assistance** in promoting the development of national first aid and psychological first aid capabilities
- **Assistance** in coordination activities to the organizations operating in the field of DRM
- **Establishment** and development of innovative community-based youth resource centres



## ARNAP

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

June 2017

[www.mes.am](http://www.mes.am)

## History

The Director General for National Safety requested the National Management for Crisis and Catastrophes to form a subgroup for the establishment of a national Platform in the Framework of ISDR in 2013. This subgroup organized several events in order to investigate the readiness of potential partners to contribute and cooperate with the future National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform. Together with the Austrian representation of the World Bank Group, an expert meeting with 300 participants was organised in 2016. The Federal Chancellery and 6 relevant ministries signed an administrative contract in 2017 as a basis for the constituent meeting planned for 7 June 2017.

## Structure

The Federal Chancellery and the following ministries are the founding members of the platform: Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology, Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy.

## Budget

All arising costs will be carried by the partners undertaking the actions defined in the action plan.

## Mandate

The platform supports the implementation of the goals of the Sendai Framework.

## Activities

An Action plan will be decided on at this meeting and be the guidance for the activities in the years to come. Damage assessment in the spirit of the indicators required for the ISDR Monitoring will be one of the activities, but also the definition of research gaps and new forms of cooperation between the partners of the platform and contributions to the development of disaster reduction strategies in the various sectors.

## State System of Prevention and Elimination of Emergency Situations

Date of creation:  
10 April 2001  
[www.112.by](http://www.112.by)

## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Belarus

### History

On the 10 April 2001 according to the Decision of the Council of Ministries N 495 the State System of Prevention and Elimination of Emergency Situations was founded.

This decision was taken to team up all governing bodies, organisations, local authorities, private and public sector for providing consistent approach of prevention and elimination of any emergence situations, efficient protection of people, territories, national heritage against risks and threats.

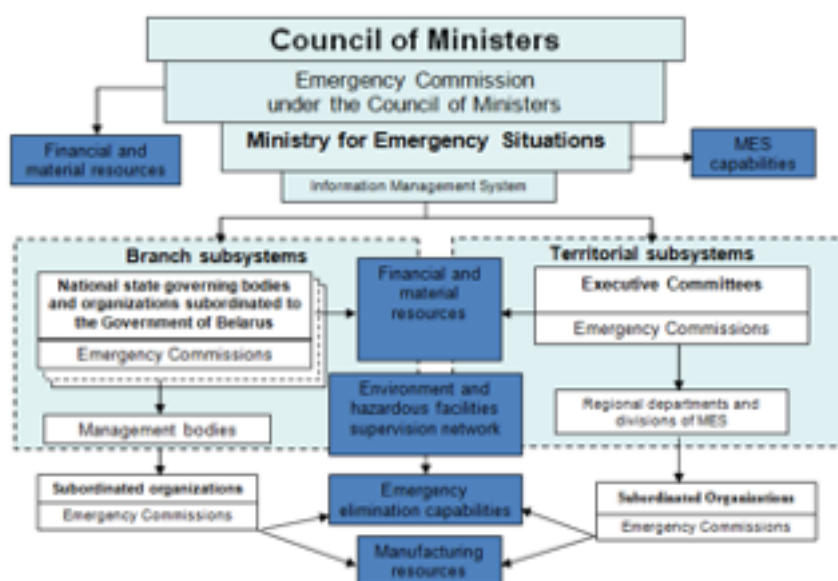
### Budget

Budget is a flexible and updated each year to cover all necessary activities.

### Mandate

The protection of people and territories against natural and man-made emergency situations.

### Structure



# Activities

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## Main tasks:

- **development** and implementation of legal and economic norms for the protection of population and territories from emergency situations;
- **realization** of targeted and scientifically- technical programmes, aimed at the prevention of emergency situations and elevation of stability of operation of organizations and social facilities in emergency situations
- **ensuring** of preparedness for actions of management bodies, forces and funds which are assigned and allocated to the prevention and elimination of emergency situations;
- **creation** of republican, sectoral, territorial, local and site-level reserves of material recourses for elimination of emergency situations
- **collection**, processing, exchange and delivery of information in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations;
- **prepare** the population to act in emergency situations;
- **prediction** and assessment of the social-economic consequences of disasters;
- **implementation** of the state examination, supervision and control in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations;
- **elimination** of emergency situations;
- **implementation** of measures for the social protection of the population affected by emergencies, carrying out humanitarian activities;
- **realization** of the rights and obligations of the population in the area of protection from emergency situations, as well as those who are directly involved in the elimination of such situations;
- **international** cooperation in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations;
- **planning** and realization of the complex of measures for protection of population and territories from emergency situations;
- **organization** and realization of measures of preparation for carrying out activities of civil defense;
- **operational** delivery to state bodies, other organizations and the population of warning signals and information about arising emergency situations, procedures and rules of conduct in such situation;
- **monitoring** and prediction of emergency situations.

## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
March 2016

### History

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030) and after consultation with experts from the UN and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, Belgium appointed early 2016 a national focal point, located in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. To bring about the paradigm shift, from response to prevention, a holistic approach was needed, thereby bringing together all players. The Focal point called every two months all relevant stakeholders for them to present themselves and explain their disaster management strategies.

Presentations from line ministries were always followed by debates with a particular focus on prevention. Members of the Belgium Platform were each time reminded they should focus on how they plan to shift from responsiveness to long term prevention efforts. Prevention of risks seems on everyone's mind but, so it turned out, it is still the case that disasters are managed rather than their underlying risks. Typically, prevention could fall within the remit of another 'line ministry', involves more complex working methods for which there isn't the necessary legal framework in place (yet) or financial resources are lacking, or such course of action is from a legal point of view not foreseen altogether.

The Belgium Sendai platform has become a forum for experts to build the necessary communication lines between departments at all levels. Indeed, disasters are not only cross-country issues, but their effective handling requires clarity in roles and responsibilities amongst different departments. That is most likely the first success of the Sendai implementation platform: to connect the dots between different players. This strategy of mapping existing initiatives, crisis-response structures, coordination protocols and civil protection responsibilities was pursued for almost a year (autumn 2016- autumn 2017).

In parallel, Belgium also strives to implement the Sendai framework in partner countries by supporting and funding DRR programs in highly disaster-prone countries, such as in the Sahel and the Great Lakes Region. For the period 2016-2019, Belgium invested nearly 35 million € in DRR projects abroad, through some of its regular humanitarian partners such as Red cross, Oxfam, Caritas or Médecins du Monde.

### Structure

The Belgian Platform remains an expert driven voluntary initiative wherein the Foreign Office acts as facilitator between involved departments. To bring the Belgian platform to a more operational level also civil society and the private sector need to be involved.

### Budget

No specific budget.



## Protection and Rescue Sector, Ministry of Security National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Date of creation:  
23 March 2013  
[www.msb.gov.ba](http://www.msb.gov.ba)

### History

Delegates to the House of Peoples of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the session dated 16 May 2008, passed the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Material Goods in case of Natural or other Disasters in BH. This legal framework defines protection and rescue of people and material goods in case of natural or other disasters in BH, implementation of International obligations and cooperation in implementation of protection and rescue, i.e. civil protection, as well as the responsibilities of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and coordination of activities of Institutions and Bodies of BH, Entity Civil Protection Administrations and competent body for civil protection of Brcko District. The Law came into force on 1 July 2008.

Based on a proposal of the Protection and Rescue Sector of Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in May 2012 the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Information about the Establishment the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### Structure

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina tasked the Ministry of Security to establish, in cooperation with relevant Entity and Brcko District Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Disaster Risk Reduction Platform as a permanent forum for the exchange and provision of opinions, proposals and achievements contributing to disaster risk reduction in all areas of human activities.

### Mandate

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is need to build platforms for disaster risk reduction at the national level in order to systematically decrease various risks, through all economic and social activities. Also, the risks arising from the new developments should be clearly recognized and in advance taken into account.

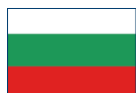
Disaster Risk Reduction must be part of the strategy of development of the community and involve the knowledge and experience of individual sectors and ensure a multi-sectoral approach, further work should ensure that all subjects at all levels in the country take over their responsibilities, tasks and duties in the systematic disaster risk reduction.

### Activities

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The First Conference of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held on 25-25 March 2013, in the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo.

The conference gathered the representatives of the protection and rescue structures in BH, governmental bodies, scientific and academic institutions, private businesses, NGOs, local communities, international and regional organisations, as well as numerous representatives of the media.



## Disaster Risk Reduction Council

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

2005

[http://saveti.government.bg/web/cc\\_801/1](http://saveti.government.bg/web/cc_801/1)

[www.mvr.bg/gdpbzn/](http://www.mvr.bg/gdpbzn/)

## History

**2001** – Former Civil Protection Service under the Ministry of Defence was transformed into State Agency for Civil Protection under the Council of Ministers. The cooperation with IDNDR starts.

**2006** – Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents comprising Directorate General National Civil Protection Service with territorial units in every region of Bulgaria was established and became a National DRR Platform.

**2008** – The Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents was renamed to Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES).

December 2009 – the Ministry of Emergency Situations became a Civil Protection Directorate-General to the Ministry of Interior.

**2011** – With the amendments in Ministry of Interior Act (promulg. Official Gazette No 88 of 9 November 2010) DG Fire Safety and Rescue and DG Civil Protection were integrated in a new structure - Directorate-General Fire Safety and Civil Protection.

**2012** – With amendments in Disaster Protection Act a Consultative Council for supporting the Council of Ministers in forming the state policy for disaster protection was created. It was designated as the new National DRR Platform in the Republic of Bulgaria. The Rules of organization and activity of the Council came into force on 28 May 2012. The Council continues the state's efforts in this field since 1990 when started the International Decade for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**2016** – Disaster Protection Act was amended. As a result, the name and the structure of the national platform were changed giving possibility for wider participation of universities, research institutes etc. The platform is currently called Disaster Risk Reduction Council to the Council of Ministers for supporting formation and

implementation of state policy in the field of disaster protection.

## Structure

Disaster Risk Reduction Council is a constantly acting body of the Council of Ministers that ensures the coordination and cooperation upon the implementation of the state policy in the field of disaster protection.

The Council shall act as a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in compliance with Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The Council consists of a Chairman and members. The Chairman is the Minister of Interior. The Chairman leads and represents the Council and is supported by a Secretary. The Secretary is the Director of DG Fire Safety and Civil Protection, Ministry of Interior.

Other members of the Platform are representatives of the leadership of all the ministries (mainly deputy-ministers), a representative of the leadership of State Agency for National Security, State Agency State Reserve and War-time Stocks, Nuclear Regulatory Agency, Bulgarian Red Cross, Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bulgarian Industrial Association and National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and:

- Up to three representatives of Universities;
- Up to three representatives of research institutes;
- Up to three representatives of non-profit legal entities dealing with disaster risk reduction;
- Up to three representatives of legal entities dealing with disaster risk reduction.

To support the DRR Council, a permanent National Coordination Group comprised of representatives occupying managerial position in the above-mentioned ministries, agencies and organizations is created. The Chairman of the National Coordination Group is the Secretary of Disaster Risk Reduction Council.

## Budget

The financial resources needed to run Disaster Risk Reduction Council shall be provided by the budget of DG Fire Safety and Civil Protection, Ministry of Interior.

The members of the Platform and the National Coordination Group don't receive remuneration for their work within the platform and the group.

## Mandate

The general aim of Disaster Risk Reduction Council is to support the Council of Ministers in the Republic of Bulgaria to form and implement the state policy in the field of disaster protection.

**Its main functions are as follows:**

1. develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers a National DRR Platform;
2. develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers a National DRR Programme and annual plans for its implementation;
3. develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers a National Disaster Protection Plan;
4. make reviews and up-dates the above-mentioned documents;
5. supports development and implementation of acts and secondary regulatory acts in the field of disaster risk reduction; proposes and gives opinion on draft acts related to the implementation of the state policy for disaster risk reduction.
6. Coordinates the implementation of the documents under 1-3;
7. Supports formation and implementation of sectorial policies related to disaster risk reduction;
8. Makes a review and develops an annual report to the Council of Ministers on the state of disaster protection;
9. Communicates with UNDRR;
10. Develops guidelines related to disaster protection.

## Civil Protection Directorate, Ministry of Interior

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
November 2009  
<https://civilna-zastita.gov.hr>  
[www.platforma.hr](http://www.platforma.hr)

## History

Founded in 2009, as multi-sector, interdisciplinary in practice, the advisory body to the Government of the Republic of Croatia, held conferences every year and was redesigned during 2016 into a more pro-active body on two levels. A new redesign is in progress, due to changes in jurisdiction of relevant government bodies.

## Structure

The Platform Committee is a body established by the Government to coordinate all activities of the Croatian Platform. The administrator of the Platform is the Ministry of the Interior, Civil Protection Directorate

The Structure and members of the Committee and the Main Working Group will be amended and delivered in accordance with the new Government Decision.

## Budget

The budget is envisaged in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

## Mandate

Platform is an umbrella body leading to major risks reduction through continuous risk prioritisation in order to achieve: smart investments, sectorial active involvement, prevent recourse squandering (knowledge, data, money, etc.), create an active network of educated and fully involved individuals and vertical and horizontal cooperation.

## Activities

In March 2009, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has brought forth a decision on holding a conference on Croatian Platform for disaster risk reduction, which is to take place every year under the chairmanship of the Croatian Government's representatives.

The Decision founded the Croatian Platform Committee under the chairmanship of the Croatian vice prime minister including members from all ministries and other state administration bodies and calling upon representatives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, large economic entities, public companies non-governmental organizations that deal with protection and rescue, especially Croatian Red Cross, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, Croatian Firefighting Organization, as well as representatives of religious communities registered in the Republic of Croatia. The Ministry of the Interior is tasked with the organization and activities between the conferences acting as a secretariat for the Croatian Platform.

The Croatian Platform Committee was set up in May 2009 and it defined a program whose goal was for the National Platform to ensure the participation of all factors of the development of the society. In the year 2010 the Croatian Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has the same goal and has been working on linking of scientific institutions with all actors included in activities related to disaster risk reduction and disaster response. The Croatian Platform Committee has been holding meetings throughout the year in the same composition and discussions were held on how to make the Croatian Platform as sufficient as it can be to make its goals and to progress.

All participants are since then invited to prepare and submit their papers on the topic of disaster risk reduction every year for annual conferences of the Croatian Platform. After every conference, the Platform issues conference proceedings.

The first conference of the Croatian Platform was held on 09 November 2009 with over 180 participants from the state authorities, large economic entities, scientific community (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts and several colleges and institutions), as well as citizens' associations and religious communities.

The second conference of the Croatian Platform was held on 14 October 2010. The Second Conference had an international component supporting the Platform's task of strengthening international cooperation. Guests of the conference on its first day were heads of protection and rescue services in the countries of the region (Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia). On the next day, 15 October, participants were addressed by Ms Margareta Wahlström, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, who paid a visit to Croatia owing to the Conference.

On the 4 November 2011, the 3rd Croatian National platform for disaster risk reduction conference was held and more than 150 participants attended the Conference. The fourth Conference, held on 13 December 2012, instructed the Croatian Platform Committee to propose a way of strengthening the jurisdiction and the responsibilities of the Platform, and the possibility of its transformation into a stronger national mechanism that acts as a body responsible for carrying out disaster risk reduction, provides coordination and support to all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction and pushes the implementation of disaster risk reduction into all planning and development documents.

The fifth and sixth Croatian National Platform conferences took place outside Zagreb where the aim was to get an opportunity to isolate the participants from their daily tasks and have them actively participate in every discussion as well as produce valuable conclusions and drafted documents as well as generate new ideas and raise awareness.

