

**REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES
AND PROGRAMMES**

A. Number and status of National Committees/Focal Points

1. Although a large number of National Committees/Focal points have already been set up (see Table 1 below), a review of progress to date indicates that while new participants must be encouraged to join the IDNDR, and especially those from disaster-prone countries, liaison with established representatives also needs to be strengthened.

Table 1.

Total number of National Committees/ Focal Points established to date:	102 (see Annex 1)
New National Committees/Focal Points:	
- being set up	3 (Albania, Iran, Niger)
- in transition from Focal Point to National Committee	2 (Netherlands, UK)
- restructuring	1 (Russian Federation)
Number of National Committees/ Focal Points established since the beginning of 1992:	6 (Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, St Kitts & Nevis, Turks & Caicos, Zaire)

2. Nonetheless, despite a large and growing number of countries participating in the IDNDR, the actual level of activity in many countries is low. As there would seem to be a correlation between the level of representation by National Committee (only 61 have been formed out of a possible 102) and the level of activity, focal points must be encouraged and supported in setting up dynamic, multi-sectoral committees for the implementation of IDNDR's objectives.

3. Regrettably, many countries appear not to have proceeded beyond an initial endorsement of the aims of the IDNDR. Repeated attempts to elicit information about their programmes or activities have been unsuccessful. Consequently, for the purposes of this report, these countries (32 in all) must be considered as inactive. Further action needs to be taken and it is hoped to stimulate a more positive response through direct contacts with the relevant Permanent Missions in New York and Geneva (see Annex 2).

4. Although the IDNDR Secretariat maintains close contact with approximately one third of the participating countries, communication with the remaining countries is generally inadequate. A major obstacle is created when National Committees/Focal Points neglect to pass on information about changes in personnel, addresses and telephone/fax numbers, information which is vital to the effective functioning of the Secretariat in one of its key roles. This problem may be overcome by implementing a reporting system which would ensure regular effective contact with all participating countries.

5. Ideally, as proposed in the addendum to the Report of the Secretary-General of August 1989 to the UN General Assembly (A/44/322/Add. 1 and in Resolution A/42/169), a National Committee should be composed of representatives of responsible ministries, governmental bodies, research and scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, the media and the private sector, especially insurance companies. On the basis of information provided to the Secretariat, it has been possible to identify only five National Committees which follow this model - namely Germany, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria and the USA (see Annex 3). A review of progress reports reveals that the same five countries are also among the most active.

Table 2

Sector	No. of National Committees with Representation
Scientific and research institutions	31
Non-governmental organizations	27
National services	24
Insurance companies	11
Other private companies	11
The media	9
(see also Annex 3)	

Whereas most National Committees include representatives from the government, the groups under-represented on National Committees are non-governmental organizations, the media, insurance companies and the private sector in general. Some committees, moreover, are very scientifically-oriented, thereby excluding the participation of either government or the public. The table above indicates participation by sector.

B. National programmes and plans for IDNDR

6. An overall evaluation of progress in the implementation of country programmes for IDNDR is not possible at this time, as only 30 progress reports on the implementation of national IDNDR activities have been received to date (see Annex 4). Among those a large number is not usable for evaluation as they do not contain sufficient information.

7. There is a similar paucity of information on national plans/programmes for the Decade, with only about 20 submissions received, half of which are from developed countries. Given the importance of planning, especially in the case of disaster-prone developing countries, the IDNDR Secretariat would wish the STC to reconsider urgently ways of supporting and promoting planning activities in participating countries. A first initiative might be the preparation and dissemination of information and guidelines. Other activities could be undertaken in the framework of country risk/hazard analyses and through programme workshops for the preparation of national mitigation plans as proposed by the STC at its third session (IDNDR/STC/1992/3).