The results were, besides the conclusion of the Conference, obligatory assignments for bodies responsible for certain areas of DRR in the Croatian Government. However, the Platforms activities did not result in concrete and desired results, which is why the Platform was restructured in 2016.

The Croatian Platform also actively participates in the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction raising it to the international level where Croatia exchanges experiences with other members on a yearly basis. Croatia co-chaired the Forum in 2011 and chaired it in 2012.

During the following years, Disaster Risk Conferences were held and conclusions adopted by the Government, but still mostly without active and systematic involvement in DRR.

During 2014 and 2015, Croatia went through a process of developing the first national Disaster Risk Assessment. All sectors responsible of a risk were actively involved in the assessment process and great benefits were seen in

the cooperation and constant conversation on the way to risk ownership. To use the momentum, experience and knowledge gained, Croatia decided to redesign the Platform. A new Government Decision on the Platform Bodies was adopted on 14 September 2016.

Now the Platform is an active body whose working bodies are ones that are actively involved in developing strategic risk reduction documents as well as implementing them. The Platform cooperates with the scientific community in all its activities and connects the scientific community and the decision makers as well as the experts and high-level officials. The Platform therefore ensures both horizontal and vertical cooperation in reducing risks and is considered an important tool and mechanism to coordinate DRR activities in Croatia.



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## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
2017

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### History

The Platform was created at the end of 2017, with the participation of governmental departments.

### Structure

The Platform Committee is a body established by the Government to coordinate all activities of the Croatian Platform. The administrator of the Platform is the Ministry of the Interior, Civil Protection Directorate

The Structure and members of the Committee and the Main Working Group will be amended and delivered in accordance with the new Government Decision.

### Budget

No budget

### Mandate

No official mandate other than recording data regarding loss from disasters at this point.

### Activities

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The members of the platform have met at the presentation of the risk assessment reports (mid and final), as well as at the presentation of the results of the peer review that was organised by the Civil Defence under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, regarding risk assessment and risk management.

# Czech Republic

**Ministry of Environment**

## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

2005

[www.mzp.cz](http://www.mzp.cz)

### History

At the beginning of 2013, the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic took on the coordination of the Czech National Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (founded in 2005) and fulfils now the role of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Czech Republic.

### Structure

The role of main focal point fulfils the Department of Security and Crisis Management at the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and as the second focal point serves the Department of International Relations at the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Czech Republic includes experts from following institutions:

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of the Interior
- Fire Rescue Service (Ministry of Interior)
- Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
- Czech National Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Union of Towns and Municipalities
- VSB – Technical University Ostrava
- Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
- Czech Geological Survey

The Ministry of the Environment is coordinating all activities in the field of fulfilling the tasks of Hyogo Framework for Action. The Ministry of the Interior is a lead coordinating institution for disaster risk reduction.

An important part of the Czech system, which ensures the practical application of the activities and objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the

Hyogo Framework of Action for the period 2005 - 2015 is the Integrated Rescue System (IRS). IRS is an effective system of links, rules, cooperation and coordination of rescue and security forces, state and local governments, individuals and legal entities in the joint conduct of rescue and relief work and preparing for emergencies caused by natural disasters.

The basic bodies of IRS are the Fire Rescue Service of Czech Republic, Emergency Medical Services Providers, the Police of the Czech Republic. Other bodies include: Designated powers and resources of the Armed Forces, Public Health Authorities, Emergency, Expert and Technical Services, Civil Protection Facilities, Non-profit organizations and associations of citizens, which can be used for rescue and liquidation operations. Fire Rescue Service is the main coordinator of the IRS. Operations and Information Centre of the IRS mobilizes and deploys the necessary forces and resources of IRS in specific locations.

Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and different representatives and experts from the above-mentioned institutions are attending joint meetings of the National Platform for Natural Disaster Reduction which take place 2-3 times a year and are discussing main issues and activities related to the field of disaster risk reduction and prevention.

### Budget

The budget mainly depends on state contribution; some projects are covered by the EU.

### Mandate

The main aim of the National Platform is to support all actions leading to reduce human, social and economic losses caused by natural disasters. The following goal is

to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into decision making processes at all levels.

## Activities

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The ministries, in particular of the Interior, Health, Agriculture and Environment fulfil their proper duties based in the national legislation of the crisis management and they apply the activities and objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Ministry of the Environment ensures warning and forecasting services according the information issued by the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, established by the same Ministry.

**The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Czech Republic focuses mainly on:**

- supporting of the risk-aware and resilient society able to prevent disasters and to mitigate their impact,
- strengthening legislation on issues related to disaster risk reduction,
- improving crisis management and international cooperation within the frame of disaster risk reduction,
- improving coordination between governmental, non- governmental and private sector stake holders in the field of natural hazards and disasters.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
January 2020  
[www.siseministeerium.ee/en](http://www.siseministeerium.ee/en)

### History

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030) the Ministry of the Interior in Estonia established its National Focal Point within the Department of Rescue and Crisis Management Policy.

At the end of the very same year, the Government of the Republic of Estonia passed a decision to form a task force for civil protection, which consisted of two levels: the steering group and the expert group.

The Civil Protection task force included the following institutions and organisations: the Government Office, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Rural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Rescue Board, the Police and Border Guard Board, the Internal Security Service, the Emergency Response Centre, the Headquarters of the Estonian Defence Forces, the Estonian Defence League, the Environmental Board, the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, the Tax and Customs Board, the Health Board, the Association of Municipalities of Estonia, and the Association of Estonian Cities. The work of the task force was coordinated by the Government Office and by the Ministry of the Interior. The aim was increasing public awareness and preparedness for potential crises and improving public ability to cope with such situations and the preparedness of the population for such situations, as well as ensuring the protection of the population through the cooperation of various institutions. In order to achieve this, the emphasis was placed on the necessity of agreeing on a comprehensive approach to civil protection as well as on the roles and responsibilities of different parties in civil protection in any national crises, which could include civil crises (such as natural disasters, catastrophes), terrorist activity, or a military conflict.

At governmental level, Estonia has developed an internal security strategy (in Estonian also known as STAK), that lays the ground for internal security policy in Estonia.

### Structure

Estonia uses three-level crisis committee system as a national platform:

- 1. Government Crisis Committee** (will be held at least 4 times per year)- coordinates the performance of the crisis management duties of authorities of executive power, where necessary imposes on them duties for preventing and preparing for emergencies and monitors the performance of duties imposed;
- 2. Regional Crisis Committee** (will be held at least 4 times per year) - coordinates, in the region, the performance of crisis management duties of regional structural units of authorities of executive power and local authorities and forms a permanent or ad hoc territorial or field subcommittee, if necessary;
- 3. Local authority crisis committee** - coordinates crisis management within the local authority and submits to the regional crisis management committee annual summaries of the activities of the local crisis management committee and the work plan for next year.

All crisis committees work in close cooperation. All policy documents, recommendations, guidelines will be sent to regional and local level. In addition, as a bottom-up approach, local level sends relevant information to regional and government level.

Mol also organizes risk communication network meetings and coordination meetings for **vital service providers**. Both groups meet regularly and provide relevant bottom-up information to the Crisis Committees. Mol is also a service unit of Government Crisis Committee. This means that two-way information (policy documents, recommendations,

guidelines etc) moves quickly between government/ regional/local level and stakeholders.

The platform supports, among other things, the implementation of the goals of the Sendai Framework of Action in Estonia.

## Budget

Measures indicated in national risk assessments (like capacity gaps) include estimated costs and the relevant ministry decides which of the proposals need to be applied. However, additional applications from the state budget have to be lodged in case of larger cases. If the amount is smaller, usually the financing comes from the authority' budget. State reserve is used only in case of emergencies.

## Activities

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### Policy, Plans & Statements

#### Civil Protection Concept 2018:

[https://riigikantselei.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/organisatsioon/failid/rakkeryhmad/elanikkonnakaitse\\_kontseptsioon\\_15.02.2018.pdf](https://riigikantselei.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/organisatsioon/failid/rakkeryhmad/elanikkonnakaitse_kontseptsioon_15.02.2018.pdf)

#### Peer review 2016:

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/estonia\\_peer\\_review\\_report\\_-\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/estonia_peer_review_report_-_en.pdf)

#### Internal Security 2016:

<https://www.siseministeerium.ee/et/stak>

#### Code of conduct for crisis situations:

<https://kriis.ee/en>

## Mandate

### Main areas of activity:

- Preparing for emergencies
- Emergency response
- Vital service continuity
- Risk communication

## Ministry of the Interior

# National platform for mitigating the damage of natural disasters

Date of creation:

07 May 2010

[www.intermin.fi/intermin/home.nsf/pages/index\\_eng](http://www.intermin.fi/intermin/home.nsf/pages/index_eng)

## History

Finnish national platform was started in the 7 May 2010. The platform was reorganized 23 September 2016. The number of organizations has risen from 16 to 21.

## Structure

The executive group consists of high-level officials and members from organizations as follows:

- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Prime Minister's Office
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Ministry of Transport and Communications
- Secretariat of the Security Committee (TK)
- National Emergency Supply Agency
- Finnish Transport Agency
- Finnish Transport Safety Agency
- Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK)
- Finnish Meteorological Institute
- Finnish Environment Institute
- The Federation of Finnish Financial Services (Finance Finland, FFI)
- Finnish Red Cross
- The Finnish National Rescue Association SPEK
- The Finnish Association of Fire Officers
- National Board of Antiquities

In the preparation group there are experts from the same organizations as above except Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and Ministry of the Environment.

## Budget

The Finnish national platform has no separate funding and the costs are covered by the participating organizations.

## Mandate

- Finnish national platform is aiming at improving the preparedness of the society and reduce the damage caused by possible natural disasters
- Another goal of Finnish national platform is also to pull together different actors and utilize the work that already has been done and coordinate better the work that is going to be done as far as natural disasters are concerned
- Finnish national platform also aims at developing cooperation with EU and neighbouring countries and support developing countries to build more risk resilient societies.

## Activities

The new network has had three meetings. It has been agreed that a new national strategy for disaster risk reduction is going to be prepared connecting the work to Climate Change Adaptation work as well as work done in Sustainable Development Goals by 2020. Another goal is to develop practices how indicators of the Sendai targets could be reported as reliable as possible.

## National Platform for the Prevention of Major Natural Risks

Date of creation:

2001

[www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr](http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr)

[www.afpcn.org](http://www.afpcn.org)

### History

The French National Platform succeeded the French Government Committee for IDNDR (1990-2000) and has been active since its inception in fostering cooperation for DRR activities in France and Europe.

### Structure

The French national platform is a network of actors, with a national consultative body on DRR matters since 2003, the COPRNM (Steering Committee for the Prevention of Major Natural Hazards).

The focal point of this network is the Director General for Risk Prevention, at the Ministry in charge of the environment, who coordinates DRR policy with other ministries involved (civil protection, agriculture, education...) and public agencies such as Meteo-France.

The General Directorate for Risks Prevention (DGPR), at the ministry in charge of the environment, provides the administration for the COPRNM.

**The members of the COPRNM are:**

- Ministries in charge of environment, civil protection, agriculture, housing, culture, education, economy, etc.
- Experts from the civil society, including scientific experts on DRR and insurance companies. The AFPCN (French Association for Risk Disaster Prevention) has a leading role representing civil society.
- Members of the Parliament
- Local authorities

### Budget

The Ministry in charge of the environment supports the running costs of the platform. The budget for specific activities is financed by small subsidies from other Ministries (Interior etc.) and by contributions from AFPCN members, including through pro bono work.

### Mandate

The National Platform helps shaping public policies on DRR. It provides proposals, policy guidance notes and recommendations involving public authorities, research community and civil society on major issues related to disaster risks and is currently concentrating its activities in the following areas:

- National strategy for flood risk management;
- Prevention of seismic risks;
- Strategic approach to international activities of DRR;
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of local risk prevention planning;
- DRR and global change adaptation;
- Linking prevention and emergency response stakeholders;
- Vigilance and early warning systems;
- Networks' vulnerability and resilience;
- Education and public awareness.

## Activities

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The COPRNM holds 2 plenary sessions per year since Sept 2009. Working groups are active all through the year.

- <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/prevention-des-risques-naturels>
- Activities carried out by AFPCN (workshops, working groups, seminars, exhibitions, etc.) are listed in <http://www.afpcn.org/Calendrier.htm> and <http://www.ennp.eu/Calendar.htm>.

## Inter-ministerial Working Group for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework

Date of creation:  
Restructuring in 2018

### History

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030) the German Federal Government established its National Focal Point within the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK).

Due to its coordinating function the National Focal Point ensures the appropriate coordination of achieving the targets set within the Sendai Framework as well as it enables the coordination between the relevant actors in Germany.

In line with the creation of the National Focal Point, also first steps for a functioning German National Platform were taken soon after the adoption of the Sendai Framework with the set-up of an Inter-ministerial Working Group for the implementation of the Sendai Framework (IMAG Sendai).

### Structure

In Germany, an Inter-ministerial Working Group oversees the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Through this Inter-ministerial Working Group, the National Focal Point gains the mandate to act on behalf of the German Federal Government. The members of the working group are the Federal Foreign Office (AA), the Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Building and Community (BMI), the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) as well as selected subordinate authorities resp. organizations. These include the Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK), the German Red Cross (DRK) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

The Inter-ministerial Working Group for the implementation of the Sendai Framework currently forms the institutional core of the German National Platform. The resilience strategy, which is currently being developed, is also intended

to formalize the further development of a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Germany. This platform should enable the different actors and stakeholders in Germany to network and get involved in the implementation process of the Sendai Framework. While the National Focal Point ensures the continued coordination of the German efforts to achieve the Sendai targets, the National Platform for DRR ensures the cooperation and exchange between the relevant ministries and governmental institutions (including the National Focal Point), civil society stakeholders and the scientific community in Germany.

In 2016, the Federal Foreign Office, together with the German Red Cross have initiated the German Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction that currently serves as an instrument for the development of a national platform for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Germany. It brings together stakeholders from different sectors, nationally as well as internationally, to share practical needs and experiences. Therefore, the conference is currently supported by the National Focal Point for the Sendai Framework, the DKKV and the Katastrophennetz e.V and is endorsed by the members of the Inter-ministerial Working Group.

### Mandate

The National Focal Point for Germany within the BBK serves as the German Sendai Framework focal point institution. As such it serves as information hub for organizations and initiatives involved in disaster risk reduction to ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework. It is also a centre of expertise in all matters relating to national disaster risk reduction issues.

# Activities

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The National Focal Point effectively supports, coordinates and monitors the national (and international) progress of Germany regarding the achievement of the targets that have been set within the Sendai Framework.

In the sense of a "network of networks", the systematic cooperation with other working groups and networks should be built up dynamically, according to topic and demand. In the past year, the exchange of the NFP with other working groups, networks and authorities has already been initiated or further intensified. Examples include the Climate Change Network, the German Weather Service (DWD) and the Federal Statistical Office, the German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV) and others through the involvement of the BBK in initiatives such as the Bonn Network "International Civil Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction". In addition, the NFPs has proactively built and promoted exchanges with other European countries.



## General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP) HNP-DRR National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
31 May 2012  
[www.civilprotection.gr](http://www.civilprotection.gr)

### History

The Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (HNP-DRR) is set up as an open network and a forum of governmental agencies and other stakeholders, with a focus on reducing the risk of natural and/or manmade hazards occurring with a major frequency and having a big social and economic impact on the country.

The official institutionalization of activities and the introduction of informal settings in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction among the relevant national stakeholders have been necessary already from the early national attempts to act in line with the strategic approach and the goals set by the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015.