8. From the reports received, it is evident that in vulnerable countries the emphasis is still on preparedness and relief, while activities in the developed countries are characterized by a general lack of orientation. Thus, in order to facilitate the change in perspective from relief to prevention in developing countries, the developed countries should be assisted so that their policies of development and humanitarian aid incorporate the principles of natural disaster prevention. To this end, guidelines on such policy-making could be prepared by the STC for discussion at a forum (proposed by the Swiss National Committee) of the European National Committees and Focal Points for IDNDR.

C. Natural disaster reduction project proposals

9. The exercise in identifying gaps and priorities in technical knowledge initiated by the Deputy Administrator of the UNDP in December 1989, and by the Director of the IDNDR Secretariat a year later, generated a number of project proposals from National Committees for which assistance and support was also sought. Unfortunately, these requests could not be followed up in a more consistent way. Similarly, the implementation of a number of other project proposals have been delayed pending evaluation and funding by donors. Evidently, a more effective response needs to be made to similar proposals in the future. It would be useful therefore if the existing guidelines (on international programmes and demonstration projects, as laid down at the second session of the STC in Guatemala), could be adapted for the use of National Committees. Subsequent proposals would therefore benefit from the active sponsorship of members of the STC drawing on their wide experience and knowledge.

10. The success of the IDNDR will be determined at all levels by the effective implementation of the projects and programmes devised to attain the goals of the Decade. At the national level, particularly in developing countries at risk, local conditions may be such that outside expertise, advice and financial assistance may be required at all stages of a

project, from formulation to execution. This is reflected in a number of project proposals submitted to the IDNDR for support. While the Secretariat cannot provide direct funding, which has been required by some of the projects submitted so far, it is in a position, with the assistance of the STC, to provide advice and to promote selected projects for sponsorship by donors.

11. Furthermore, the Disaster Mitigation Branch of DHA Geneva has also agreed, in the context of IDNDR, to collaborate with the Secretariat and assist National Committees/Focal Points with project formulation and implementation. Incoming project proposals and other requests for assistance will be evaluated and selected for presentation to potential donors. To date, three project proposals, from China, the Philippines and Vanuatu, have been selected for such support.

D. Regional IDNDR Meetings

12. Regional meetings, like those held in Guatemala in 1991 (for Latin American countries), in Addis-Ababa (OAU Regional Meeting on Disasters in Africa) and Jamaica (Caribbean IDNDR Meeting) in 1992, have proven to be extremely valuable, not only in promoting the goals of the IDNDR with existing National Committees, but also in the creation of new National Committees/Focal Points (five were set up following the Caribbean IDNDR Meeting). However, these meetings also revealed a large degree of uncertainty about the objectives of the Decade and a strong need for guidelines on planning, and assistance in financing disaster reduction activities.

13. While these meetings were of benefit to the IDNDR, they were organized by a variety of supporting institutions, with agendas oriented more towards preparedness and relief, rather than prevention. In order to improve on the success of this type of meeting, future regional meetings held under the auspices of the IDNDR should require the presence of all National Committees/Focal Points from the region, as well as other representatives of the IDNDR, with an agenda addressing, in the main, subjects relevant to the Framework of Action of the Decade.

14. Serious consideration should be given to holding further regional meetings of National Committees/Focal Points, before the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in 1994. An informal proposal has been made by the Swiss National Committee for IDNDR and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) in Germany to provide support for such meetings, and for a meeting of Heads of Delegations.

15. With a few exceptions, most of the participating developed countries are still concentrating their IDNDR activities on their own national territories. Although IDNDR policy links natural disaster reduction to sustainable development, and thus to development aid, there has been no notable shift from traditional relief assistance to prevention. Policy-makers still must be convinced of the need for a disaster prevention strategy to be linked to development. A European Regional Round Table, as proposed by the Swiss National Committee for IDNDR, would therefore provide an appropriate vehicle for such an endeavor, as well as providing an opportunity to elaborate a common strategy for donors.

E. Partnerships and co-operation among National Committees

16. Only one country, Germany, has notified the IDNDR Secretariat of a planned partnership with another National Committee. By the end of 1992, the National Committee should have established partnerships with one country in each of three regions - Latin America, Northern Africa and Central Asia.

17. While such initiatives are welcome, political and regional preferences, which are important in deciding such relationships, will obviously limit the role that can be played by the Secretariat in promoting this type of co-operation. Nonetheless, there is a need to elaborate the goals of such partnerships as well as the means of co-operation.

F. Regional coordination of IDNDR activities

18. Given the large number of participants involved, good communication and coordination are particularly important for initiatives at the regional level. Experience suggests that the appointment of a regional coordinator, especially one as dynamic and motivated as Mrs. Molin Valdés for Latin America and the Caribbean, will greatly facilitate the implementation of the IDNDR Framework of Action at the regional level. It is therefore proposed that arrangements be made in the different regions for active National Committees, regional organizations or appropriate individuals to undertake future responsibility for the coordination and support of IDNDR activities.

G. Provision of information material to National Committees on their programmes and structure

19. Several national plans/programmes for the Decade submitted to the Secretariat by National Committees/Focal Points are being prepared for publication.

20. Information has also been compiled on Disaster Impact Statistics on a country basis (covering 29 countries), and in the form of IDNDR Summary Sheets (covering 26 countries). Of these last, 7 have been revised by the respective National Committees/Focal Points. They include information on prevailing hazards, disaster mitigation activities (completed or in progress), plans for future mitigation activities, information on meetings and publications under the auspices of the IDNDR and a summary of possible assistance available or required for the country concerned. As procedures for reporting to the STC should be formalized, it is proposed to adopt the summary sheet format for this purpose. It is also proposed that summary sheets should be compiled for all participating countries, revised by the National Committees/Focal Points and published in time for presentation at the World Conference in 1994.

H. Recommendations

21. The STC may wish to:

- (a) elaborate guidelines and procedures for the support and promotion of national plans and programmes for IDNDR, especially in disaster-prone developing countries which have not elaborated such already. For this purpose, country risk/hazard analyses through programme workshops, as proposed by the STC at its third session, might be reconsidered;
- (b) adapt the existing guidelines on international programmes and demonstration projects, as laid down at the second session of the STC, for the use of National Committees in order to respond effectively to project proposals from countries participating in the IDNDR. Furthermore, taking advantage of its wide experience and knowledge, the STC may wish to propose a procedure for active sponsorship of such project proposals;
- (c) discuss the need to elaborate further the possible means to support the establishment of partnerships as well as to define goals and guidelines for co-operation among National Committees;
- (d) consider possible arrangements for regional organizations, active National Committees or appropriate individuals to be entrusted with future responsibilities for the coordination and support of regional IDNDR activities;
- (e) develop possible ways of stimulating inactive National Committees/Focal Points as well as well as of encouraging Focal Points in setting up National Committees;
- (f) formulate guidelines, for donor countries, to be followed to incorporate the principles of natural disaster prevention in their policy of development and humanitarian aid;
- (g) discuss the possibilities of holding further regional meetings in order to prepare for the World Conference in 1994;
- (h) evaluate the possibility of using of the IDNDR summary sheets as a standardized reporting system for the National Committees/Focal Points.

National Committees

Focal Points

- 1 Afghanistan
- 2 Algeria
- 3 Australia
- 4 Austria
- 5 Bahamas
- 6 Bangladesh
- 7 Belgium
- 8 Bermuda
- 9 Bolivia
- 10 Brazil
- 11 Canada
- 12 Chile
- 13 China
- 14 Colombia
- 15 Costa Rica
- 16 Czechoslovakia
- 17 Dominica (Commonwealth of)
- 18 Dominican Republic
- 19 Ecuador
- 20 Egypt
- 21 Ethiopia
- 22 Finland
- 23 France
- 24 Germany
- 25 Guatemala
- 26 Haiti
- 27 Honduras
- 28 Iceland
- 29 Italy
- 30 Jamaica
- 31 Mexico
- 32 Nepal
- 33 New Zealand
- 34 Nicaragua
- 35 Nigeria
- 36 Panama
- 37 Paraguay
- 38 Peru
- 39 Philippines
- 40 Poland
- 41 Republic of Korea
- 42 Saint Lucia
- 43 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- 44 Spain
- 45 St. Kitts and Nevis

- Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahrain
Belize
Bhutan
Botswana
British Virgin Islands
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Central African Republic
Cuba
Denmark
Gambia
Holy See
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Israel
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malawi
Maldives
Mauritius
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Senegal
South Africa
Sweden
Trinidad and Tobago
Union of Myanmar
United Kingdom
Zimbabwe

- 46 Sudan
- 47 Switzerland
- 48 Tanzania
- 49 Thailand
- 50 Tunisia
- 51 Turkey
- 52 Turks and Caicos
- 53 United States of America
- 54 Uruguay
- 55 Vanuatu
- 56 Venezuela
- 57 Viet Nam
- 58 Western Samoa
- 59 Yugoslavia (former)
- 60 Zaïre

In the process of establishing

National Committees

Focal Points

Albania
Niger
Russian Federation

Iran, Islamic Republic of

(Focal Point already established):

Netherlands
United Kingdom

National Committees and/or Focal Points considered inactive

1	Afghanistan	no reply since July 1989
2	Angola	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 27.02.91
3	Bahamas	no reply since 17.08.90
4	Bahrain	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 20.02.91
5	Belize	no reply since 06.02.91
6	Brazil	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 06.11.91
7	Brunei Darussalam	no reply since 28.06.89
8	Bulgaria	no reply since 04.02.91
9	Burkina Faso	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 07.03.91
10	Central African Republic	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 11.08.88
11	Dominica, Commonwealth of	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 22.12.89
12	Ethiopia	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 17.04.91
13	Gambia	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 23.05.90
14	Guatemala	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 19.03.90
15	Ivory Coast	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 11.04.91
16	Jordan	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 12.02.90
17	Kenya	no reply since 06.02.91
18	Liechtenstein	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 17.08.88
19	Luxembourg	no reply since initial,

	notice of establishment of Focal Point, 02.11.89
20 Maldives, Republic of . . .	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 17.06.91
21 Mauritius	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 27.11.88
22 Mongolia	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 26.09.89
23 Nicaragua	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 18.12.89
24 Poland	no reply since initial, Notice of establishment of National Committee, 04.04.91
25 Qatar	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 15.03.88
26 Saint Lucia	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 19.01.90
27 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 14.03.90
28 South Africa	no reply since 29.05.90
29 Sudan	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 13.09.88
30 Tanzania	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 28.02.91
31 Uruguay	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of National Committee, 21.02.91
32 Venezuela	no reply since initial, notice of establishment of Focal Point, 04.09.91

The composition of National Committees for IDNDR

(For codes for Ministries/Services, see Appendix)

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
Afghanistan	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, Office of Disaster Preparedness	Academy of Sciences	Red Cross	-	-	-
Algeria	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, 19	(not specified)	-	-	-	-
Australia	7, 10, 11, 22 - Australian Intern. Development Assistance Bureau - SA State Emergency Service - Australian Overseas Disaster Response Organisation	- Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies - Australian Counter Disaster College - National Bushfire Research Unit	Red Cross	-	-	-
Austria	(not specified)	- Institute for Meteorology & Geophysics	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	1, 2, 5, 7, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23	-	Red Cross	Broadcast Cooperation of The Bahamas	-	-
Bangladesh	?	?	?	?	?	?
Belgium	5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 20	- Académies Royales - Observatoire Royale de Belgique and others	- Red Cross - Médecins sans Frontières - Fondation Roi Baudouin and others	-	-	Secteur Assurance de la Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique
Belize	?	?	?	?	?	?
Bermuda	Ministry of Community Affairs, 7, 12, 13, 16	-	Red Cross	-	-	-