According to the principal national legislation for civil protection (Law 3013/2002, Ministerial Decree 1299/2003) the basic goals of the civil protection system (protection of life, health and property of citizens from natural and manmade disasters) are met through working out prevention plans and programmes for all kinds of risks (natural and manmade), taking appropriate measures of preparedness and undertaking prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions. These plans and programmes are elaborated with all the component authorities in national, regional and local level. In a wider perspective, Greece, as a member state of the European Union, takes actively part on a wider policy and strategy planning within the EU for disaster risk reduction.

In the past years, the idea of a coherent policy for Disaster Risk Reduction, as determined by its UN definition, has been diffused to a number of governmental policies and sectoral plans, under the responsibility of the relevant Ministries. The multi-sectoral co-ordination of public authorities in disaster prevention and mitigation measures, as part of the wider DRR management, has been one of the main responsibilities of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection/ Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection from the beginning.

Coordination activities engage a number of actors included in the forces and means of civil protection, such as: a) Specialized executives for civil protection at national, regional and local level who are assigned with the supervision of development and application of plans, programs and measures of civil protection and co-ordination of all necessary actions, b) all governmental, regional and local agencies and public companies that are in charge at operational level for concrete actions of preparedness and response to disasters, c) Volunteer Organizations as well as specialized volunteers at national, regional or local level included in the planning made by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection and assigned with the support of plans and actions of prevention, preparedness and response.

Concerning multi-sectoral co-ordination and collaboration in disaster risk reduction, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection is responsible for elaborating, planning and monitoring national civil protection policies under the governmental guidelines. For this purpose, it collaborates with the competent Ministries and relevant institutions for drafting regulations and specifications, to prevent natural, manmade and other disasters, while being responsible for approving all regional and local plans of civil protection, per category of risk. General information and public awareness regarding prevention issues and specific directives provided by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection in case of imminent or present disasters are issues of great importance. Identifying risks and developing early warning systems consist also a basic field of its expertise. In this context, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection has been issuing, for example, during the fire season, a Daily Fire Risk Map for the country that specifies the probability of a fire occurring over time and space.

Recently, the catastrophic impact of disasters, such as the devastating wild fires of 2007, have highlighted in the most dramatic way the importance of a coherent DRR policy at national and local level. It has been made rather obvious that DRR, as a complex and cross-cutting issue, requires



collective wisdom and efforts from national policy and decision makers from various government sectors and representatives from civil society and private institutions.

The entry into force of the Hellenic National Platform for DRR reflects the idea of addressing DRR issues in the most coherent way, plus recognizing the importance of DRR for the promotion of national sustainable economic growth and progress.

## Structure

The Hellenic National Platform for DRR (HNP-DRR) is coordinated by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection of the Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection. It builds on existing DRR capabilities.

Within the structure of the Hellenic National Platform for DRR the following bodies and their political subdivisions are represented, at the present:

### Ministry of the Interior

#### General Secretariat for Civil Protection

- Fire Corps HQs
- Independent Department of International and European Relations

### Ministry of Environment & Energy

- General Secretariat for Environment and Energy
- DG for Development, Forest Protection and Forest Environment/Forest Protection and Forest Environment Directorate
- DG for Environmental Policy/Climate Change and Air Quality Directorate/Climate Change Office
- Special Secretariat for Water/Protection Directorate

### Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport

- General Secretariat for Public Works/DG for Transportation Infrastructure
- General Secretariat for Public Works/DG for Water Engineering and Building Infrastructure
- Natural Disasters' Impacts Rehabilitation Directorate
- Civil Emergency Planning Office
- Earthquake Planning & Protection Organization

### Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Civil Defense Organization – Emergency Plan Policy Office

### Ministry of Health

- National Health Operations Center
- Hellenic Center for Disease Control & Prevention

### Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs

- National Observatory of Athens
- Institute of Geodynamics
- Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications & Remote Sensing
- Institute of Environmental Research & Sustainable Development
- National Center for Scientific Research "Demokritos"
- Greek Atomic Energy Commission

### Ministry of National Defence

- Hellenic National Meteorological Service

### Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy

- Coast Guard HQs

### Hellenic Red Cross

- Social Care Division
- Samarites, Rescuers and Lifeguards
- Nursing Division

### Ministry of Culture and Sports

- DG for Administrative Support/International Relations Directorate

The Hellenic National Platform for DRR (HNP-DRR) shall be constantly open to new stakeholders.

## Budget

All common initiatives undertaken by the Platform are co-financed by the participating parties and individual activities are financed by the members of the Platform according to the policy field. At the moment, the Hellenic National Platform has no specific budget.

The members of the Hellenic National Platform will seek additional and differentiated financial resources, giving priority to absorbing funds within the frameworks of other financing instruments.

At local level, the annual national budget dedicated to prevention actions and distributed to municipalities by the Ministry of Interior, after a proposal from the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, will continue to serve also disaster risk reduction purposes.

## Mandate

The aim of the Platform is to facilitate the integration of DRR into decision making processes, mainly at the national administration level (national policies, planning and programmes), but also at the level of local administration with the participation of the private sector and research institutions.

The Hellenic National Platform serves as a co-ordination mechanism for the support of multi-stakeholder co-ordination in implementing DRR activities within the framework of the national legislation and in line with the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Action.

The overarching goal is to establish a “culture of prevention” with activities that will enable the society to reduce human, social and economic losses caused by natural disasters. Special focus will be placed on reducing the risk and impact of natural disasters occurring with a major frequency and having a big social and economic impact on the country. Forest fires, earthquakes, severe weather, floods and landslides are primarily concluded in these.

## Activities

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Under the co-ordination of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, the Hellenic National Platform for DRR has initiated a series of periodical joint meetings of representatives from the relevant stakeholders.

**The Platform’s meetings will be:**

- Setting the specific goals and priorities for the national DRR policies
- An opportunity of exchanging ideas and reviewing the contribution and efforts of each stakeholder in the field of DRR
- Identifying trends, gaps, concerns and challenges in the implementation of DRR policies
- Monitoring, recording and reporting of DRR actions at national and community levels in line with the Sendai Framework for Action
- Issuing specific measures for raising public awareness on DRR issues through public or private campaigns and in close cooperation with the Media.

A possible establishment of thematic sub-working groups, concerning specific DRR themes, may be decided upon the assent of the platform members for the facilitation of its work.

Throughout the year, communication procedures and circulation of information and relevant documents between the platform members will be carried out under the responsibility of the platform’s coordinator.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

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### History

The Hungarian National Platform for Disaster Reduction within the ISDR-System was established in 2001. Since then it has been working within the unified national disaster management, which had been created as a consequence of a reorganization of the Hungarian disaster management system in 1999. The Hungarian platform is now working under the National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM).

### Structure

As mentioned above the Hungarian national platform for disaster risk reduction is an initiative of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM). It is not an individual body, so it does not have its own budget either. Thus, the position of the President of the platform is taken by the Director General of NDGDM. Furthermore, the Secretary of the platform as well as other positions are filled by heads of NDGDM as well. The members of the platform are drawn from different parts of society:

- Governmental organizations: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Development, Ministry of National Resources, Ministry for National Economy, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Public Administration
- Non-governmental organizations: Hungarian Red Cross, Association of Hungarian Local Governments, Hungarian Baptist Aid
- Science institutions: Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Eötvös Lóránd University
- Media: Hungarian News Agency (MTI)
- Private sector organizations: Budapest Chemical Works Ltd., Association of Hungarian Insurance Companies, Mol Ltd

### Activities

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Currently almost thirty members participate in the general platform, which takes place yearly. Aim of the platform is to convene a joint meeting once a year where the competent persons from the governmental, non-governmental, science and private sphere can discuss their contribution and efforts taken in the field of DRR, to discuss the progress taken in the HFA and to come up with new ideas to reduce disaster risks. NDGDM updates the platform members' about the actual international DRR themes and upcoming ISDR events. On the other hand NDGDM circulates information about the international DRR trends and news electronically to the platform members.

Additionally, certain members of the Platform regularly meet in other occasions. For example, the Governmental Coordination Committee (KKB) of the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the preparation of decisions related to disaster management issues of the Government. Hungarian ministries are members of the KKB, as well as of the National Platform as listed above. Another example is provided by the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (HUMSEKO) working group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which the same competent ministries and civil, charitable organizations take part to coordinate humanitarian relief and assistance activities.

## National Civil Protection Department

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
February 2008  
[www.protezionecivile.gov.it](http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it)

## History

The Italian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has been formally created by a Decree of the Prime Minister issued on February 18th, 2008, aiming at ensuring the full implementation of the Hyogo Declaration and of the Hyogo Framework for Action in Italy.

## Structure

The Platform is a coordination forum that builds on existing DRR capabilities. It is coordinated by the Italian National Civil Protection Department (DPC). At present, the Platform includes the following organizations:

### Public bodies:

- Prime Minister's Office, Department of civil protection;
- Ministry of foreign affairs;
- Ministry of interior;
- Ministry of defense;
- Ministry of economy and finance;
- Ministry of economic development;
- Ministry of environment and land and sea safeguard;
- Ministry of infrastructures and transportation;
- Ministry of work, health and social policies;
- Ministry of education, university and research;
- Prime Minister's Office, Department of regional affairs and local government;
- Unified State and Regions Conference (CSR);
- National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI);

### DRR stakeholders:

- The National scientific and academic community;
- The community of NGOs and volunteers' organizations active in the field of DRR and disaster risk management;
- The community of insurance companies active in Italy represented by ANIA
- Other organizations invited to join the works of the Platform on a subject- matter basis.
- The community of NGOs and volunteers' organizations active in the field of DRR and disaster risk management;
- The community of insurance companies active in Italy represented by ANIA
- Other organizations invited to join the works of the Platform on a subject- matter basis.

## Budget

All initiatives undertaken by the Platform are co-financed by the participating parties.

## Mandate

The vision of the Platform is a risk-aware and resilient society able to prevent disasters and to mitigate their impact.

The aim of the Platform is to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into decision making processes at all levels in policy, administration and in the private sector. The overall goal is to promote all activities that may enable the society to reduce human, social and economic losses caused by natural disasters.

# Activities

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The main mandate of the Platform has been set by Law, and includes:

- to promote all activities required for implementing the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- to represent internationally the Italian DRR system and to act as a National focal point for the UN-ISDR and other national and international DRR stakeholders;
- to help collaboration and coordination on DRR by promoting the employment of the most suitable
- operational tools for improving community resilience;
- to support the strengthening the culture of risk awareness and prevention;
- to promote the integration of DRR considerations into bi- and multi-lateral cooperation agreements;
- to foster the adoption of new DRR initiatives in cooperation with foreign National platforms and stakeholders.

In order to perform the tasks established by its mandate, the Platform aims to:

- be a forum for knowledge sharing, political cooperation on DRR and the definition of sector-specific policies;
- help putting theory into practice by liaising between policymakers, scientists and DRR professionals;
- promote public-private partnerships and joint projects carried out in Italy and abroad;
- link national and international activities and initiatives.



## Interagency State Commission for Prevention and Elimination of Emergency Situations

## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
7 September 2017  
<http://emer.gov.kz/>

### History

The Interagency State Commission as an advisory body was established in 1996 to develop a unified public policy in the field of civil protection and since then has changed its form and composition. The latest update of the Order on update of the Commission took place on April 30, 2019. (Order N369 dated on 30.04.2019 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan).

### Structure

- Chairman – Minister of Internal Affairs
- Deputy Minister of the Interior of Kazakhstan,
- Deputy Chairman of the Emergency Prevention Office of the Emergency Situations Committee of the Ministry of the Interior of Kazakhstan,
- Deputy Chairman of the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister of Health of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister for Health Affairs of Religions and Civil Society of Kazakhstan (agreed)
- Vice Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the People of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice Minister for Investment and Development of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister of Information and Communications of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister of the National Economy of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice Minister of Defence and Aerospace Industry of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister of Education and Science of Kazakhstan (agreed)
- Vice Minister of Agriculture of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister of Finance of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-Minister of Energy of Kazakhstan (agreed)
- First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Chairman of the Emergency Situations Committee of the Ministry of the Interior of Kazakhstan
- Deputy Director of the Department Logistics of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Vice-president of the company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy" (according to the agreement)
- Managing Director for Manufacturing Assets of the Kazakhstan Electric Network Management Company "KEGOS" (according to the agreement)
- Member of the Board of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- President of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan (according to the agreement)
- Chairman of the Board of the National Center for Seismological Observations and Research (according to the agreement)

### Budget

All activities of the Commission are funded from state budget.

## Mandate

- Development and further improvement of civil protection;
- Formation of a system of legal, economic, organizational and other measures in the field of civil protection;
- Establishment and development of civil protection capacities;
- Coordination of central and local executive selections on emergency prevention and response.

## Activities

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Regular meetings of ministries and organizations relevant to subject of discussion are organized by Ministry of Internal Affairs (Committee for Emergencies is part of MIA since 2014). The CoES determines the agenda and list of participants. The work is in accordance with the 2014 Law on Civil Protection.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
17 June 2011  
<http://npdrr.kg/>

### History

As part of the implementation of the HFA 2005-2015, during the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland, in May 2011, the Kyrgyz delegation announced the creation of a National Platform on DRR of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was approved by the Secretariat of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. To date, the Legal basis of the National Platform for DRR has been created, it is necessary to develop and adopt a by-law regulatory act regulating its activities, with the definition of status. The final document in the form of the "Concept of comprehensive protection of the population and the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from emergency situations for 2018-2030 was approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 29, 2018 No. 58.

### Structure

The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Kyrgyz Republic is a national mechanism for coordination and strategic leadership in the field of disaster risk reduction, which are multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary in nature, with the participation of all stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector and civil society. Currently, the NP Secretariat for DRR is functioning, consisting of 2 specialists.

### Budget

The work of the secretariat of the Platform was supported by international organizations accredited in the Kyrgyz Republic from 2011 to 2016. Logistical support for the activities of the Secretariat of the National Platform for DRR is provided at the expense of programs and projects implemented in the field of disaster risk reduction in the Kyrgyz Republic.

### Mandate

The national platform is a mechanism that serves to promote disaster risk reduction at various levels of government and provides coordination, analysis and recommendations in priority areas, development and implementation of strategic program-targeted measures in the field of disaster risk reduction in the country's development programs.

### Activities

Activities are carried out in accordance with the Plan approved by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Emergencies of the Kyrgyz Republic.



## Emergency Directorate Ministry of Interior National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
June 2016

### History

In order to comply with the Sendai Framework agenda for the reduction of risks of disaster and strengthen resilience, The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, set up in 2016 its first national platform for disaster risk reduction.

The established strategy has provided for a platform involving the State actors in disaster risk reduction during an initial phase while aiming integrating members of the private sector, science and research as well as representatives of vulnerable groups and others, at a later stage.

### Structure

The Platform is currently composed by the following Ministries:

- Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs: Directorate of Development and Humanitarian Action
- Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure: Department of Land use Planning and Administration of Air Navigation
- Ministry of Environment: Department of Environment
- State Ministry: Office of the High Commissioner for National Protection and Crisis Communication Department
- Ministry of Interior: Administration of Emergency Services
- Ministry of Health: Health Directorate
- Ministry of Labour Employment and Social and Solidary Economy: Labour and mine Inspectorate

### Budget

The platform does not have a specific budget. All costs are at the expense of the designated bodies.

### Mandate

- Create a forum for a better coordination and information exchange between different governmental sectors and bodies;
- Provide an overview and evaluation of existing risks by a national risk assessment;
- Identification of the main stakeholders in the risk reduction process and building up of a national network including the private sector and NGOs;
- Identification of the existing protection, prevention and mitigation capacities, measures and practices in place to cope with the different risks;
- Critical review and analyses of the existing strategies in disaster risk reduction;
- Identification of possible deficiencies and gaps, including an adjustment of existing risk reduction strategies if needed, improving thus preparedness to avoid as far as possible human and economic damage;
- Identification of existing gaps related to the Sendai framework;
- Prioritization of the main topics within the disaster risk reduction approach;
- Foster cooperation with the national platforms within Benelux and other neighbouring countries.

# Activities

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In a first step the platform is preparing detailed national risk assessment including transboundary risks and the current situation concerning the:

- identification and evaluation of risks
- prevention, preparation and mitigation measures
- existing alerting systems on a national, bilateral and international level
- communication, information and education of the population
- planning of the response
- good governance
- legal framework
- bilateral and international relations and cooperation
- bilateral and international conventions, agreements and treaties.

In a second step the platform will proceed to a critical analysis of the current situation in accordance with the mandate.

## National Committee for the Prevention and Risk Reduction of Natural Disasters

Date of creation:  
July 2009  
[www.gouv.mc/devwww/wwwnew.nsf/HomeGb](http://www.gouv.mc/devwww/wwwnew.nsf/HomeGb)

### History

The platform has been officially registered to the Secretariat of the ISDR on the 3rd July 2009

### Structure

The National platform is composed of representatives of the following institutions:

- one representative of the Department of Interior (Ministry of Internal affairs);
- one representative of the Department of Facilities, Urban Planning and Environment (Ministry);
- one representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs (Ministry);
- one representative of HFA's contact (UNISDR);
- one representative of the subcommittee specialized in the field of natural and technological hazards;
- one representative of the Scientific Center of Monaco.

#### Functioning of the status of the National Platform:

The national platform is built around the focal point HFA (Hyogo Framework for Action). It includes members of the subcommittee that specializes in the field of natural and technological hazards created within the Technical Committee of Health, Safety and Environmental Protection (Sovereign Order No. 2214 of June 9, 2009 establishing and organization of the Technical Committee for Health, Safety and Environmental Protection), representatives of the Ministry Facilities, Urban Planning and Environment, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A member of the Scientific Center of Monaco also represents civil society, which is in charge to monitor these operations through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO.

Operational practices will be defined during the first operational year of the national committee.

### Mandate

- To provide a coordination's mechanism among different partners in setting up a consultative process in order to disaster reduction
- To promote an integrated disaster risk reduction approach within development and construction programs

### Activities

Activities yet to be clarified during the first year in the areas defined by the Hyogo framework for action:

- To identify and evaluate of natural risk;
- To foster training and educational actions with regards risks management;
- To foster international cooperation within UNISDR's context;
- To foster cooperation between Europeans national platform network in the field of natural disaster risks reduction.

Challenges and Constraints: To set up resilience to natural disasters.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

July 2019

[www.mup.gov.me/ministarstvo](http://www.mup.gov.me/ministarstvo)

### History

With the adoption of the National Strategy for Emergency Situations and Law on Rescue and Protection, as well as by establishing the Emergency Management Coordination Team and Directorate for Emergency Management, as an organizational unit of the Ministry of Interior, conditions are created that on the territory of Montenegro there is a single place from which the following can be performed: risk management in emergency situations, management of rescue and protection in emergency situations and management of recovery of emergency situations consequences. With the establishment of state emergency management system all existing relevant institutions (ministries and other administrative bodies, local government bodies, operational units, police, military and civil sector) which are involved in monitoring process are functionally integrated.

With the aim to perform normative regulation of all relevant areas of government activities which are important for prevention of emergencies and recovery of consequences, several legislative acts which were harmonized with the European Union regulations were adopted such as: Law on Rescue and Protection; Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods; Law on Explosive Substances and Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases.

In the period from 24 to 26 November 2010 the Conference entitled "National Dialogue on Reducing Disaster Risk in Montenegro (National Policy Dialogue)" was held in Kolasin under the Regional Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction in South East Europe, organized by UNDP Montenegro. It was attended by representatives from Montenegrin state institutions such as: Ministry of Interior, Hydrometeorological Institute, Seismological Bureau, Ministry of Defence, Police Directorate, Association of Municipalities of Montenegro, Red Cross of Montenegro, Office for Emergency Medicine, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development as well as representatives of OSCE in Montenegro, the U.S. Embassy and other institutions.

Also, in the period from 18 to 20 April 2011 another conference entitled "National Dialogue on Reducing Disaster Risk in Montenegro (National Policy Dialogue)" was held in Milocer, organized by UNDP, which followed the development of this project in Montenegro.

In 2014 the Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction was formed by the Government of Montenegro, which consists of representatives from various ministries and agencies in Montenegro, with the task to establish the National Platform for DRR in Montenegro in 15 December 2014.

After establishing the National Platform for DRR 6 Conferences of the National Platform were organized on various topics up to now. The topics of these Platforms were: floods, wild fires, development of Strategy for DRR and earthquakes. This year Conference of the Platform was organized alongside a special event marking the 40th anniversary of major earthquake in Montenegro which occurred on April 15 1979 of devastating 7.0 magnitude

### Structure

The following authorities make the structure of the Montenegrin National Platform for DRR:

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Science
- Institute for First Medical Aid
- Institute for Public Health
- Red Cross of Montenegro
- Hydrometeorology and Seismology Institute

- Agency for Environmental Protection
- Center for Ecotoxicological Research

## Budget

At the moment the Platform has no specific budget and all activities are financed from the budget of governmental and international organisations through different projects.

## Mandate

- Monitor, examine and determine the achievements that contribute to disaster risk reduction;

Organize conferences to exchange views, present and coordinate opinions, suggestions, knowledge and experience to act on disaster risk reduction, as well as to assess risk and activities of all parties involved in the action in order to reduce risk and threats of disasters;

Be informed about criteria, directives and initiatives of public administrations related to disaster risk reduction;

- Prepare technical basis for dialogue of all stakeholders in order to achieve the highest quality response to threats and risks of disasters;
- Encourage and connect academic institutions and all entities involved in the action concerning disaster risk reduction;
- Promote initiatives of different public administrations and private sector to implement actions which contribute to the improvement of disaster risk prevention and mitigation;
- Be informed about programmes, projects, reports and recommendations issued by institutions of the UN or UNDRR;
- Raise awareness of all citizens in area of disaster risk reduction.

## Activities

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- Contribute to need assessment studies for disaster risk reduction activities, policies and make proposals for national action plans on DRR,
- Strengthen legislation on issues related to disaster risk reduction,
- Contribute to programming, monitoring and evaluation of DRR studies and projects,
- Implement targeted and scientifically-technical programmes for prevention of emergencies,
- Prepare proceedings after each conference,
- Ensure more effective and multi-stakeholder studies and activities among various partner organizations working in the field of DRR,
- Develop strategies and policies in order to achieve DRR as well as to support the one already existing,
- Maintain the implementation and monitoring of Hyogo Framework for Action Strategy Plan in the country,
- Support activities so as to increase the awareness of public related to disaster risk reduction.

## NL NPDRR

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

January 2012

[www.government.nl/issues/crisis-national-security-and-terrorism](http://www.government.nl/issues/crisis-national-security-and-terrorism)

## History

Prevention, preparation, response and rehabilitation/reconstruction are all linked parts of the crisis management cycle. In line with global and EU trends, focus lies on prevention in the Netherlands.

The actions within this crisis management cycle all starts with a proper risk assessment. Next to that the Netherlands work - as basic – with an all hazard approach, because risks are interconnected and do not stop at the borders of organisations, policy fields or even national states.

This approach - all hazard and all phases of the crisis management cycle – needs a united strategy like the ISDR; EU Internal Security Strategy, EU Prevention Framework, and the EU Stockholm programme.

In the Netherlands the activities on national safety and security, disaster reduction and crisis management are based since 2007 on the Cabinet's Strategy on National Safety & Security.

The Netherlands has increased its commitment in the field of DRR and actively supports the main international instruments such as ISDR and the Global Facility for DRR.

The Netherlands intends to focus on DRR in its forthcoming round of multi-annual planning. The Netherlands also recognise the important role of civil society in particular in promoting implementation practices at local level. Since the beginning of this year, the Netherlands has been funding the Partners for Resilience programme, an alliance of Dutch NGOs aimed at strengthening resilience and capacity at local level. The funding scheme the Netherlands set up has also stimulated partnerships between different NGOs and links between their policies, in this case between DRR, climate adaptation and environment.

December 2011 was decided to appoint the National Steering Committee for National Safety and Security ("Stuurgroep Nationale Veiligheid", SNV) as National

Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NL NPDRR) and its secretariat as National Focal Point for the Hyogo Framework for Action (NL FPHFA).

## Structure

The SNV consists of representatives of all national ministries as well as a representative of private sectors.

## Mandate

The SNV realizes coherence in national security and crisis management between several levels of government policy, both regional and national, as well as international policy and international developments. Furthermore, it aims to bring together policy and the implementation thereof. The SNV advises cabinet and parliament on disaster risk reduction and regularly reports on National Risk Assessment and activities to strengthen capabilities and coherence.

# Activities

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Based on the National Risk Assessment (and the outcomes of the research on climate change) the Netherlands generated within the crisis management and disaster relief extra actions.

In 2007 and 2008 a Cabinets' Taskforce Flooding was installed to develop worst credible flood scenario's and based on that a nationwide preparation. It cumulated into a week's exercise with about 15.000 people from NGO's, different governmental organisations and different operational organisations.

At that time also a Delta commission was installed by the Cabinet to develop a strategy and programme for protecting NL against floods and shortage of drinking water for the next 100 years. (see <http://www.deltacommissie.com/en/advies>)

In 2009 following the special attention on floods the NL organised the biggest EU exercise ever to test the assistance from Member States of the EU. In this year – according to the NRA - there was special attention for pandemics. It started a half year before the global outbreak of H5N1 made the scenario real.

These developments are steered by a juridical base and for all governmental levels.

The new Water law is for instance based on three layers namely prevention, spatial planning and crisis management. Here is a direct link with the EU Flood directive.

For the policy field of crisis management a new Security Regions Act became in force in 2010 for the 25 safety regions. The Act is about regional risk assessment, scenarios and capacity analysis/building. (<https://www.government.nl/documents/decrees/2011/09/29/dutch-security-regions-act-official-consolidated-version>)

Next to these special actions - since a long time – there is special attention to risks with hazmats with its juridical base in the EU SEVESO II directive. This topic is part of our NRA. In addition, other EU directives and the implementation of them – like EPCIP - are fitting in the efforts to reach a more resilient and safer society in the Netherlands.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of North Macedonia

Date of creation:  
April 2009  
[www.vlada.gov.mk](http://www.vlada.gov.mk)

### History

The foundations of the National Platform for DRR can be traced in the national conceptual and strategic documents, most especially the National Conception for Security and Defense and the National Security Strategy, as well as the Law on Crisis Management; this law established the Crisis Management System, which aims to provide continuous consultations and high-level decision making, maximal coordination, timely response, efficient and appropriate utilization of available capabilities and resources in the event of a crisis, as well as timely, quality-based and real assessment of the risks and threats to the security of the country.

In December 2007, the process of establishing the National Platform began with the initial networking of stakeholders dealing with prevention and management of accidents and disasters. This networking established cooperation among all stakeholders in the country dealing with crisis management. Until March 2009, a number of cooperation memorandums were signed with all ministries, governmental agencies, municipalities, public enterprises and services, NGOs, academic institutions, universities, research centers and laboratories, as well as with the business community and religious communities. As a result, the National Laboratory Network and the National Network of Experts were launched as part of the National Platform.

The Government, on its session held on 21 April 2009, officially declared the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Therefore, a political impetus was given, guarantying the Platform's national ownership and leadership of the disaster risk reduction process.

The first session of the extended Steering Committee as a governing body of the National Platform was held on 1 July 2009, marking the start of the Platform's institutionalization and its governing structure's establishment process. Intensive activities and the summing up of experiences

resulted in the first review, which although being planned for January 2010, was completed two months ahead on 19 November 2009. Also, the reform of the National Platform meant the establishment of the three Advisory Councils: Legal, Economic-Social, and Academic-Expert Council, as a framework uniting the highest decision-makers in the respective areas with top representatives of the academic and business communities and the NGO sector. During January-March 2010, the seven specialized platforms that constitute the National Platform were set up.

On 25 April 2010, the Government established the position of a National Coordinator for Implementation of the National Platform for DRR, to coordinate and oversee the process of implementation.

### Structure

**The National Platform is organized on the following interconnected and interdependent levels:**

- Political
- Administrative
- Expert
- Operative

From a territorial point of view, the National Platform is organized on national and local levels. However, when threats surpass municipal boundaries, the establishment of regional structures covering several municipalities is anticipated. This corresponds with the regional organization of other relevant governmental structures, such as the police.

Interconnecting all levels is the National Coordinator for Implementation of the NP DRR.



## **Political level Steering Committee**

On the Political, decision-making level the Government is actively engaged through the Steering Committee which is the managing body of the National Platform headed by a government-appointed minister. Other ministers, a representative of the Security and Defense Commission of the Assembly (Parliament), the National Security Adviser to the President of the Republic, the President of the Association of Local Self-Governing Units, as well as directors of the Crisis Management Center and the Rescue and Protection Directorate participate in the Committee's work.

The Steering Committee determines the direction of the National Platform's development; it verifies the accomplishments and suggests certain operational solutions with system consequences. The Steering Committee's authority extends to two bodies: the Council of State Secretaries and the Inspection Council.

## **Local and Regional Councils of the National Platform**

On the local and municipal level, Local Councils of the National Platform are formed to assess local risks and threats, coordinate resources and activities, organize rural and urban communities, and to cooperate with neighbouring municipalities. The Council headed by the Mayor, consists of members of the Local Council for Prevention, the president and members of the Municipal Council, the presidents of urban and rural municipal communities, as well as local representatives of the Crisis Management Center and the Rescue and Protection Directorate. It should be mentioned that the municipality, when necessary, establishes local rescue and protection HQs, and the municipality and its mayor have specific duties arising from the Law on Local Self-Government and the Law on Rescue and Protection.

Particularly important is the fact that the entire concept heads the rural and urban communities, whose position within the National Platform is clearly defined. Namely, apart from the fact that the presidents of the rural and urban communities are members of the Local Councils of the National Platform, they are also entitled to: first, maintain regular communication with the Mayor and the Crisis Management Center (as an independent governmental agency providing administrative-expert and technical support to the National Platform); second, monitor risk conditions in the rural and urban communities that could be harmful to the life, health and property of citizens and infrastructure; third, inform and prepare citizens for prevention and their participation in response to accidents and disasters; and, finally, to organize citizens and to coordinate rural and urban community activities in the event of accidents or disasters. Understandably, implementation of the above-mentioned requires the personnel equipping, preparation and financing of the necessary activities.

When the situation exceeds municipal boundaries, close cooperation with other affected municipalities and government structures (that have their local units and offices) is crucial. For this purpose, the so-called Regional Councils of the National Platform are set up, covering several geographically close municipalities. The tasks of the are to organize risk and threat assessment when local (municipal) resources for response are depleted, to coordinate municipal resources and activities in the regional context, and to provide coordination with competent government bodies on the national level.

The Regional Councils of the National Platform are headed, for a period of six months, by one of the mayors of the municipalities included in the region (in alphabetic order of the municipalities). Other mayors, heads of local ministry units, as well as regional representatives of the Crisis Management Center and the Rescue and Protection Directorate take part in the work of the Regional Councils. Concerning the country capital Skopje, along with the regional council, the National Platform has another city council that is limited only to the municipalities which are part of Skopje.