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
Bolivia	?	?	?	?	?	?
Brazil	2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18	(not specified)	(not specified)	-	-	-
Canada	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chile	8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 23	two rectors of universities	-	National Press Association	-	-
China	2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 22	Academy of Sciences	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20	-	Red Cross	-	-	-
Costa Rica	6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19	various universities	Red Cross others not specified	-	- Banco Hipotecario de la Vivienda - Institucion des Médicas Privadas - private enterprises (not specified)	Instituto Nacional de Seguros
Czechoslovakia	7, 9, (others not specified)	(not specified)	-	-	-	(not specified)
Commonwealth of Dominica	1, 4, 10, 12, 16, 20	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Dominica	2, 3, 10, 12, 16, 20, 22, 24	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 23	various research centres represented	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	?	?	?	?	?	?
Finland	7, 9, 10, 13, 20	Academy of Finland	- Finnish Red Cross - Finnish National Society of UNICEF	-	-	-

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
France	4, 9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22	- Academie des Sciences - Institute Physique du Globe de Paris - Association Française du Genie Parasismique various other research institutions and scientists	- Medecins sans Frontières	journalist	-	Association Plénière des Sociétés d'Assurances Dommages
Germany	13, 14 (Members of Parliament)	- Academy of Sciences - Max-Planck-Foundation - German Space Agency - Geo Research Centre Potsdam various unversities and other research institutions	- German UN Association - German Society for foreign Politics - Red Cross - German Foundation for International Development and others	- West German Broadcasting (WDR) - German Television (ZDF) - Journalist	- "Deutsche Bank" - Federation of the German Building Industry - Federation of German Industries	- "Munich Re" - Gerling Insurance Company
Guatemala	2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 19	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	?	?	- Red Cross - Haiti Scouts	?	?	?
Honduras	1, 5, 8, 10, 15 Central Bank	-	Red Cross	-	- Representative of private sector (not specified) - Representative of the Farmers Association	-

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
Iceland	10, 21, director generals of Coastguard and Roads	four advisory and technical committees: - the Geophysical Council - the Avalanche Committee - the Medical Committee - the Rescue and Relief Committee	-	-	-	-
Italy	3, 9	four scientists of Italy's Major Hazards Commission	(not specified)	?	(not specified)	?
Jamaica	2, 4, 5, 15, 19, 22, 23 Office of Disaster Preparedness	- Scientific Research Council - University of the West Indies	Council of Voluntary Social Services	Jamaica Information Service	- Private Sector Organization of Jamaica - Jamaica Bankers Association - Building Societies Association of Jamaica	Jamaica Insurance Advisory Council
Korea, Rep of	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 20 Nat. Center for Disaster Prevention	- Metropolitan University - Inst. of Engineering - Inst. of Geophysics - Inst. of Ecology	MAPFRE Foundation	-	DUPONT	-
Nepal	4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 19	- Tribhuvan University - Nepal Engineering Association	- Red Cross - Nepal Youth Organisation - Majesty King Mahendra Natural Conservation Fund - Nepal Scouts	-	Nepal Rastra Bank	-

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
New Zealand	7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22	- Victoria University - Building Research Association	Red Cross	Radio New Zealand	KIRTA Limited	Insurance Council of NZ.
Nicaragua	9, 10, 14, 18	Nic. Institute of Territorial Studies	Red Cross	-	-	-
Nigeria	2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 22 National Emergency Relief Agency	Institute for Social and Economic Research	Red Cross	- Nigerian Television Authority - Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria	Nigerian Industrial Development Bank	National Insurance Company of Nigeria
Panama	2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, Comisión del Canal de Panamá	various universities and other research institutes	- Red Cross - Panama Construction Chamber - Panama Society of Engineers and Architects and others	-	various enterprises (not specified)	Panama Insurances' Association
Paraguay	5, 10, 15, National Emergency Committee	?	?	?	?	?
Peru	3, 4, 17	Representative of universities	Engineers Association	-	-	-
Philippines	5, 8, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20,	-	Red Cross	Philippine Information Agency	-	-
Poland	(not specified)	(not specified)	?	?	?	?