A regional HQ is established within the Regional Council of the National Platform, which depending on the risk and threat type convenes on a regular basis and in case of need.

The local and regional councils brief the municipal councils as well as the Steering Committee of the National Platform of their work.

## **Administrative level Council of State Secretaries**

The Administrative level consists of the Council of State Secretaries, headed by the Secretary General of the Government and is composed of state secretaries of ministries and directors of the independent governmental agencies. If necessary, the directors of bodies within ministries can also be invited to participate in the work of the Council. The task of the Council of State Secretaries is to bridge over the problems and to mark out administrative-expert decisions affecting the accident and disasters risk levels addressed by the National Platform. In that regard, nine working groups have been established composed of high-ranking representatives of ministries and independent governmental agencies, whose work is coordinated by the state secretaries of competent ministries or other governmental agencies, according to their competencies and experiences in specific domains.

The effective functioning of the working groups is enhanced by a unified organizational structure involving members and deputies appointed from each institution comprising the working groups, which are headed by a coordinator or a deputy coordinator.

### **The working groups are as follows:**

- Normative-legal harmonization;
- Finances, insurance and procurement;
- Human resources planning,
- Development and maintenance;
- Info-networking and resources registry;
- Standardization;
- Terminological unification;
- Public relations and public awareness;
- International funds access unit;
- International cooperation.

The Council of State Secretaries submits its conclusions to the Steering Committee to which it is directly accountable.

### **Inspection Council**

The Inspection Council was set up to further effective inspectoral supervision within the framework of the National Platform. A working group for normative-legal unification in inspectoral supervision was established, with the authority to determine inspectoral services' interoperability procedures and to review problems in the domains of personnel hiring and qualifications as well as the inspectoral services' material-technical equipping, along with a coordinated financial framework determining support for inspectoral supervision in crisis management and rescue and protection.

The Director of the State Administrative Inspectorate is appointed the head of the working group, while its members come from the Crisis Management Center, the Radiation Safety Directorate, the State Inspectorate of Agriculture, the State Inspectorate of Environment, the Rescue and Protection Directorate and the State Construction and Urbanism Inspectorate.

The Inspection Council submits its findings to the Steering Committee, to which it is directly accountable.

### **Specialized platforms**

Depending on the risk type, seven specialized platforms have been established and headed by competent ministries. Each of the platforms has its coordinative council presided by the minister in charge of the competent ministry, and each of the platforms has a number of national commissions for prevention and risk and threat management.

#### **The following platforms have been established:**

- Risks in the domain of infrastructure, coordinated by the Minister of Transport and
- Communications
- Health-related risks, coordinated by the Minister of Health

- Haz-Mat risks, coordinated by the Minister of Internal Affairs
- Environmental risks, coordinated by the Minister of Environment and Physical Planning
- Industrial accidents, coordinated by the Minister of Economy
- Risks in the domain of agriculture, forestry and water management, coordinated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- Risks in the domain of cultural heritage, coordinated by the Minister of Culture

To achieve efficient functioning of the National Platform and to satisfy normative-legal standards, the Crisis Management Center signed cooperation memorandums and agreements with all ministries, independent government agencies, municipalities, NGOs, academic and expert institutions and religious communities. These measures furthered coordination and cooperation in dealing with specific accidents, disasters, risks and threats. The signed documents clearly determine the place and role of the stakeholders in each of the platforms, as well as the goals that should be reached by the National Platform.

### **Thematic working groups**

The thematic working groups represent a special part of the National Platform for DRR. They relate to issues and problems that are interdisciplinary in character and whose different aspects fall into the scope of interest of various government and non-government structures on both local and national levels, and, as such, are linked to two or more specialized platforms. These include:

- Protection of children in case of accidents & disasters
- Protection of elderly in case of accidents and disasters
- Protection of people with physical disabilities
- Working place safety in case of accidents and disasters
- Preschool institutions safety in case of accidents and disasters
- Safety of institutions for people with physical and mental disabilities
- Climate change, repercussions and adaptation
- Forestation
- State authority function in emergency and crisis situation
- Diplomatic and consular missions safety in case of accidents and disasters
- Cyber threats prevention
- Prevention and disaster management in primary and secondary school curricula
- Schools safety in case of accidents and disasters

- Hospitals safety
- Safety in penitentiary institutions in case of accidents and disasters
- Space threats – electromagnetic and other effects upon the Earth
- Resilience of local communities
- Early Warning
- Media and public awareness
- Coordination with insurance companies
- Coordination with NGO sector
- Coordination with the economic chambers and business community
- Coordination with the Trade unions and with the academic community

### Expert level

The scientific - technical and expert backbone of the National Platform is composed of the academic institutions, the public and private universities and research centers and observatories.

The impressive National Laboratory Network which brought under one umbrella 174 laboratories nationwide only adds to the picture. The Advisory Councils of the National Platform consists of the Legal Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Academic and Expert Council. Furthermore, the National Laboratory Network consists of the scientific institutions that are a crucial part of the National Platform. The aim of the functional integration of the laboratory resources country-wide is to provide capacity development, reliable data and expertise, supportive to prevention, mitigation as well as to provide a variety of forensics (medical, technical - technological, building and construction forensics, environmental forensics as well as telecommunication and IT system safety. Further information on the Expert Level can be found at <http://www.vlada.gov.mk>

### Operative level

Within the Crisis Management Center, the State Operation Center functions on a central (national) level 24 hours a day, 7 days in the week through the Single Communication and Information 195 Center (soon to be replaced by the Emergency Call Service 112).

The Early Warning and Alert System is also part of the State Operation Center, and, as such, is to be thoroughly reconstructed and modernized in the implementation process of the E-112 system.

When necessary, headquarters (HQ) in the Crisis Management Center and the Rescue and Protection Directorate are formed, which, according to the National Platform concept, are to be united in a single, unified command structure. The National Platform, apart from

interlinking the various government and non-government stakeholders on the national level, also has its structures on local and regional levels.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the American solution for incident management on the operative level. The national ICS model is still in its initial phase. ICS is a management system designed to provide effective and efficient incident management by integrating services, equipment, staff, procedures and communication within a unified command structure that is designed to provide effective and efficient incident (accident) management. It is based on a flexible organization that enables participating actors to work within a common framework. ICS participants may belong to different agencies that do not cooperate under normal circumstances.

## Budget

The competent ministries and governmental agencies will execute their activities along with the budget lines allocated to them for disaster risk prevention, response and recovery activities.

## Mandate

The general approach to handling accident and disaster risks, regardless of whether the events are natural or man-made, is to prepare a single doctrinary position that will be used as a blueprint to mark out specific strategies, policies and legislation. During a session held on 19 November 2009, the enlarged Steering Committee of the National Platform accepted the following:

The overall objective of the National Platform is set in the basic position for accident and disaster risk reduction: Prevention and Early Warning are the basis for preventing in total or the disastrous consequences of natural hazards or man-made accidents, while the preparedness of each stakeholder and their capability for coordinated and rapid response are preconditions for reducing the consequences and rapid mitigation of such accidents.

Achieving this means crisis management through effective and efficient utilization of available resources and capacities, as an instrument for reduction of risk factors, identifying, assessing and monitoring risks, building a culture of safety, and strengthening disaster preparedness at all levels. Being a multi-stakeholder national mechanism, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction serves as advocate of DRR on national and local level.

The aim is to ensure an integrated, efficient and effective approach to DRR through prevention, early warning, management and mitigation of disaster threats and post-disaster consequences, while securing functional unity of the state authority, the local self-government, the NGO sector and the academic and business communities.

# Activities

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**The National Platform for DRR has a number of important activities in all phases of disaster risk reduction and crisis management in general. These include the developing of:**

- General strategies regarding each specific risk
- Functional strategies for prevention, reaction and rehabilitation on how the general strategy will be implemented in terms of prevention, reaction and rehabilitation.
- Prevention, reaction and rehabilitation policies
- Policy implementation strategies,
- Policy implementing programmes and projects
- Legislative on prevention, reaction and rehabilitation.

**In terms of methodologies, assessments, scenarios, plans and standard operational procedures, the NP DRR is entitled to develop the following:**

- Risk assessment and risk consequence assessment methodologies
- Risk mapping methodologies
- Risk monitoring methodologies
- Risk and threat assessment
- Scenarios on possible transition of risks into accidents and disasters
- Preparedness, prevention and operations plans
- Rapid assessment methodology
- Operations plan
- Preparedness and prevention procedures
- Standard Operational Procedures;

**Further activities of the National Platform include:**

- Coordinating the multi-stakeholder collaboration for DRR;
- Bilateral and multilateral coordination
- Fostering the development of culture of safety through public awareness raising;
- Facilitating the integration of DRR into national policies, plans and programs;
- Coordinating joint efforts among stakeholders to reduce vulnerability of people;
- Information gathering, forecasting and analysis of risks and dangers;
- Providing decision makers with reliable and up-to-date data;
- Providing advice and proposing measures and activities for management of emergencies;
- Implementation of the E-112 Emergency Calls System;
- Alarming the population in the event of a emergencies;
- Conducting training for crisis management;



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
1 September 2011  
[www.dsb.no](http://www.dsb.no)

### History

Norway established its national platform for disaster risk reduction (Samvirkeområdet natur) 1 September 2011. It is set up as an authority network of governmental agencies and other stakeholders focusing on natural hazards (geological and hydro-meteorological).

The national risk assessment concluded that extreme weather and landslides are among the hazards most likely to affect Norway, and that they can have severe consequences. The country has also recently experienced serious events of floods, storm surges and forest fires. The Arctic climate in the north gives an extra dimension to present hazards, which may increase with climate change.

### Structure

The following bodies are represented in the national platform:

- The County Governor of Møre og Romsdal
- The County Governor of Oppland
- The County Governor of Troms
- The Climate and Pollution Agency (KLIF)
- Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB)
- Directorate for Cultural Heritage
- Geological Survey of Norway (NGU)
- National Office of Building Technology and Administration
- Norwegian Agricultural Authority
- The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS)
- The Norwegian Coastal Administration

- Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management
- Norwegian Mapping Authority
- Norwegian National Rail Administration
- The Norwegian Meteorological Institute
- Norwegian Public Roads Administration
- Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)

### Budget

The Platform has currently no specific budget, and activities are financed by DSB as well as by other members of the Platform.

### Mandate

The national platform will provide a forum for better coordination and information exchange between different sectors and different governmental levels. Disaster risk reduction in Norway is organized in accordance with the principles of responsibility, similarity, and subsidiarity. According to these principles, disaster risk reduction is integrated into all levels of planning and in all sectors. The municipal level has a key role in implementing disaster risk reduction policies, as they have the main responsibility for emergency preparedness as well as prevention through land use planning.

A steering group of director generals (or equivalent) meets once a year to define main priorities for the national platform. A network group of government authorities meets twice a year. The network group is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the platform and for information exchange with the participating agencies.

The national platform is coordinated by the Directorate for

Civil Protection (DSB), which also has the secretariat for the Norwegian Climate Adaptation Programme. The platform is organized in close affiliation with the climate adaptation programme.

## Activities

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A mandate for the national platform was decided at the first Steering Group meeting on 15 October 2011. It is based on the priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and includes climate change adaptation. The platform is expected to further define activities relevant for strengthening cooperation within the priorities of the mandate.

## National Platform for Risk and Disaster

### History

Polish IDNDR (International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) Committee was created in 1991 by the decision of the Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry and was established in the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management in Warsaw. The Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (polish acronym: IMGW) is a research-development unit created on the basis of the decree no. 338/72 issued by the Council of Ministers on 30 December 1972 on merging the State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute with the Institute of Water Management.

Polish National Platform for DRR as a continuation of former Committee apart from continuity of activity was formal established in 2009 by official notification from Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the ISDR Secretariat in Geneva.

### Structure

**Within the structure of the Polish National Platform for DRR the following bodies are represented:**

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Environment
- Governmental Security Centre
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
- Military University of Technology
- Polish Geological Institute
- Polish Committee of Geo-technique
- Institute of Geophysics Polish Academy of Science
- The Main School of Fire Service

- Inspection of Environmental Protection
- Polish Red Cross
- National Insurance Service

### Budget

Polish National Platform for DRR is a non-governmental organization. Currently the Platform has not specific budget, activities are financed by IMGW budget as well as by other member of the Platform.

### Mandate

**Polish National Platform for DRR actively participates in common initiatives concerning:**

- creation of research programs connected with protection systems;
- sharing experience in the field of flood protection;
- training on contemporary problems of extreme environmental threats;
- early warning systems;
- education and information systems on unusual threats.

**The detailed areas of activity include:**

**Strategic priorities which are as follows:**

- forecasting dangerous events,
- carrying out and implementation of research works in the scope of natural threats (prevention, preparedness, response, recovery),
- preparation of land-use plans including high risk areas;
- public education;
- information and communication systems,

- risk assessment and methods of hazard effects reduction,

**And DRR system improvement including**

- organizational, operational and legal,
- economic and financial,
- social and sociological protection of population,
- coordination and cooperation of governments, organizations and people's activities in extreme situations.

## Activities

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**The representatives of Polish Committee participate in meetings with lectures and reports.**

**Special reports were prepared for:**

- the Second International Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2005,
- the Second International Conference on Early Warning Bonn 2004
- the Third International Conference Bonn 2006.

Special attention was focused on Central European Disaster Prevention Forum Platform meetings including organization of two meeting in Poland (Warsaw and Cracow).

The Committee initialized:

- research programs regarding risk of natural disasters,
- publications regarding risk analysis,
- monographs about great flood event in 1997,
- schools and conferences on natural and technological disasters.

Examples of other activities are listed below.

**Education at schools**

Preparation of the educational materials for teachers for use during lessons at school –with general objective – how to prepare for flood)-basic information and tests for children, title: How to cope with flood –didactic materials for teachers; IMGW 2003

**Education for media**

The handbook "Collaboration with media"- IMGW 2003 – publication for journalists entitled "Natural hazards"-general idea of this publication-how to use "user friendly" definitions in information provided to the public and general overview of IMGW activities as NMHS

**Schools organized by IMGW each year**

- on disaster risk management with wide participation of the crisis management centers, research units, fire departments,
- on water management issues with wide participation for water administration bodies and research units.



### **Center for Hydrological and Meteorological Education in IMGW**

Center was created in 2006. Main task is to provide workshops and lectures for administration and other entities in hydrology, meteorology, water management issues, data base and GIS Solutions (for example flood hazard and flood risk maps), crisis management and public participation.

Participation is free of charge, financing is provided by National Fund for Environment and Water Management.

### **Office for Local Government Collaboration in IMGW**

Office was created within IMGW structure in 2004.

The main tasks of the Office are:

- Improvement of collaboration between the Polish NMHS (IMGW) and local authorities on the flooding issues
- Organizing series of meetings between IMGW and local governments with the aim to exchanging experiences
- Collaborating with other IMGW organizational units in preparing Informational materials as well as in line of Institute services and products attractive to local governments
- Local warning systems creation and improvement.

# Portugal

## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Portugal

## National Authority for Civil Protection

Date of creation:  
2011

[www.prociv.pt](http://www.prociv.pt)

### History

Portugal subscribed to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005 and has taken, since then, concrete steps to integrate and streamline Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) into national development strategies, recognizing the importance of DDR for the promotion of sustainable economic growth and progress. DRR has also been increasingly included in humanitarian aid policies, especially within bilateral cooperation established in this regard with African Portuguese speaking countries.

The need for an increased coordination among the relevant stakeholders led Portugal to create an institutional basis for the already existing informal settings and arrangements to promote DDR. The establishment of the Portuguese National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in May 2010, was a key issue towards better coordination of prevention, preparedness, and response activities.

### Structure

The Platform, created under the auspices of the National Authority for Civil Protection, is chaired by the Minister for Internal Affairs and composed by:

- Delegates of the Ministries responsible for the areas of: Defence; Justice; Economy, Transport and Communications; Public Works; Agriculture and Forests, Environment; Social Security; Health; Education and Scientific Research;
- The President of the National Authority for Civil Protection;

And representatives of the:

- National Association of Portuguese Municipalities;
- National Association of Portuguese Parishes;
- General Staff of the Armed Forces;
- National Guard;

- Public Security Police;
- Association of Professional Fire-fighters;
- League of Portuguese Fire-fighters (organisation representing the associations of Volunteer Fire-fighters);
- Judiciary Police;
- Security Coordination Office;
- Maritime and Aeronautical Authorities;
- National Institute for Medical Emergency;
- Madeira and the Azores Regional Governments.

### Budget

The Platform has no specific budget assigned. The activities developed are financed by the budgets of the Ministries, agencies and other members of the Platform.

### Mandate

The Platform is a co-ordination mechanism to facilitate the integration of DDR into prevention, preparedness and response policies and programmes, aiming at reducing the risk, preventing and mitigating the consequences caused by natural disasters and increasing safety both of the population and of the environment and heritage.

By promoting the co-ordination and cooperation between the stakeholders involved in DDR, such as authorities, public services, the private sector, research institutions and NGO's, the Platform aims at improving the capabilities and enabling the civil society to mitigate losses produced by disasters, whilst raising the awareness towards risk and disaster management, also promoting the co-ordination between the national and local levels.

# Activities

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**The Portuguese National Platform for Disaster Reduction approved in 23 February 2012 the following activities for the triennium 2012 – 2014:**

1. Organize an annual contest for municipalities in order to distinguish good practices regarding risk reduction.
2. Increase the application of scientific research issues to the civil protection system needs.
3. Promote closer cooperation with professional orders (engineers, architects, nurses, etc.) and associations in order to include civil protection subjects in the curricula of university degrees.
4. Improve non-university curricula in the field of DDR.
5. Promote training of teachers in the area of civil protection, accrediting these actions along with the Ministry of Education. Prepare manuals to support training.
6. Organize a national drawing contest for the first cycle of education, regarding DRR. For the other levels of education a contest to create a logo for the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is in progress.
7. Increase the safety of health facilities and schools in Portugal, raising awareness on the entities responsible for prevention, preparedness and response of these facilities.
8. Create first intervention teams in old urban centres for prevention and first response.
9. Create groups of volunteers, in partnership with Professional Orders of Nurses, Psychologists, Engineers, Architects and the Association of Technical Engineers.
10. Establish a National Network for Civil Protection Communicators

Activities 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 contribute to increase risk reduction at local level. For the time being, activity number 4 is concluded. All the others are under way.

In addition to these activities, the national level is supporting the local level in increasing disaster risk reduction measures by developing several activities:

- a) All municipalities have civil protection emergency plans that are being reviewed according to the specific legislation issued in 2008.
- b) Special emergency plans for specific risks have been developed, which include the municipalities that can be affected by these risks, e.g. earthquakes and tsunamis, floods and forest fires.
- c) Internal and external emergency plans for Seveso industries, according to legislation which transposes the Seveso Directive into the national legal framework. The Seveso industries external emergency plans refer to the municipalities where the industries are located.
- d) Operator security plans for critical infrastructures, according to legislation which transposes into the national legal framework the Directive for the Protection of European Critical Infrastructures. External safety and security plans for these critical infrastructures will be developed soon, involving the municipalities where critical infrastructures are located.
- e) Spatial planning considers risks affecting municipalities and regions in order to organise construction and land use, avoiding increased

vulnerabilities in the territory (also under appropriate national legislation).

- f)** Exercises at national and local level are regularly undertaken in order to test emergency plans. In addition, under the national Fire Safety Regulation, special attention is given to high risk buildings such as schools, health facilities, hotels and residences for elderly people, where an exercise takes place once a year with the involvement of local authorities and civil protection agents.
- g)** Concerning information and knowledge supply and sharing, useful for the municipalities to develop their work, several instruments can be referred such as: (i) the Emergency Planning Information System (<http://planos.prociv.pt>); (ii) Technical Guidebooks on risk analysis and emergency planning (<http://www.prociv.pt/Pages/detalhe4.aspx?IDitem=58>); (iii) risk maps delivered to the municipalities affected by each considered risk; (iv) results of scientific studies developed with the scientific community, e.g. the study of seismic and tsunami risk involving the municipalities of Lisbon Metropolitan Area and the Algarve, ([http://www.prociv.pt/Documents/PEERS\\_AML\\_CL.pdf](http://www.prociv.pt/Documents/PEERS_AML_CL.pdf);[http://www.prociv.pt/Documents/ERSTA\\_ANPC.pdf](http://www.prociv.pt/Documents/ERSTA_ANPC.pdf)); (v) data on natural and technological accidents occurred (inventories).
- h)** More than 500 civil protection clubs were created in schools all over the country for children between 6 and 10 years old.

#### **Local level engagement**

At local level, a relevant work is being developed, especially by the four RESILIENT CITIES in Portugal (that joined the Campaign “Making Cities Resilient”): Lisbon, Amadora, Cascais and Funchal.

Bringing together public authorities, private stakeholders, research institutions, social and cultural local organisations, as well as volunteer groups of citizens, municipalities set up a significant range of activities, among others:

- Support to local entities wanting to elaborate their emergency plans;
- Organise information and educational initiatives addressing DDR and training exercises for different target groups (children, elderly people, disabled people, municipality workers, general public e.g. in shopping centres);
- Information on DDR issues and self-protection measures published on brochures, DVD, local journals, on Facebook and Youtube;
- Promote scientific local studies on risks affecting the municipality;
- Promote a “culture of safety and prevention” in schools, in the family and the local community. The “School Safety Plans”, the “Family Emergency Plan” and “Local Emergency Plan, preparing local communities on how to perform in emergency situations”, this one targeted at Parish Councils, are good examples of guides published by some of the Resilient Cities to raise awareness towards risk and on how to be prepared to face a disaster.

It is intended to continue promoting the application of new cities to the RESILIENT CITIES Campaign.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
19 October 2016

### History

In 2005, Romania participated to the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Japan, and signed the Hyogo Declaration, thus adopting the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and committing to implement its measures at national and local level.

At first, the role of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was played by the National Committee for Emergency Situations, but soon it became clear that there is a need for a more complex entity that should involve civic organizations, NGOs and media.

After months of negotiations, the Government Decision no. 762/2016 entered into force, establishing the organization and the functioning of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, comprised of relevant national authorities, risk management working groups and civil society representatives.

### Structure

The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is comprised of the National Committee for Emergency Situations, National Risk Assessment Working Group, technical working groups dedicated for the management of specific disaster risks, NGOs, local authorities' associations, professional associations, trade unions, academia, religious and cultural organizations and media.

The Platform is an open entity, any relevant organization can be part of it and participate in activities, after going through a very simple registration process.

#### Entities included in the Platform:

#### National Authorities

- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of National Defence
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Transportation, Infrastructure and communications
- Ministry of Economy, Energy and Business Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education and Research
- Ministry of Public Finance
- Intelligence Service
- Special Telecommunication Service
- Protection and Guard Service
- General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations
- National Administration of State Reserves and Special Issues
- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
- Nuclear Agency
- National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control
- State Secretariat for the Religious Affairs

#### Civil Organizations

- Association of Communes of Romania
- Romanian Patriarchy
- Romanian Church United with Rome, Greek-Catholic
- Federation of the Jewish Communities in Romania
- Reformed Church in Romania

- Baptist Cult of Romania
- National Institute for Earth Physics
- National Institute for Research and Development in Forestry "Marin Dracea"
- Geological Institute of Romania
- National Research and Development Institute for Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Environmental Protection
- National Institute for Research and Development in Constructions, Urbanism and Sustainable Spatial Development URBAN-INCERC
- Romanian Academy
- Technical University of Civil Engineering of Bucharest
- Babeş-Bolyai University
- "Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iaşi
- Romanian Red Cross Society
- Save the Children Romania
- Habitat for Humanity Romania
- World Vision Romania
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency Romania
- Caritas Confederation Romania

## Budget

There is not established a specific budget for the platform. The ministries responsible for risk management finance the activities carried out under the auspices of the Platform, on their area of responsibility. The budget is estimated each year based on the annual plan of activities.

## Mandate

The National Platform provides support to the national authorities for the implementation of the international and regional strategies for disaster risk reduction developed by UN, EU, NATO and other relevant entities.

### National Platform's mandate :

- a) encourages cooperation between relevant stakeholders in all phases of disaster risk management;
- b) advocates for investments in raising community resilience and promote "build back better" approach to disaster recovery;
- c) provides a framework for discussion on how to involve all relevant stakeholders thus ensuring a national approach of disaster risk management
- d) represents the focal point for communication with regional, european and international organization on DRR/DRM.

# Activities

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- a) develops studies, analyses, documents and assessments on DRR in Romania;
- b) provides expertise for the development of national strategies and action plans on DRM;
- c) recommends plans and programmes for DRR;
- d) recommends the development or update of legislative acts on DRM and DRR;
- e) develops informative acts, reports or analyses on DRR/risk assessment/disaster risk management.

Activities during 2017-2019:

- Development of the 2018 national reports on risk assessment and capability assessment requested by the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
- Development on the annual report on Sendai Framework on DRR
- Development of plan of activities dedicated to the International Day for DRR

Proposed activities for 2020:

- Development of a national DRR strategy
- Implementation of DesInventar-Sendai



## Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM)

Date of creation:  
2003

<http://mchs.gov.ru/en/>

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

## History

EMERCOM was set up by decree of the President of the Russian Federation on 10 January 1994. In fact, the Ministry came into existence on 27 December 1990 when the Russian Rescue Corps was established. Its task was to ensure prompt and effective actions when emergencies arise. In 1995, two federal laws were enforced “On Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies” and “On Emergency and Rescue Services and Status of Rescuers”. They laid down the foundation of the government policy and administrative and legal norms in the realm of population protection, on the one hand, and rescuers, on the other hand.

In accordance with UN General Assembly Resolutions and recommendations on the expediency to continue the policy of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction the Russian Federation has developed several measures on realization of International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction.

These measures have resulted in the creation of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Russian Federation, which now consists of several governmental agencies and NGO.

## Structure

The core of the Platform is the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia).

Another important element of the Platform is the Governmental Commission on Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and for Ensuring of Fire Safety. The Commission was created in 2003 in accordance with a Decree of the Russian Government. The Commission is the coordinating body for joint activities of the executive bodies and other stakeholders in emergency management. The Commission

works closely with competent federal executive bodies, local emergency management organizations and NGOs, as well as with relevant international and intergovernmental organizations.

The Chairman of the Commission is the Minister of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia).

### The following government bodies are represented in the Commission:

- Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry for Digital Development, Telecom and Mass Communications
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities
- Ministry of Science and Higher Education
- Ministry of Energy
- Federal Agency for Air Transport (Rosaviatsiya)
- Federal Agency for Fishery
- Federal Agency for National Emergency Reserve
- Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology



- Federal Agency on Mineral Resources (Rosnedra)
- Federal Agency for Water Resources
- Federal Communications Agency
- Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleskhoz)
- Federal Medical and Biological Agency
- Federal Rail Transport Agency
- Federal Agency for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Supervision
- Federal Service for Labour and Employment (Rostrud)
- Federal Service for Supervision of Transport
- Federal Service of National Guard of the Russian Federation (Rosgvardia)
- Federal Service for Supervision in Education and Science
- Federal Service for Supervision in Health Care
- Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Atomic Supervision
- Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring
- State Corporation for Atomic Energy (Rosatom)
- National Research Center "Kurchatov Institute"
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Moscow City Administration

The Commission meets as necessary but at least every three months.

The Public Council under EMERCOM of Russia was established in 2006. The Public Council is a standing advisory body of public control under EMERCOM of Russia. The members of the Public are well-known public figures and represent the interests of various social groups. The Council meets at least every six months to discuss topical issues and provide recommendations.



## Sector for Emergency Management, Ministry of Interior National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
24 January 2013  
<http://svs.mup.gov.rs/>

### History

The Serbian Government adopted the Decision on appointment of the members of the National Emergency Management Headquarters (NEMH) on its regular session held on 12 May 2011. The inaugural session of NEMH was held on 3 June 2011. The Serbian Government has proclaimed the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction on 24 January 2013. NEMH is acting as the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the international community.

### Structure

In accordance with the Law on Emergency Situations, NEMH is an operational and expert governmental body formed with the aim of coordinating and managing protection and rescue activities in emergencies as well as mainstreaming disaster risk reduction policies.

The Chairperson of NEMH is the Minister of Interior (as the Commander) and the Head of Sector for Emergency Management is the Head of National Emergency Management Headquarters. Other members of NEMH are the following:

- ministers responsible for agriculture and environmental protection; foreign affairs; construction, transport and infrastructure; trade, tourism and telecommunications; finance; economy; public administration and local self-government; mining and energy; justice; defence; education science and technological development; health; labour, employment, veteran and social affairs; youth and sport; culture and the media;
- experts from the Ministry of Interior, Serbian Army, Serbian Red Cross and Serbian Mountain Rescue Service and other relevant organizations;
- representatives from scientific and research institutions,

academia, humanitarian organisations, civil society and citizen associations and other institutions which, based on their portfolio, may be part of protection and rescue system in case of emergency;

- directors
- directors of the special governmental organisations responsible for seismology, hydrology, meteorology, water management, forestry; public companies, business associations and other legal entities, media;

In addition to working in plenary sessions, NEMH as the National platform can organize expert operational bodies with aim to work on different aspects of DRR. These bodies may include representatives from scientific and research institutions, academia, civil society and NGOs, public and private companies and other relevant stakeholders in this area.

NEMH meets three to four times a year on regular sessions, and in case of need, the extraordinary sessions are organised.

### Mandate

Coordination of the activities in the field of emergency management on national, regional and local level, as well as implementation of disaster risk reduction concept into national and local policies, sustainable development strategies, and protection and rescue strategies.

### Budget

The activities of NEMH are financed through the budget of the Republic of Serbia and resources of the authorities which are the members of NEMH

# Activities

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- to coordinate activities of all the participants in the protection and rescue system in terms of organization, planning, preparations and implementation of measures and activities related to disaster risk prevention and reduction, protection and rescue, including the exchange of information, knowledge and technologies;
- to support raising awareness on importance of prevention activities and strengthen the culture of risk awareness and prevention;
- to coordinate activities and measures included in the Serbian National Strategy for Protection and Rescue in Emergencies;
- to deliberate and give its opinion on the Draft Long-term Plan of Protection and Rescue System Development;
- to monitor and coordinate the implementation of measures included in the Long-term Plan of Protection and Rescue System Development;
- to deliberate and give its opinion on the Draft Natural and Other Hazards Vulnerability Assessment of the Republic of Serbia;
- to deliberate and give its opinion on the Draft National Emergency Protection and Rescue Plan of the Republic of Serbia;
- responsible for regular informing and notifying the population about the risks and threats as well as about the measures aimed at disaster risk reduction;
- to cooperate with agencies in charge of protection and rescue in emergencies in neighbouring countries.