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
Saint Lucia	4 - National Emergency Advisory Council - OAS Representative - Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States National Resource Management	-	Engineers Association	-	-	Insurance Council
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	?	?	?	?	?
Spain	7, 11, 16, 19, 22, 23,	?	?	?	?	?
St Kitts and Nevis	NI/MA Task Force	?	?	?	(not specified)	?
Sudan	?	?	?	?	?	?
Switzerland	3, 8, 23	- Swiss National Fonds for Scientific Research - Swiss Corps for Assistance in Case of Disasters - Geological Institute - Centre for Geological Risk Studies, Univ of Geneva	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	(not specified)	?	?	?	?	?
Thailand	2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22	- Asian Institute of Technology - National Research Council	Red Cross	-	-	-
Tunisia	2, 4, 12, 13	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
Turkey	1, 10, 13, 16, 18	- Scientific and Technical Research Institute of Turkey - Technical University of Istanbul - University of Bosphore and others	Red Crescent	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos	Ministry of Fisheries, Works and Immigration	?	?	?	?	?
United Kingdom	- Overseas Development Administration - British Geological Survey	- The Fellowship of Engineering - The Royal Society various scientists and representatives of universities and other research institutes	-	-	-	-
United States of America	Major of I.A. - Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	- American Meteorological Society - California Institute of Technology universities	- Red Cross - International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies	Journalist	- Pacific Gas and Electric and others	Underwriting State Farm Fire and Casualty Company
Uruguay	13	?	?	?	?	?
Vanuatu	9, 13, 15, 22 Natural Disaster Management Office	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	?	?	?	?	?	?

Country	Ministries/ Services	Science	NGO's	Media	Private Sector	Insurances
Viet Nam	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23	- State Science Committee - Union Organization for Vietnam Science Technologic - General Science Institute of Vietnam	- Red Cross - Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Foreign Countries	-	-	-
Western Samoa	?	?	?	?	?	?
(former) Yugoslavia	?	?	?	?	?	?
Zaire	2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 16, 17, 18, 22	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix to Annex 3

List of Ministries/services

Code Ministry of:

- 1 (Prime Ministers Office)
- 2 Agriculture
- 3 Civil Protection/Civil Defence
- 4 Construction/Housing
- 5 Defence
- 6 Energy
- 7 Environment
- 8 Finance
- 9 Foreign Affairs
- 10 Health
- 11 Industry/Commerce
- 12 Information/Communication
- 13 Interior
- 14 Intern. Cooperation
- 15 Planning
- 16 Public Works
- 17 Science
- 18 Social Affairs
- 19 Transport

- 20 (Local Authorities)

Services:

- 21 Telecom
- 22 Meteorological Service
- 23 Hydrological Service
- 24 Seismological Service

The following 30 countries have replied to our request for progress reports (until 21 December 1992):

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- Austria
- (Bahrain refuses to disclose pre-planned programmes)
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan (stated that they have nothing to report)
- Colombia (sort of)
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Iceland
- Italy (sent report on "First World Conference on Health Emergencies in Technological Disasters)
- Jamaica
- Luxembourg (sort of)
- Nigeria
- Panama
- Puerto Rico (sort of)
- Russian Federation (in process of restructuring)
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia (stated that there was no change in the setup of the national and regional plans for natural disaster reduction)
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- (former Yugoslavia)/Macedonia

Evaluation of progress reports

Projects completed or underway

All countries vulnerable to disasters should undertake:

- National assessment of risks
- Global, regional, national and local warning systems

Functional groups of activities:

- Identification of hazard zones and hazard assessment
- Vulnerability and risk assessment, cost/benefit analysis
- Awareness at level of decision and policy makers
- Monitoring, prediction and warning
- Long-term prevention measures, including non-structural and structural
- Short-term protective measures and preparedness
- Early intervention measures

a) Prevention

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Austria | - Experiments and computer simulation regarding the safety of dams as consequences of earthquakes |
| Australia
(summary) | - Development of Regional Hazard Potential Mapping