## Council of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters

Date of creation:  
24 July 2014  
[www.urszr.si](http://www.urszr.si)

### History

In July 2014, the 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 man-made disasters. The Council shall act as a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Structure

Members of the Platform are representatives of key ministries and government offices, nongovernmental organisations and associations as well as expert, scientific and research institutions, representatives of local communities and national media:

#### Governmental bodies:

- Ministries (environment, interior, infrastructure, health, foreign affairs, education, culture, defence)
- Office of the Prime Minister of the RS
- National Civil Protection Commander

#### NGOs:

- Fire Fighting Association of Slovenia
- Slovenian Red Cross
- CIPRA Slovenia - Association for the Protection of the Alps
- Slovenian Electronic Communication Society SIKOM

#### Academic and research institutions:

- Slovenian Rectors Conference
- Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

#### Local level:

- Associations of Municipalities of Slovenia

#### Private sector:

- Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia

#### Media:

- RTV Slovenia

### Budget

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDPR)- along with other authorities/ governmental bodies in the Platform, covers the majority of cost.

### Mandate

Its aim is to facilitate dialogue between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the civil society as well as non-governmental, scientific and research, and other organizations and associations on disaster risk reduction, building disaster resilience and sustainable development in line with the objectives of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

# Activities

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## **The main activities of the Council/Platform are:**

- To take an active part in the development and implementation of the National Programme on Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters.
- To facilitate cooperation of stakeholders in all phases of disaster management cycle – prevention, preparedness, response to disasters, and recovery.
- To participate in the legislative process.
- To contribute to awareness-raising on the importance of prevention activities and promote resilience to disasters.
- To cooperate with other relevant bodies from related fields and strive towards synergy.
- To organize public consultations on disaster management.
- To participate in the relevant international activities and cooperate with platforms of other countries.

## National Commission for Civil Protection

Date of creation:  
September 2002  
[www.proteccioncivil.org](http://www.proteccioncivil.org)

### History

In October 1990 the National Commission for Civil Protection was attributed the function of the Spanish Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) (Royal Decree 1301/1990). In September 2002, two years after the phasing-out of the IDNDR, the Commission was nominated as the Spanish Committee for the ISDR (Royal Decree 967/2002).

### Structure

**The National Commission for Civil Protection is an inter-ministerial institution dependent on the Ministry of Interior. It consists of the following members:**

- Chair: Minister of Interior
- Vice Chair: Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior
- Secretary: Director-General of Civil Protection

**Other members are representatives of the following authorities and political subdivisions:**

- Economy (1)
- Science and Technology (1)
- Public Works (1)
- Education (1)
- Culture and Sports (1)
- Labour and Social Affairs (1)
- Agriculture, Fisheries and Alimentation (1)
- Public Administration (1)
- Health and Consumers (1)
- Treasury (1)
- Office of Prime Minister (1)

- General Secretary of the Prime Minister (1)
- Ministry of Environment (2)
- Ministry of Defense (2)
- Ministry of Interior (4)
- Council for Nuclear Security (1)
- Autonomous Communities (each 1)
- Cities of Ceuta and Melilla (each 1)
- Ministry of External Relations (1) (only if the commission functions as the Spanish ISDR-committee)

As indicated by the list of members most departments of the central government are involved. Due to the participation of representatives from the different political subdivisions, different levels of administration can be reached (central, regional, local).

The Directorate General for Civil Protection serves as the technical secretariat of the commission and as such guarantees for the adequate implementation of adopted agreements, the preparation and distribution of documents, and the necessary coordination between the different technical commissions and working groups. The Directorate disposes of a National Civil Protection School (ENPC), which serves as the national academy for civil protection in Spain. The EPNC offers practical and theoretical training courses and workshops.

### Mandate

- Be informed about criteria, directives and initiatives of the public administrations related to disaster risk prevention and mitigation.
- Promote initiatives from the different public administrations and the private sector to implement actions, which contribute to the improvement of disaster

risk prevention and mitigation.

- Promote the development of a preventive social culture related to disaster risk.
- Be informed about and disseminate information on the programmes, reports, directives and recommendations issued by the institutions of the UN or ISDR.
- Promote the participation and coordination of different public administrations, private entities and specialized personnel in international cooperation projects related to disaster prevention and mitigation

## Activities

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### **Realization of studies with respect to risk analysis as well as pilot projects with preventive character, which support disaster and emergency prevention planning.**

- Preparation of construction norms and guidelines for behaviour aiming at prevision, prevention, civil protection and emergency planning with respect to different hazards (heat/cold waves, thunder storms, droughts, inundations, storms, earth/seaquakes, volcanic eruptions).
- Risk mapping
- Development of studies and programmes with respect to information of the population, promotion of self-protection capabilities, support of civil participation in civil protection activities and development of school education programmes regarding disaster prevention.
- Implementation of theoretical and practical training courses and workshops related to disaster risk prevention, risk analysis and emergency management (via ENPC).
- Development of a simulation programme for earthquake impacts on a municipal basis (SES 2002) in cooperation with the National Geographic Institute.
- Implementation of an education programme for forest fire prevention focusing on young people at school age (component of the worldwide disaster prevention campaign of ISDR "Disaster Reduction begins at school 2006-2007") including online material for professional training of teachers.

## Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:  
September 2007  
[www.msb.se/nationalplatform](http://www.msb.se/nationalplatform)

### History

A Swedish National Platform was first established in 2007 to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action. To be more in line with the broadened Sendai concept and to tackle new threats, a revised platform has been developed with many more stakeholders. The newly established platform is also coordinated by MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency) and has been in operation since January 2017.

### Structure

The restructured Swedish National Platform uses the process for the National Risk and Capability Assessment as a way of pinpointing areas in need for further efforts. This will allow many types of hazards and risks to be taken into consideration and a needs-based approach for the work undertaken. The purpose is to identify and analyse risks, vulnerabilities and society's capability to prevent and respond to the risks.

The new way of working is based on existing coordination forums and working groups developed for the Swedish system for civil contingency management. The six coordination forums are legislatively mandated and they consist of governmental agencies with key responsibilities in the Swedish civil contingency system, representatives from the county administrative boards (regional level) and from the local level. There are also stakeholders from non-government sectors. MSB chairs each forum. This coordination platform includes working groups. Additional stakeholders can be added to the temporary or permanent working groups. A cross-sectorial long-term working group on natural hazards is in operation. In this particular working group the link between DRR and climate change adaptation is very clear. There is much more disaster risk reduction work in progress but it is outside the scope of the national platform. Therefore, MSB will be discussing how to link DRR in Sweden and even create synergy with stakeholders

who are implementing Agenda 2030. These discussions will occur in conjunction with Sweden's work on a national disaster risk reduction strategy (Global Target E1). We anticipate further development of the national platform after the national DRR strategy is decided.

### Budget

The national platform is financed through MSB's ordinary budget. This allocation covers the costs of planning and conducting meetings as well as follow-up work for the cooperative forums. In addition, the Swedish Government Appropriation 2:4 is a funding source for national platform cooperation activities.

### Mandate

The stakeholders in the coordination forums coordinate their planning by discussing and reaching a common understanding of relevant risks, threats and hazards, as well as the capabilities needed to face current challenges.

The process for the National Risk and Capability Assessment (NRCA) is used to create a common understanding of the following:

- serious risks in Sweden,
- possible consequences of them,
- vulnerabilities in the society, and
- the capability to prevent and respond to the risks.

The results are a strategic basis for directing and developing the civil contingency system.



## Activities

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Regular forum meetings, workshops, conferences, exercises and occasional field observations.

In addition, MSB provides guidance to the Swedish counties and municipalities on implementation of the SFDRR. If they are engaged in the Making Cities Resilient campaign, MSB informs them of tools such as the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities and peer reviews. Participating cities also learn about and participate in international opportunities such as conferences, EU projects and exchanges.

## PLANAT

# National Platform for Natural Hazards

Date of creation:

1997

[www.planat.ch](http://www.planat.ch)

## History

In light of Switzerland's exposure to natural hazards, there is a long tradition of awareness in dealing with them. This awareness is important to our country's development and is reflected in the constitutional mandate to protect the population and to preserve natural resources essential to livelihood.

The National Platform for Natural Hazards PLANAT was created in 1997 by the Swiss Federal Council and made responsible for coordinating concepts in the field of prevention against natural hazards. The main objective of the extra-parliamentary commission is a paradigm change from protection against hazards to the management of risk.

## Structure

The national platform for natural hazards PLANAT is a governmental structure. It consists of eighteen specialists coming from all regions of Switzerland. The Federal Council appoints them for periods of four years.

### Representatives of

- Federal Central Government
- Cantons
- research community
- professional associations
- private sector
- insurance companies

They are members of PLANAT. The members are experts in such diverse fields as land use planning, forestry, civil defence, risk management and natural hazard prevention, infrastructure, international development cooperation, climate impact research and many others. The Federal Council appoints them for periods of four years. The next

elections will be held at the end of 2019.

The president is nominated by the plenary and elected by the Swiss Federal Council. The members elect a committee constituted by 5 persons, which prepares the plenary sessions of the commission. The platform is supported and backed by a secretariat with 2 employees, based in Bern.

Working groups are established on project basis. The size of the groups varies between two and five members. As per today two working groups are active on:

- permanent working group "Information and Communication"
- permanent working group "International collaboration"
- project group "Update: Website"
- project group "What's the price of security? Yearly expenditure for protection from natural hazards"
- project group "Update: Security level"

## Mandate

### The commission holds a threefold mandate:

1. Strategic work: PLANAT works on prevention and management of natural hazards and risks on a strategic level. The platform is highly engaged in making Switzerland more resilient and in protecting the Swiss population, its natural environment and considerable material assets effectively against natural hazards.
2. Creation of awareness: PLANAT works towards a long-term shift from fighting natural hazards to developing a risk culture. The committee promotes the shift from solely averting danger to a risk informed and competent way of dealing risks. It makes sure that measures are being taken which are ecologically compatible, socially just and economically efficient and therefore sustainable.

3. Coordination and collaboration: PLANAT builds on synergies. PLANAT exchanges knowledge and experience on a national as well as on an international level.

## Budget

PLANAT has an allocated budget of 300'000 CHF per year. Additionally, the secretariat (125%) is paid for by the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN.

## Activities

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In 2016 PLANAT started the process of updating the Swiss strategy 'protection against natural hazards' from 2004. The strategy was taken note of by the Federal Council on July 4th 2018.

The update became necessary because of the following reasons:

Past and present protection efforts notwithstanding, the increasing utilisation of our living environment and the rise in extreme weather events associated with climate change are increasing the risks from natural hazards. At the same time, resources for managing natural hazards are limited. Recognition of this led to ratification of the framework agreements Hyogo 2005 and Sendai 2015 at international level. In Sendai, the international community adopted seven global targets and four priorities for action to reduce disaster risks. However, Switzerland has seen changes in its national situation since the first strategy "Protection against Natural Hazards" was published: strategies that have been developed in various policy areas (e.g. sustainable development, adaptation to climate change) bear on management of risks from natural hazards. This has seen advances since 2003 in response to experience gained from natural events such as the floods of 2005.

With these considerations in mind, PLANAT defined objectives for managing risks from natural hazards and set out the principles for achieving them. Proven elements such as the integrated risk management approach will continue to be pursued and developed. The updated strategy advocates to continue to adequately protect society and the economy against natural hazards. To this end, society must not only become more resistant but also capable of rapidly regaining functional capacity after an event, as well as being prepared and capable of adapting to changed conditions. Achieving these goals necessitates individual responsibility at every level and cooperation between all stakeholders.

A comprehensive, broad-based assessment of Switzerland's current condition was compiled in the 2016 report "Management of Natural Hazards in Switzerland", which incorporates all stakeholder viewpoints in identifying measures that will substantially contribute to implementation of the updated strategy 2018.

In the strategy PLANAT recommends priorities for achieving the objectives formulated and identifies the stakeholders concerned. The strategy 2018 is directed at all whose activities and decisions influence the management of risks from natural hazards.

By implementing this strategy, Switzerland will secure its living and economic environment for the long term and strengthen national competitiveness.

Currently, PLANAT accompanies the implementation and develops tools and

aids for this process.

**Apart from this, PLANAT is involved in the following activities:**

- coordination of the Sendai reporting process and collaboration with other institutions in the follow up process after adopting the Sendai Framework for DRR. Addressing the gaps revealed by the Sendai Framework as chair of a working group mandated with this task.
- Updating its publication “Security Level” to be consistent with the updated strategy
- updating its publication “What’s the price of security? Yearly expenditure for protection from natural hazards”
- refacing and modernising the PLANAT website.



## National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

March 2012

**khf.tj**

**npdrr.tj**

### History

In order to implement the recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for DRR, resolutions of UN 56/195, 58/214 and 58/215 and UN Economic and Social Council 1999/63, it was recommended by the UN member states to create national platforms for DRR.

Creation of the National Platform of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for 2010-2015 was included in the "Action Plan for implementation of the DRR National Strategy and approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on March 10, 2010 under No. 164.

Taking into account the need to systematically reduce the impact of natural disasters on the livelihoods of population residing in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as realizing that disaster risk reduction is a multilateral and complex issue constraining sustainable development of the Republic of Tajikistan, in 2012 the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established the National Platform of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction. National Platform is established under the State Committee for Emergency Situations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The National Platform of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction aims at creating the mechanisms to ensure the political and legal commitment towards disaster risk management and reduction; understanding and strengthening the scientific knowledge of disaster risk governance and reduction principles by the public and government authorities; moreover, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction issues into the operation of the state, private sector as well as international investment and grant projects.

The National Platform of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction is comprised of government authorities, ministries and agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations, private sector and civil society.

### Structure

Chairman of the National Platform - Deputy Prime Minister of Republic of Tajikistan, responsible for emergencies

First Deputy of the National Platform - Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense under the Republic of Tajikistan

Deputy of the National Platform - Head of Dept of Ecology & Emergency Situations of Executive Apparatus of President's Office Executive Secretary of the National Platform Head of the Department of the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense under the Republic of Tajikistan

#### Members of the National Platform:

- Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Minister of Industries and New Technologies of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Chair of the Committee of Land Management and Geodesy, Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Chair of the Committee of Investments and Management of State Property, Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Chair of the State Committee of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Chair of the Committee of Television and Radio,

Republic of Tajikistan

- Deputy Director of the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy Head of the Main Department of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Director of the Institute of Geology, Seismic Resistant Construction and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy of General Secretary of the National Red Crescent Society, Republic of Tajikistan

#### **Observers**

- The World Bank
- REACT
- UN Agencies: United Nations Development Programme; UNFAO, UNDRR, UNICEF, UNESCO, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- International and other non-government organizations: coordinators of projects and organizations working in disaster risk management, poverty reduction and economic development

#### **National Platform Coordinator**

- Chairman of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Tajikistan - Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. M. Zokirzoda;
- First Chairman of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Tajikistan - Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. R. Nazarzoda;
- Executive Secretary of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Tajikistan - Head of the Main Department of Protection of Population and Territories of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. J.Kamalov.

## **Mandate**

#### **Main objectives of the National Platform:**

- developing proposals and recommendations for formulation and implementation of the unified state policy on disaster risk reduction and man-made disasters, as well as human and socio-economic losses;
- coordination, analysis and advice on priority areas of disaster risk reduction, requiring concerted action at the

national level;

- ensuring progress towards the goals of disaster risk reduction and monitoring;
- engage different sectors of society in the discussion of activities in the field of disaster risk reduction;
- coordinating the establishment and functioning of the thematic working groups considering the knowledge, experience and opinions of all relevant stakeholders;
- monitoring the implementation of recommendations and other documents and decisions in the field of disaster risk reduction by organizations, programmes and projects;
- cooperation with regional, international, donor agencies and specialized organizations in the field of disaster risk reduction;
- transfer knowledge from the international experience in the field of disaster risk reduction, emphasizing coordination and cooperation of relevant line ministries and departments on within the obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan under the relevant treaties and agreements;
- Advocacy campaign of disaster risk reduction at the different levels;

#### **National Platform is mandated to:**

- submit proposals for projects of normative legal acts on issues of disaster risk reduction in the prescribed manner the State Commission of the Republic of Tajikistan for emergency situations and if necessary, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Establishment, within the framework of the National Platform, thematic expert groups (for example a Scientific/Technical group among others).