- Earthquake zonation mapping of urban areas (multi-disciplinary approach)

- Production of guidelines for standardized assessment of economic benefits of disaster mitigation activities according to a standard criteria which is a prerequisite for allocation of resources between competing activities |
| Bangladesh | - Study on "Assistance to Ministry of Relief" to recommend steps to be taken to combat disasters

- Plan to set up institute on disaster management |
| Czechoslovakia | - Elaboration of project proposal on "Information system on industrial breakdowns and natural disasters"

- Analysis of hydrometeorological and geological risks

- Monitoring and information system of the disastrous phenomena-design |
| Denmark | - Improvement of the disaster management and response capability of the Philippine National Red Cross |

- France
 - The Antilles-Caribbean-Central America programme (multi-hazard approach in every field of disaster management)
 - Participation and support for SEISMED
- Germany
 - Expertise on the integration of disaster prevention measures into the development assistance of governmental and non-governmental organizations
 - First steps concerning the initiation of a close partnership in the field of disaster prevention with 4 or 5 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America
 - Preparation of a research programme focusing on "Comprehensive Risk Assessment" together with the DFG (German Research Foundation) by the Scientific Advisory Board of the IDNDR Committee as a part of an international research programme promoted by WMO
 - Initiation of EC discussions to prepare an EC Research Programme for natural disaster prevention
- Honduras
 - Participation in courses and other events related to prevention, like the School-project Emergency Preparedness with the National Research and Training Center (CENIAC)
- Iceland
 - Hazard assessment programme
- Jamaica
 - Publishing of "Natural hazards in the Caribbean"
 - Flood risk mapping
 - Hazard mapping
 - Landslide mapping
 - Hazard mitigation programme with insurance sector
- Luxembourg
 - Project for fight against locust infestation in Gambia
- Sweden
 - National programme against landslides
 - Participation in "Nordic project on seismology and the possibility of

earthquake-prediction (implemented in Iceland)

- Switzerland
- Anti-flood measures and measures for the transport of sediments of alpine torrents have been anticipated
 - The creation of a commission "natural hazards" has been decided to allow better cooperation between competent authorities, and to improve the legal basis concerning land-use
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Training of existing staff, non-governmental & local Government Officials to perform risk assessment
 - Development of risk assessment methodologies and measures
 - Colloquium on management of Natural Hazards, 14 October 1992
- Vanuatu
- Development of new disaster plan
 - Development of special Cyclone Plan
 - Hazard analysis and risk mapping, with special emphasis on storm surge and flooding
 - Development of disaster legislation
- (former Yugoslavia)
Macedonia
- Elaboration of new national programme of activities for:
 - geohazards
 - meteorological hazards
 - other hazards (fire)
 - technological hazards
 - International 12-week course on Aseismic Design and Construction of Buildings for 18 engineers from developing countries
 - Project for installation of new tele-metric network for seismological stations (part of PLATO 1 project)

b) preparedness

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Examination of critical facilities in country, with a view to ascertain preparedness capability

- Austria
- Assessment of mass transport associated with natural disasters in the alps
- Australia (summary)
- Provision of Emergency Training / Operations Manual series to other countries
 - Development of Australian Disaster Management Information Network (ADMIN)
 - COMCORD 90 Exercise on Aust. response to volcanic eruption at Rabaul
 - Secretariat funding for Natural Hazards of the South West Quadrant Circum-Pacific Map Project (CPMP). Including a workshop for 12 people at the Australian Counter Disaster College
 - Modification of the "Anuflood" computer package to assess building loss and to assist emergency services respond more effectively to tropical cyclone storm surge. It will aid with prediction of likely losses so that precautionary measures can be taken
 - International Workshop on Costal Zone Management - Hosted by Australia Feb 1990
 - South West Pacific Disaster Managers' Workshop. May 1992 Solomon Islands
 - Services of DACDC for Seminar "National Development and Disaster Management" in the South Pacific, 6/7 1990
- Iceland
- Establishment of "Integrated Disaster Management systems" both on State and Regional/Community level
 - Providing of training material for disaster reduction and disaster management
- Luxembourg
- Health- and nourishment education in the context of disaster management
 - Combating desertification in the Sahel region
 - Protection and improvement of the environment in the region of Ségou (Mali)

- Panama - Exercise of flood control in the Panama Canal with participation of the Technological University, the Canal-Commission, ministries, the private sector, and an US-agency
- Puerto Rico - "Caribbean Hurricane Conference"
- Natural Disasters Response Plans (for Earthquakes and Hurricanes, Maritime disaster plan)
- Switzerland - Mapping of earth movement and seismic risks
- In 1991, the "Commission for the coordination of preparations for relief in cases of Disaster" (COMCAT) has been established
- The national scientific research programme PNR31 "Climate Change and Natural Disasters" has been started
- Trinidad & Tobago - Establishment and implementation of emergency broadcast, system plan
- (former Yugoslavia) - Elaboration of preparedness plans for
/ Macedonia all kinds of disasters

c) public awareness and education

- Antigua and Barbuda - Programmes on the media and systematic training in First Aid and some shelter management training
- Australia (summary) - Australian Decade of Landcare (1990-2000)
- Yearly public awareness media campaign ("Cyclones are serious", "Dangers of Bushfires")
- Resource inventory of material in the area of natural hazards currently in use or available for schools
- IDNDR-Day 1991 - Seminar and Publication. "The IDNDR: Australia's Role in the South West Pacific"
- Conduct of South West Pacific Disaster Managers Workshop, specifically focused on training and public awareness

- Germany
- Organization of IDNDR seminars on the following subjects:
 - * contribution of the building industry and the insurance sector to the IDNDR
 - * increased incorporation of disaster prevention into the technical cooperation of governmental and private organizations
- Haiti
- Participation in the National Week for Disaster Prevention 10, 1990 and the International Day of Civil Protection 3, 1991
 - Organization of an " Environment Week", 6, 1992
- Honduras
- Cooperation, together with COPECO (Civil Defence) and UNDP, in organization of:
 - * the "National Workshop about Natural Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness" (DMTP), Aug 92
 - * meeting with owners of various media to illustrate their role in case of natural disasters and inform about the preparations of a seminar/workshop for media (press, radio, TV)
- Iceland
- Training courses and training programmes for public authorities and relief organizations and for the general public
 - Public information activities
- Jamaica
- Public education
- Sweden
- Training courses in soil and rock mechanics in Central America
- Switzerland
- A six-week course dealing with risks due to earthquakes floods, soil instabilities and volcanic eruptions is held each spring at CERG of Geneva University
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Continuous flow of life and property protecting instructions to the public through the local media, the school system, civic associations, telephone directory

- Workshops, seminars, lecture series and conferences for school teachers, business enterprises, home owners etc. for the integration of emergency plans into community plans
- Vanuatu
- Development of extensive public information and education programmes
 - Development of ongoing training and development courses for Cyclone forecasters
 - Development of ongoing training and development courses for engineers and government building officers (to facilitate the monitoring and enforcement of building codes and assist in the task of land use management)

d) prediction and warning

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Strengthening of Telecommunication system Via-V.H.F. equipment
 - Reliable weather forecasting despite lack of proper apparatus
- Australia
- Development of computer programmes for support of tropical cyclone prediction (world wide applicability)
- Austria
- Research on crustal deformation as earthquake precursors
 - Mesoscale short-term prediction model in conjunction with hydrometeorological problems
- Iceland
- Automatic and manual alarm monitoring and detection systems for volcanic, seismic, meteorological, hydrological, and avalanche hazards
- Sweden
- Installation of warning-system in connection to national power station (water) dams
 - Central America: runoff-model for one potentially dangerous river in each country, installation of software; Publishing of flood hazard national maps of each country