#### **National Platform operating procedure:**

Meetings of the National Platform are held as necessary, but not less than once per quarter. Decisions of the National Platform are recorded in the minutes. The National Platform implements its activities according to the work plan developed by the plenary sessions of the national platform and approved by its Chair.

Decisions on issues that are not included in the competence of the National Platform, accordingly, will be forwarded for the revision to the SCES. Organizational and technical support of the National Platform will be implemented by the Main Department of Protection of Population and Territories of the CoES as the Secretariat of the National Platform.

The National Platform systematically informs the Government of Tajikistan on most important issues revised and decided by the National Platform.

# Activities

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- monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for 2005-2015 in Tajikistan;
- monitoring the implementation of the “National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management for 2010-2015 in Tajikistan”;
- preparation and participation in the work of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, March 15-18, 2015;
- development of the project “National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019-2030”;
- monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Tajikistan;
- development of the project “National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019-2030”;
- monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Tajikistan;
- preparation and participation in the Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangkok, Thailand (26-July 2, 2014), in New Delhi, India (3-6 November 2016), in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (July 2-6, 2018), in the Global Forum in Cancun, Mexico (May 22-25, 2017) and European Forum in Rome, Italy (November 22-26, 2018).



## National Platform for Natural Hazards

### History

Studies in order to create a national platform in Turkey has been started in 2008, with a committee consisted of main actors involved in disaster management structure of Turkey. In 2009, after a restructuring period and with the establishment of Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD), new authority held the activities.

### Structure

National Platform is a coordination and advisory group of several actors from disaster community. Platform is formed by the decision of Cabinet and chaired and managed by AFAD. Members of the platform, as of March 2011, are as follows:

#### Governmental Organizations:

- Prime Ministry
- General Staff
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Environment and City Planning
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Transportation
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Sources
- Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- The Council of Higher Education
- Prime Ministry, Undersecretary of Treasury (DASK)

- Prime Ministry, State Planning Organization
- General Command of Mapping
- Boğaziçi University, Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute
- Turkish National Research Council (TUBITAK)

#### Non-Governmental Organizations and Professional Organizations

- Search and Rescue Association (AKUT)
- Neighborhood Disaster Support Group (MAG)
- Environment Foundation of Turkey
- GEA Search and Rescue Group
- Psychiatric Association of Turkey
- Chamber of Geological Engineers
- Chamber of Geophysical Engineers
- Chamber of Civil Engineers

#### Universities;

- Middle East Technical University
- Istanbul Technical University
- Karadeniz Technical University
- Kocaeli University
- Dicle University

#### Local Authorities;

- Governorate of Istanbul
- Governorate of Erzincan
- Governorate of Kahramanmaraş
- Governorate of Denizli
- Governorate of Hatay



- Governorate of Bingöl
- Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
- Erzurum Metropolitan Municipality
- Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
- Municipality of Trabzon
- Municipality of Giresun
- Municipality of Manisa
- Municipality of Afyonkarahisar
- Turkish Union of Municipalities
- Union of Governors

**Private Sector;**

- Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's' Association (TUSIAD)
- The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)
- Turkish Contractors Association (TMB)

**Media:**

- Prime Ministry, General Directorate of Press and Information

- Turkish Association of Journalists
- Turkish Radio and Television Cooperation (TRT)
- Anadolu Agency

**National Association:**

- Turkish Red Crescent

## Budget

Budget for the meeting expenses and other events of the Platform will be covered from the budget of AFAD, expenditures for the proposed research, project and survey within the scope of the Platform will be funded by AFAD or related institutions.

## Mandate

The aims of the Platform are: provide public awareness against disasters, ensure coordination and cooperation in order to maintain disaster related issues sustainable, assessment of needs, monitoring and evaluation of implementations in order to contribute to integration of DRR policies into sustainable development plans and policies at all levels.

## Activities

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1. Contribute to the needs assessment studies for disaster risk reduction activities, policies, make proposals for national action plans on DRR,
2. Contribute to programming, monitoring and evaluation of DRR studies at national level,
3. Ensure more effective and multi stakeholder studies and activities among the various partner organizations working in the field of DRR and make available more effective and rationalist use of sources,
4. To direct the line organizations on the a) Integration of development plans and policies into DRR targets; b) Identification, implementation, monitoring and definition of priorities of hazard and risk studies by supplying consultancy,
5. Develop strategies and policies in order to achieve DRR and support the existing ones,
6. Maintain the implementation and monitoring of Hyogo Framework of Action Strategy Plan in the country,
7. Support activities i to increase the awareness of public to disaster risk reduction,
8. Documentation of all lessons learnt in the field of DRR and share and exchange of information with national and international stakeholders,
9. Facilitate and support establishment of mirrored/similar mechanisms at the county and local self-government levels regarding disaster risk reduction.



## Unified State Civil Protection System

# National Platform for Natural Hazards

Date of creation:  
09 January 2014  
[www.dsns.gov.ua](http://www.dsns.gov.ua)

## History

In October 2012, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Parliament of Ukraine) adopted the Civil Protection Code of Ukraine, according to which, on January 9, 2014, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Government of Ukraine) approved the Regulations on the Unified State Civil Protection System, and on March 11, 2015 - the Typical Regulations on Functional and Territorial Subsystems of the Unified State Civil Protection System

This decision was taken to team up all governing bodies, organisations, local authorities, private and public sector for providing consistent approach of prevention and elimination of any emergence situations, efficient protection of people, territories, national heritage against risks and threats.

## Structure

Implementation of the state policy in the field of civil protection is performed by the Unified State Civil Protection System, which consists of functional and territorial subsystems and their branches.

Management of the Unified State Civil Protection System is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Direct management of the unified state civil protection system is carried by the State Emergency System of Ukraine.

Unified State Civil Protection System consists of permanent functional and territorial subsystems and their branches. Functional subsystems of the Unified State Civil Protection System (hereinafter - the functional subsystems) are created in the relevant areas of social life by the central executive authorities for the protection of population and territories from emergency situations in peacetime and in times of crisis, preparedness of the subordinated capabilities and assets to act for preventing and responding to emergencies. To ensure the management of everyday functioning of the administration and civil protection forces, coordinate

their actions, implementation and operation of systems for collecting, processing, compilation and analysis of the situation in the areas of emergency function there are:

- at the state level: operational-duty service; operational-duty (duty and dispatcher) service of central authorities (in the case of creation);
- at the regional level: operational duty services of management points of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations;
- at the local level: duty services of district administrations and executive bodies of city councils;
- at the site level - duty (dispatcher) services of enterprises, institutions and organizations (in the case of education).

## Budget

Budget is a flexible and updated each year

## Mandate

The protection of people and territories against natural and man-made emergency situations.

# Activities

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## **Main tasks of the civil protection system:**

- preparedness of ministries and other central and local executive authorities, subordinated forces and means of action to prevent and respond to emergencies;
- implementation of measures to prevent emergencies;
- education of population how to act in the event of an emergency;
- implementation of national target programs aimed at the prevention of disasters, sustainable operation of enterprises, institutions and organizations to mitigate the potential financial losses;
- processing of emergency information, publication of information materials on protection of population and territories from emergency situations;
- prognosis and assessment of socio-economic consequences of emergencies, identification based on the prognosis of demand for forces, assets, material and financial resources;
- creation, management, preservation and use of reserve material and financial resources needed to prevent and respond to emergencies;
- alerting the public about threats and emergencies, timely and accurate information on the actual situation and the measures taken;
- protection in the event of emergencies;
- rescue and other urgent works on disaster relief organization lifelines affected people;
- mitigate the potential consequences of emergency situations should they arise;
- implementation of measures for the social protection of the affected population;
- implementation of the specified legal rights in protecting people from the consequences of emergencies, including individuals (or their families) who were directly involved in the elimination of these situations;

## **The structure of the civil protection forces of the unified state civil protection system are:**

- Operational-rescue service of civil protection (functions in the State Emergency Service of Ukraine);
- emergency-rescue services;
- formations of civil protection;
- specialized civil protection services;
- fire-fighting and rescue units (squads);
- voluntary formations of civil protection.

## **The involvement of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations and law enforcement agencies, which are formed under the laws of Ukraine for emergencies management:**

- For emergencies management in accordance with the law may be involved the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and law enforcement agencies of special purpose, formed under the laws of Ukraine.

- Terms of involvement of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations and law enforcement agencies of special purpose, formed under the laws of Ukraine for emergencies management determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine "On the legal status of emergency state", "The Armed Forces of Ukraine " and other laws.

**Private sector: The private and business sector are responsible for:**

- fulfilment of civil protection activities at the site of the entity;
- provision of its employees with the individual personal protection equipment;
- dissemination of information about safety and appropriate behaviour in the event of an accident;
- organization and implementation during emergencies of evacuation measures for personnel and property of the entity;
- creation of on-site civil protection units in accordance with this Code of Civil Protection and other legislative acts necessary for their operation, creation of logistics base and ensuring preparedness of units to fulfil their duties;
- establishment of dispatching services to ensure the safety of high-risk;
- to assess the risk of emergencies on the site of the entity, taking relevant measures of risks reduction;
- developing plans for localization of the accident of high risk;
- exercising at their own expense of civilian protection activities, reducing the risk of disasters etc.

Volunteers: Voluntary formation of civil protection is a temporary voluntary association of citizens, resulting from the threat or occurrence of emergencies, whose task is to perform the support work.

Voluntary formation of civil protection is to be created by the decision of the central executive body, by the decision of Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, local authorities.

The procedures of involvement of voluntary formations and scope of support work to be performed are determined by the body that created such formation or by the leader of emergency response operation if such formation is subordinated to him.

NGOs: NGOs with an appropriate level of training can be involved on a voluntary or contractual basis to work on prevention and emergency response, in the presence of supervisors (Code of CP, Art. 29).

## Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS)

# National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date of creation:

July 2001

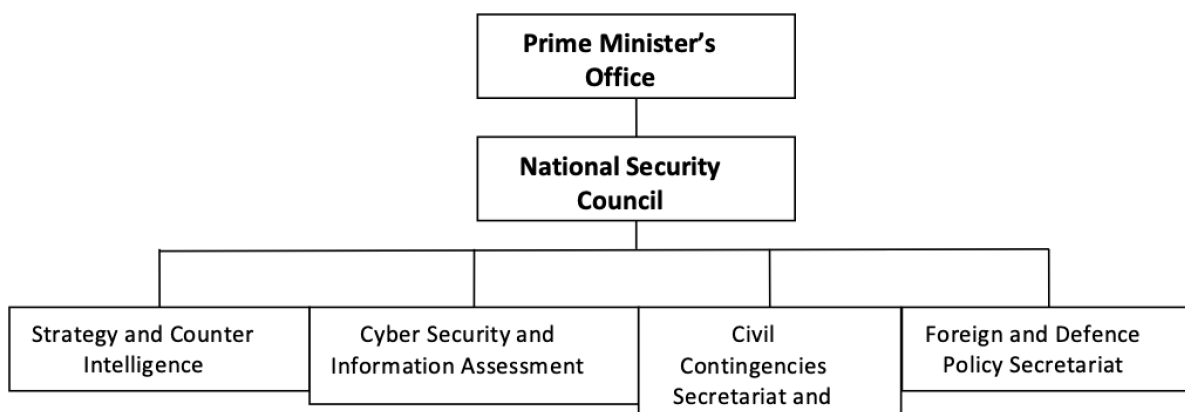
[www.ukresilience.info](http://www.ukresilience.info)

## History

The Civil Contingencies Secretariat was established in July 2001 after serious flooding, the Fuel Crisis in 2000, and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak in 2001, exposed deficiencies in the UK's civil protection arrangements. Since then, CCS has worked to improve the UK's preparedness for, and response to, emergencies.

## Structure

The Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) sits within the Cabinet Office at the heart of central government. It works in partnership with government departments, the devolved administrations (Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland) and key stakeholders to enhance the UK's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.



## Mandate

### CCS has a number of specific objectives:

Spotting trouble, assessing its nature and providing warning

Not all emergencies are predictable. But, for those that are, the earlier an emerging crisis is detected, and the more accurately its likely size and shape are assessed, the better the response will be put into place. This objective covers the measures needed to ensure that, working with Departments and a wide range of other organizations, CCS can spot, assess and warn of trouble and thus facilitate the provision of the most effective response, drawing on lessons from past experience.

### Being ready to respond

This objective covers the preparedness of all of those who might have a role to play in the response to a major disruptive challenge. As well as ensuring that CCS itself is ready, it is also about tracking the preparedness of organizations at national and local levels, in the public sector and outside, using the Civil Contingencies Act to develop and embed performance audit and management regimes across all responders, rooted in formal preparedness assessments. CCS also aims to ensure mechanisms are in place so that the UK is as well placed as it can be to respond to threats which horizon-scanning shows may be at higher risk of occurring.

## Building greater resilience for the future

This objective covers action at all levels, from local to international, to build stronger resilience capabilities. It thus covers the processes led by the CCS to drive the delivery of resilience capabilities. It also covers international work to develop closer relations in the resilience field through which we can build mutual resilience. This includes bilateral work, and action in the EU and in NATO to seek to build greater resilience capability in partner countries, as well as the EU's own ability to manage a crisis.

## Providing leadership and guidance to the resilience community

CCS aims to tell those involved in delivering and building resilience across the UK what the secretariat is trying to do,

where it is trying to get to, how it will get there and how it will know that it has succeeded - in short, to build consistency and coherence across the UK. Some key means are already in place, especially via the Capabilities Programme and its outputs and the Civil Contingencies Act. CCS will be focusing on the development of a 'National Resilience Strategy' and reviewing the national exercise programme.

## Effective management

This objective covers the way in which CCS manages itself, and its effective management of Cabinet Office processes. Some of it is routine but nonetheless important. CCS aims to sustain reputation as effective managers of people and money, and as efficient operators of Cabinet Office processes.

# Activities

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## The ten most significant achievements over the past four years are:

1. Establishing a UK-wide horizon scanning capacity
2. Establishing a national risk assessment process
3. Delivering improved performance and outputs across the civil protection area through the Capabilities Programme
4. Establishing the UK's first national exercise programme
5. Supporting the new Resilience Emergency Divisions
6. Delivering a Civil Contingencies Act
7. Securing the right resources for civil protection
8. Transforming the Emergency Planning College
9. Playing a key role in helping to co-ordinate the Government's response to emergencies
10. Enhancing the UK's international civil protection networks

## Current concerns

- Pandemic flu
- Avian flu
- Severe Weather, Flooding, Drought
- Human Health
- Terrorism
- Transport Accidents
- Animal and Plant Diseases
- Public Protest
- International Events
- Industrial Technical Failure
- Structural Failure
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN)
- Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution

# List of UN Member countries in the UNDRR

## EUROPE REGION

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List of UN Member countries in the UNDRR Europe Region, for which no National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has been reported by the national authorities:

- Albania
- Andorra
- Azerbaijan
- Denmark
- Georgia
- Holy See
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Moldova
- San Marino
- Slovakia
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

Words into Action Guidelines: National focal points for disaster risk reduction, national platforms for disaster risk reduction, local platforms for disaster risk reduction, 2017 (public consultation version): <https://www.undrr.org/publication/words-action-guidelines-national-focal-points-disaster-risk-reduction-national>

For further information on National Platforms in the Europe Region, contact the UNDRR Regional Office for Europe at [isdr-europe@un.org](mailto:isdr-europe@un.org).